-1925.

Alabama.

A General South-ern Concern

Editor The Birmingham News:

A SMALL race flurry flitted across the country a few weeks ago, when a company of negroes in Washington, attending the International Convention of Women, refused to sing because the ushers had seated them in a corner to themselves. Commenting on the incident, H. E. C. Bryant, Washington correspondent of The New York World and other papers, says:

"A movement to put the negro alongside the whites in everything is gaining headway in the East, North and West."

As a possible background or beginning of this movement, let attention be called to the following resolution, passed by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Methodist North), at Springfield, Mass., in May, 1924; and just after that body had voted 800 to 13 to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Read it:

"Resolved, That we, the Methodist Episcopa Church, refuse to recognize as valid, in church and state, any discrimination on the basis of race or color; for He hath made of one blood all nations. We are His offspring."

The secular readers and many church readers passed that by as an idle tale, but here is one, at least, cause for the "movement to put the negro alongside the whites." Coming at some other time than when it did come might have caused less comment; but coming at the same gathering that voted so near uannimous to take in the Southern Church, (they outnumber the Southern Church nearly two to one), can be construed as a fair warning to the South and to the Southern Methodist Church, that if you vote to join us then lay down your jim-crow laws, on trains, in hotels, schools and churches; for if the negroes and Malays are good enough to come into a church, then they are good enough to sleep with, eat with, study with, and marry.

The average reader knows that a commission from the two churches agreed on a double plan to unite and stay apart and kind of wear into each other, the plan providing for any member of either church, any preacher of either church, and conference of either church moving into the other at will, and those joined have no choice but to take them, white or black, red or brown. Bishop Collins Denny, one of the commission, saw the trap, and tried to make the consent of the joined necessary for a transfer, but it was voted down, most of the Southern delegates voting against Bishop Denny's proviso. This means that any negro Methodist Church in the South can move in a body into any Southern Methodist Conference, and that any single negro member can join and sit where he pleases in any Methodist Church in the South. That's why the proviso was voted down, so that the South's racial laws can be nullified by degrees. You may say that is not probable. Well, listen to this:

"We refuse to recognize as valid in church and state any discrimination of race or color."

That is to say you people in the South that have separate churches and schools, and laws against marriage between the white and colored races, are not treating the negro right, and if you join with us we will begin at once to foment strife between the races and ultimately break down these racial bar-

position of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Lu-d other Protestant churches is, no doubt, on the matter under discussion as a mat-e Methodists to settle, and that would be and proper stand, were there nothing more fate of the two churches in question at it does not stop there. The other re-nominations are as much interested in our aceable relations with the colored race as are the Methodists; and they know as well as we do that there is nothing, absolutely nothing, that can raise as much hell as agitation toward changing any part of our racial laws; and how Southern men, aspiring to be leaders, can favor such, is past comprehension; yet those who aspire to be the very elite in church are largely in favor of this plan, and doing it in the name of a better religion.

Is the writer an alarmist? Not any more than to feel it a duty he owes his own loved Southland to warn it that an enemy is being invited into it, by some who are at the top in church affairs, who, were they to begin such fomentation in politics, would have no standing at all; hence the writer appeals to all lovers of this clean Southland to make themselves felt in this effort to disrupt the present peaceful relations between the races, brought about not by the churches, but by laws, made by far-seeing lovers of home and native land. There is danger, large danger in this plan to unite the two Methodist churches by any plan that allows the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) to have any say in what our state laws are. Be warned.

Charlotte, N. C., R. 7. C. W. HUNT.

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Alabama

A. and M. Colleges

A Negro Boy Sold Through The Slave Pen

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., MAY 10 1925

"Dow THE OUTCOME OF HIS VISION AND HIS WORK

The Southern Agricultural And Mechanical Institute's Accomplishments

BY FRANK WILLIS BARNETT
Staff Correspondent The Birmingham News

BEFORE going specifically into the story of Southern Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Normal, it may be well to get a proper perspective of just what the state is doing for the negro along educational lines.

Over $2,000,000 are invested in school property for the colored youth and over $1,000,000 are spent annually by the state.

There were 186 first grade teachers, 632 second grade and 1,833 third grade teachers in the state in 1920, while Mississippi had 1,322 first grade, 1,049 second grade and 1,286 third grade.

Alabama has one negro agricultural and mechanical college, one state normal school for colored students, 21 county training schools, five colleges for colored youths, two institutions exclusively for colored women, four schools of theology, 46 private and denominational schools, 234 Rosenwald schools; yet negro illiteracy is over 31:3 percent.

Why is nearly one-third of the whole colored population of 800,000, illiterate?

Reasons

The average number of days school is open for colored children during the calendar year is 114 while the average daily attendance of each student is only 70 days.

At this rate it will therefore take a child 20.6 years to complete the elementary grades.

A great problem in education is in training parents to the necessity of sending their children to school every day it is open—that nothing and no work around the house or farm is more important than the regular attendance of their children in school.

About half of the colored children of school age do not go to school.

William Hooper Councill

"If an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," it is well to get acquainted with William Hooper Councill, born in slavery, but of whom Gladstone said: "He is the greatest of African descent." The writer met him about a score of years ago and will never forget being shown by him over the grounds and buildings of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal, Alabama. One thing has stuck like a burr in his memory. We were about to enter a large ramshackle wooden building, when President Councill stopped at the door and said, "Doctor, we haven't any fine buildings, but I'll eat all the dirt you can find in any of them." They were clean 20 years ago and they are clean today.

William Hooper Councill was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1848, and was sold through the famous "Richmond Slave Pen," and shipped to Alabama in 1857. No one in Virginia took any special notice of the boy as he was knocked down to the highest bidder as he stood on the slave block. No one in Alabama, save his master, paid any special attention to him when he arrived in Alabama. He was just another little "pickaninny" headed for the cotton patch, where he toiled until the emancipation proclamation. But God Almighty had planted something within the breast of the negro lad which gave him the vision and the courage and the grit to get an education.

He got his first chance at schooling at Stevenson, in 1865. He worked during the day but at night studied by the blaze of the lightwood fire. It was at Stevenson that he learned to think and acquired the habit of study which remained with him until he was rated a scholar. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; but he never practiced law, or plead in court. He studied for the ministry in the Methodist Church; and was licensed to preach, but he never entered the pastorate. He studied for the profession of teaching; and he received his first license to teach from the hand of the Hon. S. J. Mayhew, of Huntsville, Ala., who always spoke of him with pride and took an interest in his work as long as he lived.

Public Service And Reconstruction

It is a remarkable fact that although Councill got his schooling at Stevenson under white missionaries from the North, and four years after leaving it, became an office-holder under the new regime in the state, he never lost his head and always his heart beat in sympathy with the Southern whites. He was enrolling clerk in the Alabama legislature from 1872 to 1874. In 1875 he was appointed, by President Grant, as receiver of the land office for the northern district of Alabama.

But he saw that the bleeding South would not forever remain under the domination of the "carpetbagger" and "scallawag.

Like Saul of Tarsus, he saw the great light and in a speech delivered at Tuscumbia during the George S. Houston campaign in 1874 he issued this memorable doctrime:

"It is the duty of every colored voter to stand by the white men of the South and not the fellow who is here simply for the loaves and fishes."

"Black men, our destiny must be worked out by those of us who live within the South and not by those who live without the South."

George Houston was elected governor and his administration established the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Huntsville, which was presided over by Councill for 35 years. This institution has given to the race Scott, Woods, Terrell, Griffin, Miles, Trenholm, Breeding, Bryant, Taylor, Moore, and hundreds of men and women of constructive ability. Councill's great idea was that the negro should make friends with the people within the South.

Founding Of The Normal

The Normal was founded by Councill in 1875, the same year that he was made receiver of the land office in north Alabama. The school through his powerful influence secured substantial financial backing from the beginning, receiving from the state an annual appropriation of $1,000. It opened in May, 1875, with 61 pupils and two teachers, and in rented quarters. The large property now owned by the college had its origin in the self-sacrificing labors of Councill, assisted by a devoted faculty that taught with him in the first few years of the institution's existence. Under his inspirational influence, the teachers signed with him a contract donating a certain percentage of their salaries to be used in the purchase of a school site. The site was purchased in Huntsville, Ala., and deeded to the state for the exclusive use of furthering the education of the negro youth. This was the first property owned by the college and it formed the nucleus and the incentive for all that followed. In 1878, the annual state appropriation was raised to $2,000.

Self-made, knowing the struggles, needs and yearnings of his people, Dr. Councill sought to shape the policies of the institution to help as many classes of people as possible. In 1885 the state increased the grant from $2,000 per year, to which was added later help from the Salter and Peabody funds, and from private donors who gave at the solicitation of Dr. Councill.

In 1891 the legislature of Alabama made this school the beneficiary of the fund granted by act of congress, approved on Aug. 30, 1890, "for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts."

Thus supported, Normal was not long in becoming an important educational factor in the state of Alabama. One by one brick buildings went up, students increased and courses were added until the school was numbered with the larger negro institutions of the nation.

Happily, Dr. Councill lived to a ripe old age, and was able to see the institution thoroughly established in equipment in courses and in practical usefulness in the state. For more than a third of a century he served as its head, and died in office, April 14, 1909.

Some Details About The Founding

After having made several unsuccessful attempts to found a school at Stevenson, Ala., William Hooper Councill was advised to go to Huntsville. He arrived in the city in the fall of 1875 with only 10 cents which he had borrowed from a friend in Stevenson. The same fall he founded the Lincoln School on the Athens Pike and taught one year in this place. The next year he moved his school to the Cumberland Church on Church Street in Huntsville. He remained here only a year and then removed to the Berstine House on Arlms Street. He continued here till the spring of 1881 and again moved to Sen. Clay's former residence on Clinton Street. The school remained in this place till 1890 and was known as the Huntsville Normal School. In the fall of 1890, he was induced by influential white citizens to move his school to larger quarters so as to give larger opportunity to the development of his education ideals. He purchased 183 acres of land, four miles from the city, known as the Connolly estate, which contained the old historic Green Bottom Inn—a former gathering place for the gentry of the state during the races which were held nearby. Green Bottom Inn, which is now used as the residence of the president of the school, was once a favorite stopping place of President Andrew Jackson.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College was established at its present location, Normal, Ala., in the fall of 1890. At the time of its establishment there were no buildings save the Green Bottom Inn and one log cabin. By personal efforts and strong appeals to white friends, both North and South, President Councill erected over 15 buildings and equipped them from his own personal funds and private contributions. The school plant becoming too large for a continuance upon his personal efforts, in 1892 he deeded all the buildings and land to the state, believing that the state would give it more adequate support than it was possible for it to receive from his own personal funds and solicitations, and in 1895 it became one of the regular land-grant colleges for the instruction of colored youth in the mechanic arts, home economics and agriculture and has continued to function in this way.

The name of the school was changed to "The State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes" and a new location was provided at Normal, Ala., where the school has ample room for the developing of its trades and agricultural features.

In 1919 the name was changed again to the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes.

In Memoriam

The following tribute was written by President T. R. Parker, and recited at "Fiftieth Anniversary" by Naomi Green.

"William Hooper Councill lives more fully today than ever he lived in the flesh. His spirit encompassed by the limitations of the flesh dwells in the hearts of thousands whom he touched by the magnetic influence of his mighty irresistible spirit.

The strength of his personality was so persistent, the eloquence of his language so convincing, the irrepressible sincerity of his convictions so forceful, the logic of his thoughts so cogent, that today their impress is seen and felt among all whose good fortune it was to sit at his feet.

"The Spirit of Normal" was and is but the spiritual reflex of his wonderful personality, while the physical Normal illustrates but faintly the personal sacrifices and abnegations for the good of his despised and lowely race. Through and by him the race gained for itself a new faith and confidence, and those of the other race a new and deeper appreciation of the race's possibilities.

An emancipator greater than Lincoln for he himself was a living example of the race's possibilities—a product of manly unselfishness—an emancipator not from shackles and chains, but a liberator from ignorance, viciousness, and depravity. An Hyperion of manly dignity, possessing all the manly virtures of true greatness—Thy life, O, mighty chieftain, as long as time shall last, shall be sung in song and told in story in memoriam."

In April of 1909 his mortal remains were laid to rest on the side of the hill that he loved so well, so that all who pass may see not only this sacred mausoleum, but a monument upon Normal's mount—a visible evidence of his unselfish life. Even more than this is the Councill spirit which is survived in hundreds who sat at his knee.

In 1909 he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Walter S. Buchanan, a graduate of Tuskegee and Harvard. For 12 years President Buchanan carried out the ideals of its noble founder. In April of 1921 President Buchanan resigned to enter business. He was succeeded by T. R. Parker, who was dean of the institution, and who has continued president up to the present.

To few of earth's mortals is given the high privilege of realizing the full fruition of their highest ideals. Such a realization was the good fortune of the late William Hooper Councill—ex-slave, orator, and educator. The early struggles of his educational endeavors and the many personal vicissitudes and dangers, which filled his early efforts, form a thrilling epic in the life of the founder of this institution. His life was full of batties for the right and struggles against oppositions and suppression.

President Parker said:

"As years roll on the life of William Hooper Councill looms larger and brighter. Prejudice against his ideas is disappearing like dewdrops before the rising sun, and today the Councill school of thought is cannopied upon the throne of reason and impregnable judgment. He was born a slave in North Carolina during the early 40's and brought to Alabama by way of the Richmond slave pen.

"After emancipation he attended school only three months, but when the day's work was over he studied by the blaze of the lightwood knot. An old log was the college building and Jehovah was dean of the faculty. God deals with us according to our development. Ezekiel and John saw great wheels and horses and angels. Truly great minds have great visions. By self-education and preparation Councill was licensed to teach, preach and practice law, and was at once recognized as a leader among his people."

Buildings And Work Inspected

The writer accompanied Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, and President Parker on a tour of inspection of the grounds and the buildings. In the first place the location is ideal, in fact, the view from the various buildings is simply wonderful. Any one who has ever gazed out on the scene will never forget it. It was hard to leave a glorious sunset to catch the train for home.

In the heart of the healthy hills which crowd the foot of the Alleghanies, Normal occupies the sunny slope of a beautiful round-head which rises out of a vast and fertile stretch of valley; overlooks the city of Huntsville four miles away, and catches glimpses of the Tennessee river 10 miles beyond. The school is connected with Huntsville by the smoothest and finest pike in the state, and by the two railroads which run on either side of the property and operate six passenger trains each per day. Normal proper is on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, but Chase on the Southern railroad, is just as convenient for all purposes of transportation.

The Material Equipment

The principal buildings of the institution are 16 in number, nine of which are built with brick: besides these, however, there are other buildings, variously used as homes for teachers, shops, etc., that makes a total of 22.

The Carnegie library is a handsome structure erected at a cost of $12,000. The style of architecture is colonial.

The building is two stories high, made of press brick and finished in stone. The portico is formed by stuccoed pediment resting upon four Doric columns.

Library and reading room. The second floor contains the offices of the county and district agriculture extension agents and the stack room.

This building is lighted by electricity and heated with hot water. It has a lavatory and such other conveniences as a structure of this kind would be expected to have.

Palmer hall is a large three-story brick structure situated at the most imposing point on the campus. The first and second floors contain the matron's office; the music and reception rooms, the class and lecture rooms and the institute chapel in which are held all the public exercises and concerts. The third floor is used as a dormitory for young women.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and is also provided with drinking founts and fire escapes.

The William Hooper Councill domestic science building is a new modern and well equipped building costing nearly $20,000. It is set apart exclusively to the interest of young women. It is 100x50 feet in its greatest dimensions, three stories high and has every modern convenience. The third floor is used as the institute gymnasium where most of the training in physical education is done.

From the balconies of the building there is to be had the grandest view of all the immediate vicinity.

The Virginia McCormick hospital is a new two-story building, 67 by 32 feet. The hospital has a male and female ward, a number of private rooms, a dispensary, an operating room and a diet kitchen. It is furnished with hot and cold water for baths, is lighted with gas and is provided with steam heat. It has all the apparatus and appliances of a well regulated hospital; and offers unsurpassed opportunities to those in need of medical aid.

Turner hall is a three-story frame building, the lower part of which is used as a home for teachers. The second and third floors are used as dormitories for the young women. It is provided with toilets, baths, etc.

Langston hall is a three-story frame building situated in the center of the campus. The basement floor contains the bakery and store rooms. The second floor contains the kitchen, pantry, and the students and teachers' dining room. The upper floor is used as a boys' dormitory. This building is provided with such conveniences as its use and character require.

Seay hall is a large two-story brick building situated on the east end of the campus, and is used as a dormitory for young men. It is provided with water, sinks, and other conveniences.

The barracks, a frame dormitory for young men, is situated between Seay and Blyden hall; it will accommodate between 60 and 70 young men.

Hunt hall is a two-story frame building with the institution commissary and dairy occupying the first floor while the tailoring and shoe repairing shops occupy the second floor.

The Frederick H. Mansfield boys trade building is a two-story brick building housing the electric engineering and printing, pipe fitting, auto-mechanics on the first floor, carpentry and offices on the second floor.

Other buildings not herein mentioned are variously used as homes for teachers, for trades shops, lavatories, etc., all of which are furnished with water and sinks, and some have bath besides.

School Activities

The school maintains a chaplain who conducts the Sunday morning services. The Sunday school, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations are all encouraged. There is a teacher training class, institute band, institute choir, Circeronian and William Hooper Councill Literary societies, and an Athletic Association.

The State A. & M. Institute publishes The Normal Index, a worthy magazine, devoted to the educational interests of the race. Other serial publications are the Annual Catalogue and the Summer School Announcement. Leaflets, giving information of the Farmers' conference, are also published.

Organization

The school is organized in the following divisions: Junior college, Senior high school, Junior high school, practice school, trades and industries, agriculture, home economics, night school, commercial, music, extension service.

Night School

In order that this institution may serve a larger number of the young men and young women who are anxious to obtain an education, a night school is maintained to provide instruction for those who have not means of maintaining themselves in the regular day school courses. Admission to the night school is confined solely to those who come well recommended and who are without means of self support.

Courses Of Study

The regular work of the school begins with the first year of the Junior High School and continues throughout the 14 grades which completes all the academic work the school at present undertakes.

The college course is in line with that prescribed by the state department of education, including English, the languages, mathematics, science (chemistry, physics, biology), social science, commercial course, etc. The departments of agriculture, home economics, nurse training, mechanic arts, and music are all well organized and systematized under competent directors and teachers. The writer was greatly interested in the printing plant, one of the cleanest print shops he has ever seen, and by the way, it printed the handsomest program. He saw how shoes are made without any substitutes and was measured for a pair of old-time gaiters. He examined the work being done in the tailoring establishment and was surprised to see a handsome Tuxedo in process of being tailored. He was interested in the work being done in the blacksmithing and woodworking farm shop department; and was glad to know what was being done in the way of progressive farming. The home economic department is one of the best departments in the institution. The music department made a hit by the part it had in the program. The library has a number of good books, but like every one, is anxious for more. He has visited no school where better work is done when everything is taken into consideration.

The faculty is composed of T. R. Parker, A. B., A. M., president; J. Henry Alston, A. M., dean, education; Harriet J. Terry, A. B., English; Frankye Anderson, A. B., supervisor practice school; James L. Smith, B. S., agricultural chemistry and physics; Thomas M. Elmore, A. B., commandant, history and civics; Mary Elizabeth Heard, assistant practice school; A. B. Green, public school music, piano and voice; Cleveland Buchaman, vocational agriculture; L. R. Hurt, matron; Dora W. Adair, domestic science and supervisor of girls' industries; Nannie L. Williams, stenography and secretary to president; James H. Wilson, bookkeeper and assistant purchasing agent; E. Phelora Selby, home making education; E. A. Harris, M. D., resident physician; Adeline Robinson, R. N., head nurse; Maggie W. Jones, dressmaking and millinery; E. A. Selby, printing; William H. Stickney, in charge of night school, assistant instructor in printing; James L. Bray, shoe repairing; R. N. Fitchett, tailoaring.

Agricultural Extension Departments

E. C. Dobbs, district agricultural demonstration agent; W. T. Gravitt, county agricultural extension agent; Mary L. Snipes, county home economics demonstration agent.

Officers of administration: T. R. Parker, A. M., president; J. Henry Alston, A. M., dean; Mrs. L. R. Hurt, matron; Mrs. D. W. Adair, supervisor of home economics; J. H. Wilson, secretary.

Classification committee: J. Henry Alston, H. J. Terry, T. M. Elmore.

Above, the Carnegie Library at the agricultural and mechanical institute at Normal. Below, the Virginia McCormick hospital, built by student labor

Athletic committee: E. A. Selby, W. H. Stickney, Frankye Anderson.

Student activities committee: Mrs. L. R. Hurt, Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Selby.

Library committee: J. Henry Alston Mary E. Heard, N. L. Williams.

Farmers' short course: Cleveland Buchanan, W. T. Gravitt, M. L. Snipes.

Summer School For Teachers, 1925

Officers of administration: T. R. Parker, president; E. Z. Mathews, director; J. H. Wilson, registrar; N. L. Williams, secretary; L. R. Hurt, matron.

Faculty: T. R. Parker, A. M., president; E. Z. Mathems, Ph. B., director.

Principal Sheffield Colored High School, mathematics; M. L. Kiser, A. M., education; J. L. Smith, B. S., science; Miss B. C. Hill, principal Acipco Public School, Birmingham,, primary methods; Miss H. J. Terry, A. B., English; Miss Adline Robinson, R. N., rural nursing and physical education; T. M. Elmore, A. B., history, civics and geography; J. H. Wilson, public school music; C. Buchanan, agriculture; Mrs. D. W. Adair, sewing; Mrs. E. P. Selby, domestic science; A. B. Green, piano and voice; J. L. Bray, shoe repairing; E. A. Selby, printing; R. N. Fitchett, tailoring.

Entrance Fee And Board

An annual entrance fee of $10 covering hospital attendance is required of each student.

Board, lodging and washing cost $15 per month and must be paid promptly, monthly in advance. A charge of 10 cents per day will be added to board bills after the fifth of each month and continue so until paid.

Enrollment By Counties

Madison	189
Fayette	2
Blount	5
Bibb	1
Jefferson	23
Jackson	1
Shelby	3
Montgomery	1
Conecuh	2
Lauderdale	8
Colbert	12
Walker	6
Limestone	2
Chambers	1
Sumpter	2
Morgan	5
Autauga	1
Chilton	2
Tuscaloosa	2
Lawrence	6
Butler	4
St. Clair	1
Covington	1
Perry	1
Hale	1
Cherokee	3
Calhoun	1
Coffee	2
Other states	24
Total	312

Enrollment By States

Alabama	288
Tennessee	15
New York	1
Georgia	2
Mississippi	1
Pennsylvania	1
Louisiana	1
Illinois	2
Missouri	1
Total	312

The writer was greatly impressed

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A. and M. Colleges.

with President Parker. He is in every way a worthy successor of the lamented Councill, and of his son-in-law Buchanan. He is capable, willing, and enthusiastic. Prominent David Grayson says he is a wizard when it comes to making $1 do the work of 5. He has systematized every department and the whole institution is run efficiently and economically. He is an administrator as well as an educator, a valuable but rare combination.

The Aim Of The Normal

It is the aim of the school to train teachers for the elementary and secondary schools of the state. With this end in view, the prospective teacher is required to give particular attention to the science of education and the art of teaching with special reference to teaching the agricultural and mechanic arts as well as to the art of teaching the elementary and secondary branches in the public schools of the state. A regular practice school is maintained for the purpose of giving to all prospective teachers practical methods in the art of teaching.

Each student is required to select a trade and continue in it until he has gained sufficient skill and understanding to pursue it successfully on leaving school. It is the purpose of the school to fit each pupil to do some one thing well thereby contributing to the material productiveness of his immediate community.

Accomplishments

No one can fully evaluate the vast contribution which the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute has made to the educational advancement of the negro of Alabama and of the South. What it has accomplished in the moral, spiritual development of the people whom it has served during the past 50 years cannot be estimated by the usual methods of determining useful lives of the hundreds now living and who are giving unselfish service and imparting to others the altruistic spirit of its founder and his successors. She has furnished trained men and women in all avenues of productive and professional endeavor—physicians, dentists, lawyers, tradesmen, farmers, teachers and ministers—they in their economic and moral contributions fully justify the founding and continuance of this institution. These graduates are to be found in almost all the states of the union.

From a physical plant of one lowly room, it has grown to a plant of 18 buildings with 183 acres of land. From a mere elementary school to one of the 17 land-grant colleges supported by federal and state funds; thereby giving to the negro youth of the South an economic development which is fundamental in racial improvement and racial self-determination.

"David Grayson"

Nearly 20 years ago the author who wrote under the nom de plume of "David Grayson," whose identity was so long concealed, turned out to be Ray Stanard Baker, was in Huntsville reporting some riots, the prosecuting attorney was Hon. David A. Grayson, and the two saw much of one another. The writer has seen no statement from the famous correspondent but putting two and two together it would appear that the name "David Grayson" caught his fancy and so when he began his anonymous writings he just took it over as his pen name.

Now Grayson stands for the best type of the Southerner, who knowing the needs of the negro, is willing to lend him a helping haid. The success of the school at Normal is entwined with his name.

The institution has had his service and influence for more than a score of years, as he was elected a member of the board of trustees or commissioners in 1903. Prior to his election the board had consisted of Hon. A. S. Fletcher, Hon. Sydney J. Mayhew and Hon. Daniel C. Coleman. On June 15, 1906, Hon. Daniel C. Coleman resigned and Hon. Ben P. Hunt was elected in his stead. In June 1912, Hon. Sydney J. Mayhew departed this life and Rev. Frances Tappey, who had been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Huntsville, Ala., since 1903, was elected in his stead. David A. Grayson was then elected chairman of the board. In 1918, Rev. Frances Tappey moved to Shelbyville, Tenn., and resigned and Rev. D. Moffett, who succeeded him as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was elected in his stead.

In 1919, the legislature placed the management of its state colleges in the hands of a state board of education. This relieved the existing board of any duties to perform. Hon. David A. Grayson was then appointed by the state board of education in an advisory capacity in reference to the school and was made trustee of the school and has continued to exercise the duties of this office since that time up until now.

The institution has had his supervision for more than 20 years, without one penny of compensation. The writer and Dr. John W. Abercrombie had the pleasure of dining in his home, and meeting his charming wife and the lovely children. He lives in the old Garth mansion which is one of the best types of the old ante-bellum mansions, grounds, residence, and furnishings being all reminiscent of the "old South."

The Visit To The Normal

The writer feels fully repaid for having visited the fiftieth anniversary of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Insititute, and hornored in having had a part in the "Founder's Day" program, on May 1. He regretted not having been able to be at the ones which preceded it. Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, made a stirring address. David Grayson presided with great ease and charm. The music was fine and some of the numbers unusually attractive. Kathryne Pipes, contralto, Philadelphia, niece of President Parker delighted the audience with a number of negro spirituals. The luncheon to Gov. W. W. Brandon, who was unavoidably absent, given by the home economic department, was artistically cooked and beautifully served. David Grayson, the toastmaster, made every one present say something, and it was a delightful affair.

Here Are Some Needs

Sen. Garth is anxious for the institution to get a hundred or more acres adjoining its present property as it is all cultivatable while out of its present holdings there is less than 50 acres which are suitable for agricultural demonstration. An academic building, a boys' dormitory, a girls' dormitory, and funds for the improvement of grounds and buildings and maintenance are needed. The McCormicks have been liberal in giving two of the best buildings on the campus. There are those who hold that an ex-slave having turned over such valuable property to the state, it should improve it or turn it back to the negroes, however, to do this would be a backward step, and so its friends hope that something will be done for it in the next legislature.

NEGRO DORMITORIES BURN.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 13.—Blyden Hall and the Barracks, student dormitories at the Agricultural & Mechanical Institute for negroes at Normal, were destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of approximately $20,000. The blaze started from a bathroom heater and had gotten beyond control when discovered. The two buildings were the lodging places of from 40 to 50 male students in season, but were practically vacant in the summer, only three boys being housed in them when the buildings burned.

Education - 1925

Florida

A. and M. Colleges

NEW FACULTY TO STRENGTHEN FLA. A. & M. COLLEGE

Southern School Draws From Best Universities for Its Teaching Staff

Tallahassee, Fla., Aug. 28.—A larger and better faculty has been added to the Florida A. and M. college. It is the purpose of the college to increase its grade and standing by selecting for the year 1925-6 only those teachers who are graduates of A class colleges, so recognized by the Carnegie foundation and state associations. The college and high school suffer from independent organization, being separate units, in order to secure recognition and class A curricula in both.

Faculty Increased

The following new instructors will take up their duties in the fall: Edward S. Lewis, A. B. university of Chicago, education; William J. Knox, B. S. Harvard university, physics and biology; Edward F. Goins, Jr., A. B. Yale university, Latin and French; Ozell Wallace, A. B. Ohio State university, English; A. L. Kidd, A. B. University of Michigan, economics and government; Miss Marie Ford, Chicago Musical college, instrumental music; Leander G. Blackus, B. S. Temple university, athletic director. R. O'Hara Lanier, A. B. Lincoln, graduate student Columbia university, assumes new duties as dean of college of liberal arts and sciences. All of this points to class A college work and a year of realtscholastic activities for the school. J. W. Keller, B. S. Howard universtiy, becomes head of the commercial department. O. L. Brooks, R. N. Meharry Medical college, postgraduate Bellevue hospital, comes as public health organizer and assistant to the superintendent of nurses. Many other changes will be made in both agricultural and mechanical departments. These changes will be made on completion of faculty list for these departments.

Summer School Required

Every teacher in the employ of the school must attend summer school once in every two years. Among those who studied this summer are H. M. Efferson, head of department of mathematics, University of Minnesota; E. F. Mance, mathematics, Fisk university; C. B. Moon, acting dean of home economics department, Columbia university; M. A. Lee, head of department of English, University of Chicago, and a number of others.

Fla. A. & M. Faculty Strengthened

In order that the Florida A. & M. College might do better work—a larger and better qualified faculty has been selected for the year 1925-6—only Graduates from class A colleges, so recognized by the Carnegie Foundation and State Associations have been added to the faculty of the College and High School. The College and High School suffer independent organization being separate units in order to secure recognition and Class A curricula in both.

College and High School

TAMPA FLA TIMES
FEBRUARY 10, 1925

STATE OFFERS EDUCATION TO ITS NEGROES

However, Few Realize It, Is Lee's Belief.

Tallahassee, Feb. 10.—Florida furnishes possibilities for its negro population which they themselves have rarely conceived or recognized, according to the opinion of J. R. E. Lee, president of the State A. & M. college for negroes, located here, expressed in his report to the state board of education, the first he has made since assuming the duties as head of the institution. The report has just been submitted to Governor Martin, chairman of the board.

"Instead of colored people leaving the state in large numbers as they have done during the past 12 months, conditions should be directed to the contrary," the report reads. "There should be hundreds of colored people coming into Flroida with its unparalleled opportunities, just as it is true of white people. One consideration, so far as we are immediately concerned, will very emphatically help this change of movement. That one is, that this institution should stand out with advantages equal to those offered to colored people by any state in the union where provisions are made for colored people. That means that there should be such provisions for buildings, equipment, teaching force, course of study, normal training, mechanical, academic, agricultural, domestic science and art and health training, as would make it clear to every colored citizen and parent in Florida, that the opportunities here are fully equal to the opportunities of any state.

"You can readily see that a state like North Carolina, that spent $1,000,000 during the past year on negro education would hold out inducements that would attract the attention of the most conservative of our people," the report continues.

"Another consideration pointed out by Professor Lee's report is "that the public schools of our state shall be of such efficiency and of such satisfactory length of term as would make it evident to those who already live in the state and to those who wish to come into our state, that not only is our state institution equal to the state institutions of other states, but that also every negro boy and girl in the state will have the fullest opportunity for an elementary education even though he or she may not have an opportunity to go to the State college."

"The two above conditions, I believe," the report adds, "will have much to do with the good and permanent citizenship of our people and with the encouragement of other substantial people of our race to settle in the state of Florida. Our institution can in a large measure remedy the poor elementary school by furnishing teachers."

A budget totaling $510,542 is recommended by President Lee for the school to take care of its expenses and improvements during the biennium 1926-27. A large proportion of this is suggested for permanent improvements. Total salaries and wages recommended call for $112,694, after allowing for the $50,000 Morrell fund and $2,400 from board. Current equipment is placed at $23,195, and current supplies $19,640.

Permanent improvements recommended are: Girls' dormitory $80,000; dining hall, complete, including refrigerating plant, $12,400; new science hall, complete, $7,500; mechanic arts building, $4,500; new administration building and class room, boys' gymnasium and assembly hall (brick) $125,000; repairs on buildings $5,613; nurses home, $5,000; central heating, light and power plant $65,000; central sewerage system and septic tank $25,000; water system, $25,000.

Education - 1925
A. and M. Colleges.

General.

Lexington - Ky.

OCT 22 1925

Negro Education in Kentucky

A letter has been received from G. P. Russell, president of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute at Frankfort, giving some very valuable data concerning the amounts appropriated by the last session of the legislatures of eleven southern states for their negro state schools.

In this list of eleven States, Kentucky appropriates less than any for her normal school for negroes, and, further than this, Kentucky's appropriation is only half as much as the smallest appropriation of the other states from which statistics are given. The last place seems even lower when it is shown that, per capita for students, Kentucky appropriates a meager allowance. The Florida A. and M. College, at Tallahassee, leads the list with $392,670 a year. The other states and the amounts appropriated and other statistics are as follows:

	Appropriation	Students	Per Capita
West Virginia	$250,000	513	$487
Missouri	224,700	475	473
Tennessee	160,000	571	280
Texas	150,000	905	165
North Carolina	140,000	349	401
Virginia	110,000	620	177
South Carolina	106,625	846	126
Louisiana	90,000	...	...
Arkansas	80,000	280	285
Kentucky	40,000	471	84

Those who are taught in these normal schools become the teachers and industrial leaders of their race in the state. They teach and train others. The money spent in training them, therefore, goes a long way.

Education - 1925

Georgia

A. and M. Colleges

$15,000,000 Bond Issue For Educational Program Urged in State Assembly

Suggestion Is Result of Survey Made by Special Committee Through Georgia Schools.

A state bond issue of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 for a program of educational expansion in Georgia is to be sought in a campaign which will be launched within the immediate future by the members of both bodies of the general assembly of Georgia. Hearty approval of Governor Walker has been given the movement, and plans for the campaign are being formed in a series of conferences.

The proposed state bond issue is the result of the report and recommendations of the survey commission that made a comprehensive examination of needs of various state departments and institutions, it is said. The commission recommended increased appropriations for new buildings and maintenance of the higher educational institutions, and for the common school system urged a four-year building program involving expenditures totaling $5,000,000 beginning in 1928.

According to the plan, the common schools' portion of the proposed bond issue will be distributed to counties on a 50-50 basis. The plan is to have the state put up half the funds necessary to build new school houses and provide modern facilities in counties which are unable to finance the complete building program, even through special school taxes.

A. & M. School Abolition.

Abolition of the twelve district agricultural and mechanical schools is recommended in the report of the survey commission just filed with Governor Walker. The report urges return of the property to the counties which donated the A. & M. school sites to the state, with a view to centralizing teaching of agriculture and mechanical arts in the state college of agriculture at Athens.

Features of the report are provisions for large increases in maintenance appropriations for state colleges, expenditure of over $1,000,000 for new buildings in 1926 and 1927, and a four-year building program running into many millions of dollars.

The recommendation of the committee is that a four-year building program be undertaken, with an expenditure of $500,000 per annum at the University of Georgia, $300,000 per year at the State College of Agriculture, $300,000 per year at Georgia Tech, $125,000 per year at the State College for Women in Milledgeville, $100,000 per year at the State Normal school in Athens and $75,000 per year for the State Women's college in Valdosta.

Centralization of higher education in fewer institutions, and control of all colleges and universities by one board, with safeguards on appointments of members so that alumni of no one institution may predominate on the board, is urged in the appropriation recommendations.

Many recommendations for appropriations for the institutions of the state are contained in the report.

Building programs for 1926 are urged for colleges, as follows:

At University of Georgia, physics building, $150,000; administration, commerce and journalism building, $150,000, both funds to be matched by an equal amount given by alumni war memorial fund; central heating plant, $100,000; to complete Milledge dormitory, $100,000; and in 1927, $250,000 for a women's dormitory and $250,000 for a men's dormitory.

Appropriations for the higher institutions of education are recommended as follows:

Support and mantenance of University of Georgia, $275,000; repairs, etc., $50,000; summer school, $49,000; support and maintenance of state college of agriculture, $165,000; extension work, $50,000; farmers' insitutes, $2,250; to match Smith-Lever fund, $175,000; special maintenance fund, $25,000; support and maintenance of Georgia Tech, $275,000; State Normal school, $100,000; State College for Women, Milledgeville, $135,000; extension work, $15,000; State Woman's college, Valdosta, $50,000; medical college, $65,000; public health and hygiene department of medical college, $2,000; Georgia State Industrial college, Savannah, $17,500; heating plant, $12,500; new buildings, $25,000; Georgia Normal and Industrial college at Albany, $20,000; summer school, $2,500; vocational building equipment, $7,500; dormitory, $39,000; maintenance Forsyth A and M. school $7,500.

Maintenance Funds.

The committee urges maintenance funds for 1926, for the following institutions:

State sanitarium, $1,100,000; tuberculosis sanitarium, $60,000; school for the deaf, $85,000; academy for the blind, $45,000; department of public welfare, $27,500; training school for boys, $30,000; training school for girls, $43,700; training school for mental defectives, $30,000.

Four-year building programs are urged for the State Normal school at Athens, $100,000 a year; the State College for Women, $125,000 a year, and the State Woman's college, at Valdosta, $75,000 a year. In the State Normal school, recommendations are for $50,000 each for a gymnasium and dining hall in 1926, and $100,000 each for a recitation hall and dormitory in 1927. In the State College for Women, recommendations are for $200,000 in 1926 for an auditorium and classroom building, and $250,000 in 1927 for a heating plant and dormitory. In the State Woman's college, recommendations are for $75,000 for an auditorium and classroom building in 1926, and $75,000 for a dormitory in 1927, with an additional $5,000 for the completion of Ashley hall during 1925.

Tech Program.

A four-year building program is also recommended for Georgia Tech, $300,000 a year, with the following appropriations for 1926: $300,000 for erection of an electrical engineering building and $250,000 for a dormitory building, and for 1927, $250,000 for an auditorium and $125,000 for additional shops.

Appropriations for 1926 for the college of agriculture are recommended as follows:

$50,000 for a heating plant, $25,000 to buy property occupied by negroes near the women's building, $33,000 to improve fire protection facilities, $75,000 to complete the veterinary building, and $100,000 for a woman's dormitory.

For 1927, appropriations are recommended as follows:

$50,000 for a forestry building and $50,000 for a farmers' community house.

Building appropriations for these institutions in 1926 are recommended as follows:

Sanitarium, $150,000 for additions; tuberculosis sanitarium, $5,750; deaf school, $4,000; blind academy, $7,500; training school for boys, $15,000; training school for girls, $8,150; training school for mental defectives, $15,000; experiment station at Griffin $5,000; experiment station at Tifton $10,000.

Education – 1925

N. and M. Colleges

North Carolina

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION CALLS A COLLEGE CONFERENCE

(Preston News Service)

Washington, D. C., April 10.— Commissioner of Education Tigert Wednesday called the fifth annual conference of negro land grant college education for April 16-18 at Greensboro, N. C. Presidents and officers of the 17 Negro land-grant institutions of the south will attend, as well as a large group of state and federal educators. Dr F. F| Zook, chief of the division ~~of higher education~~ of the bureau will preside.

E. Tennessee News 4-16-25

Education - 1925
A. and M. Colleges.

North Carolina.

APR 18 1925

NEGRO COLLEGE HEADS CONSIDER PROBLEMS

Strengthening of Faculties, Discipline and Other Subjects Discussed

Greensboro, April 17. — How to strengthen faculties, school discipline, education in mechanical arts and industries and college finance evoked chief discussion at the meeting of presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges in the United States today, the second one of the conference. Dr. R. S. Wilinson, president of State College, Orangeburg, S. C., presided over the more than one hundred delegates to the sessions, with twenty colleges represented. Speakers included L. H. Fostor, of Virginia Normal and Industrial School; Dr. J. G. Osborne, of State Normal and Industrial, of Texas; Dr. J. S. Clark, of Southern Agricultural and Mechanical, Louisiana, and R. H. Malone, Agricultural and Mechanical, Arkansas.

Tonight R. W. Dunlap, assistant secretary, United States Department of Agriculture, spoke to the assemblage on the value and methods of thorough agricultural training and the part the government plays in co-operation with colleges.

Greensboro, N. C. Patriot
APR 20 1925

Meeting of Officials Of Negro Colleges Ends

The annual meeting of officials of negro land grant colleges in the United States, in session here since Thursday, came to a close Saturday, with presidents of the institutions and others summarizing the principles for which the colleges were founded and their aims for the future. About 100 persons attended the meeting, including the presidents of 18 colleges.

Leading white educators attended the meetings and talked to the negroes ,among them A. T. Allen superintendent of public instruction in North Carolina. R. W. Dunlap, of the United States department of agriculture, was another speaker, talking on the importance of agricultural training for negroes and how the government is prepared to assist. Other speaker talked on the manual and industrial arts, religious and moral training, discipline, strengthening of faculties, finance internal administration, and other matters of importance to the colleges.

Education-1925.

A. and M. Colleges.

North Carolina.

Life of J. B. Dudley Filled With Unusual Experiences

Greensboro, N. C., News MAY 3 1925

Negro Who Voted National Republican Ticket President of State Institution For Many Years—Showed Bravery During Wilmington Riot.

What James Benson Dudley did for the promotion of negro education in North Carolina and the south; what his influence was in the gradual change in the idealism of the negro race and particularly among negro educators; what hard common sense did in a black man's make-up, tempered with a policy of always treating his fellowman as he would want them to treat him; all these phases of the life of the late Dr. Dudley, president of the Agricultural and Technical college of this city, who died April 4, go back to a day when that same man was born in Wilmington, before the civil war. Dr. Dudley was born November 2, 1859, of slave parentage, his father being John B. Dudley, who later was quite a prosperous negro in that section of the state. His mother was Annie J. Dudley, also a descendant of negro families noted for their ability. The two parents were owned by Governor E. B. Dudley, who was chief executive of this state from December 31, 1836, to January 1, 1841, serving two terms and the first governor elected by the people at an election. For Governor Dudley his parents had been named. And it was not more than what would be expected for the young negro boy to have taken on much of the aspirations and background due to his associations with this prominent state family. It is also interesting to notice that Governor Dudley was successor to Governor John Motley Morehead, of Guilford county.

Stayed With "White Folks."

This association with the Dudley family did not change when the negro race was given liberty, following the civil war, the parents of James B. Dudley staying with their "white folks," as many negro families did. The young son, of course, was too young to have had much of an impression made on him from the many events of the civil war but he was a storehouse, mentally, of facts connected with that struggle, the pathos of the south's fight for what her soldiers fought for as an ideal and the utter calamity of the reconstruction period. Into this period the young negro was thrown, of his own volition, on his own feet, to gain a living, pitted against white and black alike. He asked no odds.

His father was, by the time young James Dudley was of school age, well off and one of the most prosperous negroes in Wilmington. He was amply able to send the boy to the best colleges and schools the nation afforded, due partly to the kindness of the family of Governor Dudley and the consequent prosperity which befell James Dudley's parents. Young Dudley was first sent to Wilmington Normal school, one of the leading negro schools of the south at that time, and then for a time he was a student at Shaw university, Raleigh, which was just beginning to operate on a broadening basis of usefulness, and at the Philadelphia Industrial school. With the completion of this preliminary education, in those days a very complete education, especially for one of his race, his father wished to send him to Harvard university, but the young negro's answer was "no." He spurned help from anyone and he turned down his father's proposal and, instead of gaining further educational advantages, he went to work.

His father was a carpenter and a good one, and the young boy had the instincts of that parent. What was more natural then, than that he should have obtained work as a mechanic's helper, doing odd jobs and also gaining further knowledge of the use of carpenter's tools and other such implements? This early training and liking for such work affected the young negro's whole life and dedicated him to the policy of urging negro education along technical and agricultural lines rather than medicine, law and higher educational pursuits of that nature. At the age of 17, James Benson Dudley was starting out to learn how to use the tools of trade, working for the munificent sum of 50 cents a day, good wages in those days following the civil war.

Taught In Sampson.

His first school was in Sampson county, a country community, where he taught successfully for one or two years. Before he was 20 years old, he returned to Wilmington as principal of the Peabody school. It was while principal there that he met Prof. M. C. S. Noble, then superintendent of the Wilmington and New Hanover county school systems, later a leading professor at the University of North Carolina, and now chairman of the A. and T. college board of trustees. He gained much from his white friend, whom he honored and loved all his life. Dr. Dudley continued as the head of the Peabody school for 17 years, leaving Wilmington to assume the presidency of the A. and T. college, then the Agricultural and Mechanical college for negroes.

Late President Dudley, One of Leading Negro Educators of South

Life of Dr. James B. Dudley, late president of A. and T. college, Greensboro, was filled with many interesting incidents.

While in Wilmington, Dr. Dudley was editor of the Wilmington Chronicle, a negro weekly publication, which gained a wide circulation in that part of the state. His editorial policy was able and gained support from both races but the arduous duties of the Peabody school finally forced him to give up active editorship of the paper, which he turned over to another negro man there. During his editorship he built the paper up from an unauspicious start to a power among the negro people of the state. After he gave up active editorship, his name still appeared as editor, until the man who was doing the actual writing printed an attack on the white race. This editorial so incensed Dr. Dudley that he had his name removed from the masthead of the paper, despite his financial connection therewith. Shortly afterwards, he got out of it entirely and today the paper does not exist.

Helped Quell Riot

Dr. Dudley was in Greensboro during the early rioting in Wilmington, when whites and negroes clashed and many negroes were killed, but his wife and two daughters were at their former home in Wilmington. People here tried to dissuade him from going to the New Hanover capital but he insisted and left here for that city. This was in 1898-99. He went down also to help in stopping the race clashes and settling the storm of feeling which had been engendered. He was a friend of the white race and honored and highly respected by them; he likewise held the confidence of the negro population in his home community. He was very sorry that the affair had caused the spilling of blood.

Throughout the turmoil of this time, his family was never molested in any way nor was that section of the city where he formerly lived. At the station here many prominent white people tried, for the last time, to keep him from making the trip, telling him he was only jeopardizing his life. He thought not, so great was his confidence in his white friends. Then, as earlier in life and through his useful existence, he believed the white man was really a friend to the negro, when the negro needed help and did his part, without imposing on the white man or his rights. He went to Wilmington, being met there at the station by the mayor of the city and a special police detail, which escorted him to his home and remained on guard during his stay in his home city. He said he didn't need this protection but he was given it despite his assertions to the contrary. While in Wilmington, he did much to quiet the two race elements and restore peace and confidence in its permanency.

Named A. and T. Head In 1896.

He became head of the present A. and T. college, unexpectedly, after a near-deadlock in a trustees' meeting held in Greensboro in May or early June, 1896. At the time he was secretary of the board of trustees, on which, at that time, negro members served.

Col. Thomas B. Keogh named Dr. Dudley and he was unanimously elected. Dr. Dudley took active charge of the college and continued working in this capacity for that institution and the negro race till the day of his death.

At the time the then A. and M. college had about 50 students, seven or eight teachers, two buildings of brick and no others of any kind, 26 acres of land and a $50,000 plant. The federal government was paying practically all of the running expenses, the state giving little for permanent improvement and none for operation of the institution. Dr. Dudley immediately set to work to obtain more financial assistance from North Carolina through the legislature. Heads of all departments at the institution were white persons and over half of the faculty was also white. Dr. Dudley gradually changed this policy also, believing trained negro workers would labor better in such an institution. The two buildings then extant were Dudley hall, named for Dr. Dudley last year, and the north dormitory. Both of these buildings were erected in 1892 by the state, when the institution was started. The college was in fair financial condition at this time, due to the interest of various men therein and help from both the state and federal government. Prime movers towards the inception of the institution, to whom Dr. Dudley gave great credit, were H. L. Crosby and Charles Moore, who served for several years, after Dr. Dudley became president, as dean of the college.

College Had Great Growth.

When Dr. Dudley died, the progress of the college is shown to have been remarkable. Instead of two buildings, there were 13 and five of these fireproof structures. The enrollment had grown to 476 students in the regular session and about 500 during the summer school last year. There were 46 teachers and officers, all negro, as against seven or eight, and the plant was conservatively valued at $1,000,000. The college site covered 30 acres in the city and 101 outside of the city, where an adequate farm, to supply farm produce and vegetables and for training purposes, had been established. As far as finances were concerned, both state and federal government were helping abundantly, with an annual appropriation of $17,500 by the government and a policy on the part of the state to assist, in every possible way, the growing institution.

Due to Dr. Dudley's remarkable understanding of men, his forebearance of the rights of others and his ability to approach both white and black alike and modestly leave his impression there for all time, he was enabled to win his fight to gain adequate state financial assistance through the legislature. These same qualities caused him to be winner in his battle to stress agricultural and mechanical arts rather than Latin and Greek. He advocated training with the hands for the negro race and urged the training of real workers for his race, not white-collar workers. It was a hard fight to win the needed financial support but far harder to convince his own race of the wisdom of his educational ideals. His policy, of always treating every subordinate or superior as he would have them treat him, won for him friends everywhere, especially in the college class rooms and on the campus. He was thoughtful and considerate at all times of those working for him. He was liked by the students, who enjoyed going to him with their troubles and problems, for he was always glad to talk to them and help them. He was anxious to do whatever he could for his friends, and for those, who fought his policies of administration he was equally as willing to show due consideration and give unmerited assistance. He was probably the best rounded man of his race, so far produced by this state, a thoroughbred in every respect and a valuable man to the race and state.

While head of the A. and T. college, he was for six years president of the North Carolina Colored Teachers association, in which work he was vitally interested. He received an A. M. degree from Livingstone college, Salisbury, and later a doctor of laws degree from Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, Ohio. His interests also included his church, the Bethel African Methodist church of this city.

Voted National Republican Ticket.

He was independent in politics, although voting the Republican ticket in the national election. He prided himself on the fact that he was, in this sense, a Republican and yet held office under democratic administrations. He believed in the man and voted for the best candidate regardless of party, refusing at times to vote for either party's candidate when he felt that neither was suited for the office.

While in Wilmington, during the first year of his principalship of Peabody school, he met his wife, Susie W. Sampson, who was principal of another negro school there at the time. They were married shortly thereafter. Two daughters were born, one dying what young and the other, now the wife of Dr. S. B. Jones, a British subject and health officer at St. Kitts, an island of the West Indies.

The work of Dr. Dudley goes on under another's hand, an admirer of his predecessor, Dr. F. D. Bluford, acting president.

20 College Heads At Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C.—Twenty leaders of the land grant colleges and 100 delegates met here Thursday and Friday in their annual session.

Speakers included: L. H. Foster, of Virginia Normal and Industrial School; Dr. J. G. Osborne, of State Normal and Industrial, of Texas; Dr. J. S. Clark, of Southern Agricultural and Mechanical, Louisiana; and R. H. Malone, Agricultural and Mechanical, Arkansas.

4-28-23

NEGRO EDUCATION BEING CONSIDERED

Conference of Officials of Colleges Opens at Greensboro

Greensboro, April 16.—With about 00 persons in attendance, including the presidents of 17 colleges, the ourth annual conference of land rant colleges for negroes in the Jnited States got under way here his morning, sessions to last hrough Saturday.

The warmest co-operation between ducators of the two races was shown n the meeting, A. T. Allen, superinendent of public instruction for Jorth Carolina, welcoming the repesentatives of the colleges to the tate. Dr. George F. Zook, chief of he division of higher education of he United States bureau of education, presided over the meeting.

The responses to Superintendent llen's address was made by J. M. andy, president of the Virginia ormal and Industrial Institute, of ttricks, Va.

Walton C. John, assistant specilist in higher education, United tates bureau of education spoke his morning, on recent tendencies negro land grant college currila, and H. O. Sargent, Federal gent for agricultural education, oard of vocational education, led discussion, following which reports ere made on a recent conference ld by officers of the association negro land grant colleges and esidents of such colleges.

GREENSBORO N. C.

MEETING OF NEGRO COLLEGES CLOSES

Program Speeded Up; To Meet Next Year In W. Virginia

By combining Saturday morning's program with Friday afternoon's the fifth conference of the association of land-grant colleges was able to complete all the business that had been mapped out for it, and thus concluded the conference at A. and T. college with Friday night's session. The opening session was held Thursday morning, and a busy two days was spent by the 100 or more leading educators of both races here to attend the conference.

One of the outstanding features of the meeting was the address at the closing session by Renick W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C., who stressed the importance of agriculture and the ability to apply scientific knowledge to farming principles. At the closing session the report of the committee on resolutions was unanimously adopted, sympathy for the family of Dr. James B. Dudley, late president of A. and T. college, and high praise for A. and T. college, the department of agriculture, and the department of education of both the state and federal governments being expressed in the resolutions. Selections by the A. and T. quartet also featured the closing session, as did an address by Dr. Jackon Davis, of the southern division of the Rockefeller foundation, who spoke of the need of better training for negro teachers.

Extension work in negro land-grant colleges, which was to have been the topic of Saturday morning's session, was taken up Friday afternoon, B. F. Bullock, director of the agricultural department of the A. and T. college of North Carolina, leading the discussion of this topic following two addresses on the subject.

The next annual conference will be held at West Virginia Collegiate institute, Institute, W. Va.

Heads of Land Grant Colleges Meet; Pay Tribute to Deceased Member

New York Herald

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 27.—The Fifth Conference of Land Grant Colleges opened its sessions Thursday morning, April 16, at 10 o'clock in the chapel of A. and T. College. Welcome address in behalf of the State of North Carolina was made by A. T. Allen, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State, who reviewed the progress of Negro education in North Carolina, both agriculturally and technically. Prof. F. D. Bluford, acting president of A. and T. College, welcomed the conference in behalf of the college. He spoke of the work of the late President Jas. B. Dudley, of the fine relations between the white and Negro races in this State.

4-29-23

Other isteresting and profitable addresses were made by Dr. J. M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.; Dr. George F. Zook, Chief of the Division of Higher Education of the U. S. Bureau of Education; Dr. Walton C. John, Assistant Specialist in Higher Education of the U. S. Bureau of Education; Dr. A. C. True of the Departmest of Agriculture, Washington, and Renick W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

All of these gentlemen paid high and glowing tributes to the late President Dudley of the A. and T. College. The conference was characterized by many worthwhile discussions of subjects that were of vital interest to all land-grant colleges. Among the interesting facts brought out in the conference was the fact that A. and T. College received the highest appropriation of any land-grant college except the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, over which President John W. Davis has the honor to preside. The conference will convene at the West Virginia Collegiate Institute next year.

Among those in attendance at the congerence were the following: President George Wiley, State A. and M. College, near Savannah, Ga.; President J. S. Clark, Normal State College, Baton Rouge, La.; President G. P. Russell, Kentucky Normal and Industrial College, Frankfort, Ky.; President R. S. Grossley, State College for the Negro Race, Dover, Del.; President N. B. Young, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; President J. L. Rowan, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.; President I. M. Young, A. and M. College, Langston, Okla.; President R. E. Malone, Arkansas State Normal, Pine Bluff, Ark.; President T. R. Parker, Normal A. and M. College, Normal, Fla.; President J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; President J. M. Gandy, Virginia N. and I. I., Petersburg, Va.; President J. W. Kiah, Princess Ann A. and M. College, Princess Ann., Md.; President J. W. Davis, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va.; President W. J. Hale, State Normal School, Nashville, Tenn.; President W. R. Valentine, Bordentown Manual Training Institute, New Jersey; J. G. Osborne, State College, Texas; President F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College.

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Virginia

A. and M. Colleges

Presidents Of Land Grant Colleges To Meet In Greensboro

(Special to the Journal and Guide.)

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 10—Dr. Walton C. John, assistant specialist in higher education of the Bureau of Education visited the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute Friday, February 6, to confer with President John M. Gandy as to the advisability of calling a conference of the presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges. It was decided that such a conference would be held at A. and T. College of Greensboro, North Carolina, in April. The problem of aranging for the program for the meeting will be worked out by Dr. John and a committee representing the conference of Negro Land Grant College presidents; namely W. S. Grossley, Delaware; J. B. Dudley of North Carolina; John W. Davis of West Virginia, and John M. Gandy of Virginia, Chairman of the Land Grant College Conference.

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

OCT 16 1925

PLAN TO UNITE NEGRO COLLEGES

Trustee Boards Agree to Consolidate Bethel and Payne Schools in Birmingham

Announcement that Bethel college for negroes in Montgomery and Payne University of Selma will be consolidated as "Greater Payne University," in Birmingham was made Thursday following a joint meeting of the boards of trustees at the St. John's A. M. E. church.

The decision of the board is subject to ratification of the A. M. E. church at the state conference in Eufaula October 21-24.

It was announced by Bishop W. A. Fontaine, who presided, that a 36-acre site had been purchased in Birmingham for the new university, which will provide a regular college course and theological training.

The new charter proposed for Greater Payne University, was adopted by the board without a single objection, it was said.

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Arkansas.

Glad News from Philander Smith College

PRESIDENT TAYLOR, having had the proper rating for the school in his mind ever since he began his work here as dean, has steadily kept in touch with the State Department of Education until they have become very much interested, and as a result this department has given to Philander Smith College its state librarian for nearly a month now, working without any pay from the school every day recataloging our library so it may rank with other libraries of colleges in the state and out of the state.

Southwestern Christian Advocate
8-6-25.

To do this work satisfactorily and have it an A No. 1 library, and so be a medium to help us get our rating both from the state and otherwise, there will be need of money that we have not now in hand, and in these stringent times we cannot well ask for any extra appropriation for it from our Board of Education, therefore we ask every friend of Philander Smith College, every old student, every member of the alumni to rally to us at once and send to President George C. Taylor at least one dollar until we have three hundred dollars in hand, which will put our library in a shape that it will be approved by our state librarian and Board of Education. Please heed us and send this money in immediately.

I am quite sure that there is not a single man or woman who has ever been in Philander Smith College, or a man or woman who knows any of our teachers who will not gladly do this and feel that they are workers together with God, and very glad of the privilege of assisting so worthy a cause. If our Caucasian friends can see so much good in us as to be willing to let us have the help of the state librarian, what ought we not do for ourselves?

Brethren of the District Conference, take it up with your church, Sunday school, and League, and come to the District Conference prepared with a special gift to be applied for this sacred purpose. Always remember that that which we give away we get back, that which we keep we lose, and there has never been a man or woman who has given up father and mother, husband or wife, children and lands for the gospel's sake but that in some way or other it has been returned to him or to her, even so now. Make a royal gladsome gift of a dollar and let the multitudes send their dollars, and God will give you back, too. I know what I am talking about, for I have tested Him.

Let all who read this appeal write and remit to the president at once, and may the blessings of God be upon you.—Your co-worker, Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth.

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D.C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Heretofore we have refrained from editorial comment upon the situation at Howard university as brought about by its recent "Reorganization Program" We have remained in silence because we were not possessed of sufficint facts to permit us to discuss it with the degree of intelligence that is prerequisite to constructive criticism. We now have some of the facts in the case and, therefore, take the liberty to comment upon a phase of it which seems to be unwarranted from the standpoint of conditions as they actually exist as well as fro mthe statement of reasons as given out by the university.

Chicago Bee

Officials of the university felt that there was much duplication of work and considerable unnecessary expensei n the way of overhead. And, according to the official statement, "To relieve the situation of any suggestion of inside pre-judgment, or charge of prejudice, the Board of Trustees, upon recommendation of the Budget Committee, voted that a general survey of the various schools or departments should be made by an expert from the outside. The Board of Trustees considered itself most fortunate in being able to secure the servics of Doctor Robert Jesselyn Leonard, Directo rof the School of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia, University, New York City, to make the survey." Doctor Leonard, we assume, is ahig hly trainend and intelligent man; but we have grave doubht as whether this "Director of the School of Education, Teachers' College, was qualified to make recommendation vitally effecting the Junior College, Schools of Liberal Arts, Education, Music, Commerce and Finnace, Law Medicine, Art, Home Economics, Applied Science and various other phases of the university life. Ait little time, we feel will prove the utter futility of assigning such a task to one man, making another "Reorganization Program" inevitable in the near future. There is little consolation in this hope, for it seems to us a stupendous blunder that Howard should have ever considehed doing away with its School of Commerce and Finance.

Chicago Bee 12-25

But, the School of Commerce and Finance at Howard has been abolished, the offical statement saying, it has been "merged under the College of Liberal Arts." Keep the Negro importent in the field of commerce and finance and you are sure to keep him in economic slavery. Economic independence is our greatest need in this materialistic age. To even approach economic independence, we must have men and women who are highly trained and specialized in business in order to survive the keen competition of our present day. Dr Leonard considers this of minor importance to us for his report declared, "Medicine, Religion and Education chould have preferential positions in the deliberations of the Board of Trustees, and should have first call upon the budgeting and housing facilities." Doctors wil always be underpaid, most preachers remain in ignorance and abject poverty, and teachers unable to buy the common necessaries of life as long as we are unable to give proper support to them through the competence gained from successful business.

Listen to the supreme folly of reasoning in this part of Dr. Leonard report, which was adopted by Howard's Board of Trustees. "While instruction in Commerce and Finance is highly important, there are not enough students at the present time interested in these fields to justify the devlopment of the school;" and listen on, please, "neither would it be possible for the University, even though it has funds, to find a suffiicent number of well-trained individuals to constitute a School of Commerce faculty." Dolla ris King in this twentieth century. Whether we are satisfied with it or not, every grammar school knows it is. And we feel a mental examination should be made upon any one who says that EVEN THOUGH HOWARD HAS FUNDS, IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR IT TO FIND A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF WELL TRAINED INDIVIDUALS TO CONSTITUTE A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE FACULTY. Read that statement of their again. Do you get it? We don't. Can you conceive of a supposedly intelligent educator and a supposedly intelligent board of trustees of a great unversity reaching such a flimsy and erroneous conclu-son? or is it the poisonous hand of pernicious prejudice that is making such dam fine headway in trying to actually limit the field of knowledge and training for the Negro?

ALUMNI WILL KEEP UP WAR ON DURKEE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Because Howard university's trustee board "merely published alumni charges of mismanagement" brought against President Stanley Durkee at its special hearing last Thursday Howard alumni who are still dissatisfied with the Durkee regime announced this week their intention of carrying their fight for his removal into the United States congress by demanding a congressional investigation into the conduct of the school.

Chicago Bee 12-19-28

"We don't want to hold up Howard's money, but we're going to secure a federal investigation by asking congress to consider the advisability of further appropriations for the university as it is now being conducted," seems the general sentiment of the General Alumni association, under Dr. George F. Miller, while the Howard officials who have supported President Durkee in the controversy retort, "Go ahead. In a showdown we can muster as many votes in congress against an investigation as you can for one."

Trustees Exonerate Durkee

The special trustee board meeting Thursday which climaxed a concerted campaign by a powerful alumni faction to oust President Durkee began at 10 in the morning and lasted until 7:30 in the evening. It was held in the board room of the Carnegie library on the campus. It resulted in a complete exoneration of the president of all the charges preferred against him, while four professors whom he had summarily discharged in June were voted a year's leave of absence with pay, dating from July, 1925. The men who incurred the president's displeasure were Profs. Alain Leroy Locke, Alonzo H. Brown, Metz T. P. Lochard and Orlando C. Thornton.

The resolution which cleared President Durkee expressed the board's full confidence in his administration.

During the hearing 50 faculty members were called to testify their approval or disapproval of Dr. Durkee's administration. The older faculty members with the exception of Dr. E. P. Davis and Dean D. W. Woodward expressed disapproval. Dean Kelly Miller, Dr. Ernest E. Just, Dean George W. Cook, Dr. William V. Tunnell, Dean Dwight O. W. Holmes, Dean Lucy Slowe, Profs. Roy W. Tibbs, Charles Wesley, William Coleman and Miss Lulu V. Childers were among those who criticized the president.

Bring Serious Charges

Emmett J. Scott, it was testified, had told Carter G. Woodson that 10 faculty members were slated for dismissal before any action had been taken. The meeting was called at the request of five board members, three of them white.

Among the charges against President Durkee are "incompetence, hirling and firing professors arbitrarily, setting up an espionage system, diverting funds and deliberately insulting the Race by accepting the presidency of a school that barred the Race while yet president of Howard."

Present at the meeting were the following trustees: Dr. Charles R. Brown of the Yale divinity school, New Haven, Conn., president of the board of trustees; Dr. Sara W. Brown, Washington; Rolfe Cobleigh, editor of the Congregationalist, Boston; Dr. Michel O. Dumas, Washington; Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, Washington; Victor B. Deyber, president of the Second National bank, Washington; Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; John R. Hawkins, president of the Prudential bank, Washington; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes foundation, New York city; C. H. Pope, vice president of the Munsey Trust company, Washington; Justice Stanton J. Peelle, Washington; Dr. Ulysses G. B. Pierce of All Souls Unitarian church, Washington; Dr. J. E. Moorland, Brooklyn; Hon. James C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.; General John H. Sherburne, Boston; Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, Newport, R. I.; Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, Washington.

Representing the General Alumni association were: Dr. George Frazier Miller, Brooklyn, president of the association; Thomas B. Dyett, New York; James A. Lightfoot, Atlantic City, N. J., and George A. Parker, Archibald S. Pinkett, Miss Nellie M. Quander, Rev. W. D. Jarvis and Thomas Walker, all of Washington.

James A. Cobb, vice dean of the school of law, appeared during the proceedings by consent of the board of trustees as Dr. Durkee's personal counsel.

Justice F. W. Booth, dean of the school of law, Howard university, it along orderly and established was requested by the board of trustees to sit with the board "to guide channels of investigation."

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D. C.

THE REVOLT AT HOWARD

Howard University students have furnished the third instance of student rebellion in Negro schools this year. First came Fisk, where it was a well known fact that something was wrong with the method of handling the student body, next came Simmons University where little was known of the facts and where little publicity was given the up rising; now comes Howard with a rebellion against the R. O T. C. and compulsory military training. It appears how ever that the Howard students have rather given over the attempt at making the faculty accede to their wishes and have decided to go back to their classes.

The facts as obtainable from the Howard situation seem to show that that student body rebelled against the very thing which it stood badly in need of; that the leaders of the movement were actuated more by a desire to become "heroes" than to improve a really bad condition. And because of this fact, there is little sympathy with their actions on the part of the general public. It appears as the needless jeopardizing of an institution which is filling a large place in our racial life and a forcing of an issue on the race generally which it is no position to meet fully.

Institutions of higher learning for Negroes are scarce. Too sccare to be thus needlessly endangered. In every case they have owed their existence and continuance to the philanthropy of those who have contended, against large odds on the part of Southerners, that higher education for the Negro was not the desirable thing. And in the case of Howard, the matter of existence has been peculiarly a matter which has depended on no real opposition, for it is supported by the Government, not as Government institution and in the past two years, it has felt keenly the effects of the opposition of those who contended that it should not be thus supported. Negroes are not in a position to finance and support such schools on the plane on which they have been run in the past nor are they able or willing now to guarantee to them the sort of support which will guarantee them the future which the situation demands. In the light of such consideratai on as this and taking into consideration the crying need for more institutions of higher learning of the larger and more efficient sort, it is hard to understand or to sympathize with, such outbreaks as the Howard students have been guilty of. It was dangerous, needless and senseless. They have stood in their own light.

POST GRADUATE COURSES FOR PHYSICIANS AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 14—For a number of years it has been the custom for Howard University School of Medicine to conduct intensive post-graduate courses in medicine and surgery for six weeks immediately following commencement. The courses offered this year have assumed larger proportions than ever before, in that the medical School is working in conjunction with the School of Public Health. This arrangement gives a much wider scope to the post-graduate courses heretofore offered, and affords the practicing physician an opportunity to advance his knowledge along the lines of Public Health, that new phase of medicine which is so rapidly forging to the front.

By the arrangements affected, physicians may study any of the surgical and medical specialties which they most desire, and at the same time, link them up with Public Health principles and their application of the practice of medicine. This affords the finest sort of opportunity, and from present indications, it appears that many physicians shall avail themselves of it. The demand of the public, which is growing daily, for complete physicial examinations, makes it necessary that the up to date physician fit himself for Public Health practice. The U. S. Public Health Service has pledged their most wholesome cooperation in projecting this course and many of their experts will give lectures and demonstrations throughout the term.

As usual, Surgery and Gynecology will occupy a most important place, but of necessity the classes therein must be limited. All the specialties will be taught, including laboratory branches. Six weeks from June 8th to July 17th, 1925, have been set apart for post-graduate study.

HOWARD PICKETED BY ANTI-DURKEE CARICATURES

President Is Pictured As Greedy, Prejudiced Executive

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Anti-Durkee placards under the title of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde appeared on the Howard campus last week.

The president was pictured as sitting on a throne with fat salary bags at his sides. He is telling Howard students that nothing is too good for them.

The second placard had the president in an academic gown, standing in the door of Curry School of Expression at Boston, declaring, "You cannot matriculate here under any circumstances. No colored allowed." There was reading matter below each of the posters stating that Durkee had accepted the leadership of a white school from which colored people were barred.

A. W. Mitchell, leader of the Howard Welfare League, stated that it was his intention to have the campus picketed.

Howard Trustees Plan Program Of Educational Publicity

University's "Romantic Story" to Be Told Before Leading Organizations North and East—Important Centers and Environs to Be Covered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The Board of Trustees of Howard University at its annual meeting held June 2nd, 1925, authorized the designation of an Educational Publicity Committee for the purpose of making the work of Howard University better known to the philanthropic public of the United States. It is in response to the suggestion that "the romantic story of Howard is unknown" that this Committee has been appointed. It is recognized that the life of the University will depend more largely in the future upon the appreciation and understanding of the institution by the people at large.

Present at the first meeting of the committee, held in New York City at the Prince George Hotel Monday, July 20, 1925, were the following: Dr. Charles R. Brown, Dean of the University School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., who is President of the Howard Board of Trustees; Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, President of the University; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. J. E. Moorland, Dr. M. O. Dumas, Dr. M. F. Wheatland and Mr. J. R. Hawkins, members of the Board of Trustees; Mr. Emory B. Smith, Alumni Secretary; Mr. E. C. Williams, Librarian, Howard University, and Dean Kelly Miller, representing the Faculty.

CONVOCATION AT HOWARD PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

Notables From All Sections at Meet Sponsored by School of Religion

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—The practical value of the convocations which have been held by the School of Religion at Howard University being recognized and acknowledged by the great religious leaders in America who have given their earnest support to this work. Marked appreciation was shown by the large number of prominent men and women present at the ninth annual convocation of the School of Religion, held Nov. 3 to 5 on the Howard university campus, by the spontaneous vote of thanks expressing apreciation for the help and inspiration received which came from the audience at the closing session of the convocation. This evidenced that the convocation has won a place among the constructive religious forces of today.

With the subject, "The Christian Church · Humanity's Hope," as the theme for general discussion, those in attendance claim that the ninth annual convocation held by the School of Religion excelled in the strength of its moral appeal and its spiritual power all previous convocations. The addresses which were delivered by the important prelates challenged thought and compelled heart searching.

The annual convocation sermon was preached by Dr. J. Percival Hugot, pastor of Thompkins Ave. Congregational church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Notable addresses were made by Rev. Drs. James L. Pinn of the faculty of the School of Religion, William J. Howard, pastor of Zion Baptist church Washington, D. C.; Jesse Halsey, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian church Cincinnati, Ohio; Peter Ainslie, pastor of the Christian temple, Baltimore, Md.; James E. Kirkland, pastor of the Union Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Walter S. Ufford, general secretary of the Associated Charities, District of Columbia, and Andrew H. Phelps, field manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. President J. Stanley Durkee and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson of Charleston, W. Va., were the speakers at the convocation dinner.

FRIENDS SEEK TO CALL OFF FIGHT AGAINST HOWARD UNIVERSITY PREXY

Peace Sought On Campus Before Congress Meets. N. A. A. C. P. Big Guns Quiet. School Girl Gushes For Durkee. New Professor Appointed With $3,000 Salary After Talk About Economy. Alumnus Says Durkee's Poetry Is Rotten.

By ALUMNUS

Ambassadors, either self-appointed or delegated by the king, are busy trying to effect peace with the belligerent opposers of race-insulting Durkeeism.

One estimable gentleman of political prominence has asked if the fight will be called off if the four professors who suffered from the king's economic lash are reinstated. Another gentleman of corresponding importance in the profession of education has made a similar suggestion.

A third of less renown than either of the other two has represented himself as knowing the mind of the trustees and has declared that if the opposition will let up, so that peace may seem to reign when Congress opens a graceful way will be found to banish the king with his divine rights.

No Compromise

The writer has no way of ascertaining in whose employ these real or bogus agents may be, but he wants the reader to know that there can be no compromise with Durkeeism. Dr. Durkee must leave Howard University or the colored people of America must, through their servile resignation to his retention, subscribe to the pernicious doctrine of racial segregation and stifled manhood and womanhood.

Using Colored Folk

Meanwhile, Dr. Durkee has hit upon the old shrewd game of using colored people to fight the colored people's opposition to him. After he failed to secure requested testimonials from his own officers, the worst humiliation he has thus far met at Howard, he sent out distressful letters entreating such colored people as might be susceptible to his patronage to write a kind of introduction to his own article on his achievements.

He in turn is planning to have such flattering accounts of his achievements published at any cost.

To date no Negro who merits more than a passing notice has rallied to his cause. His good friend from Dixie, decorated with a Howard "Doctor of Letters," expended the little race pride that he possessed on a letter which has already been answered. The letter contained Dr. Durkees' views with Dr. Shepard's signature.

Miss Hurston

Miss Zora Neale Hurston, a recent graduate of Howard University, with a strong desire to return as an instructor under Dr. Durkee, has also written an introduction for Dr. Durkee's views. Unlike Dr. Shepard, she writes entertainingly with a style that constrasts so noticeably with Dr. Durkee's that her signed article easily shows the collaboration.

She seems to be a young lady of nimble wit and effervescence. Her general attitude toward the function of information in writing tends to the conclusion that she possesses a stronger impulse for fiction than for facts. Her treatment of Dr. Durkee's declining cause is romantic in it improbability.

School Girl Enthusiasm

Miss Hurston's voluminous outbursts of a school girl's enthusiasm, consuming almost the entire issue of a periodical most hostile to Dr. Durkee's administration, is a clear indication of the inexhaustible funds being wasted to keep Dr Durkee on the throne. In our notes to Congress, we shall surely call attention to the advisability of curtailing "defense funds" for Howard's economizing president. The money that Dr. Durkee is spending to retain his presidency would pay the salary of one of his dismissed professors.

Two Powerful Weapons

Dr. Durkee has two powerful weapons—federal funds and honorary degrees. With his unlimited funds, he can buy space for articles prepared by his editorial force, and with his honorary degrees he can congeal the ink on pens usually most active in fighting for the colored people's rights.

The opposition will continue to rely upon the truth as its most deadly weapon. Dr. Durkee cannot stand up much longer under this bombardment of the truth. Any race but one queerly dominated by enemies without and foes within would have forced Dr. Durkee off the throne long ago.

N. A. A. C. P.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has spoken three times in strong editorials in the CRISIS but otherwise the association has fallen down most abjectly. Where are some of the other big guns of the society?

It is a bit queer that a society professedly standing for the advancement of colored people can remain so silent when the president of a colored university accepts the call to preside simultaneously over a Negro-excluding school and perpetuates this race-humiliating policy for the entire seven months of his incumbency.

It is again strange how such a society of real race ideals can hold its peace when it knows, or can easily learn, that Negro manhood, womanhood, and scholarship are being trampled upon at Howard University by a novice in education and a foe to Negro aspiration.

Annual Cry

Why put up an annual cry against race segregation, race degradation, and race injustices when Durkeeism the most daring and vicious type of race humiliation, is still rampant at an institution supposedly of race advancement?

Unfortunately, there are among those high in the councils of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People some who are equally as high in the councils of Dr. Durkee's National Association for the Retardation of Colored People—either heavily on his payrolls or heavily crowned with his honorary degrees.

Cannon Fodder

If Dr. Durkee has failed to get pens busy in his behalf, he had had some slight success in keeping quiet for the time being some pens which have heretofore championed the Negroes' rights and privileges. His most cowardly act is that of pushing forward young Negroes for fodder for the connonading which is becoming hotter each week.

During all this bombardment that has flattened him, he has not had the nerve or courage to defend his Curry School position. Neither the colored nor the white press has been able to force more than a resignation from him; but he has turned over the task of defending his Negro-excluding policy to the ever-ready, effervescent, and effusive Miss Zora Hurston.

Repeats His Words

She repeats the words of Dr. Durkee, when he asked the trustees' permission to accept the presidency of the Curry School of Expression. He represented the school as being a small struggling institution and said that he was merely to be the "nominal" president. His request was made and granted in February, 1925.

Investigation by the AFRO-AMERICAN revealed the startling fact that Dr. Durkee had been inaugurated president of the Curry School in December, 1924. His famous inauguration speech has already been quoted in these columns. He was inaugurated president of the administration and president of the corporation, and an inaugural reception was given in honor of him and Mrs. Durkee. These facts are all in print and issued by the Curry School.

No Knowledge

Miss Hurston has absolutely no knowledge of the matter ecept such as the manuscript of Dr. Durkee gave her. He has represented the school as having a total enrollment of only thirty-seven. An earlier issue of the AFRO-AMERICAN quoted the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT, which reported a graduating class of forty-two names.

The letter, to which Miss Hurston refers addressed to Mr. C. Murphy of the AFRO-AMERICAN, was an answer to the letter written by Mr. Murphy, asking if Dr. Durkee had really accepted the presidency of the Curry School and if colored students were excluded.

Dr. Durkees' answer was so startling, though involving the trustees of Howard University and placing all the blame for the anti-Negro policy on the late Dr. Curry, that the AFRO-AMERICAN felt constrained to report these facts and other truths to its readers, not one of which Dr. Durkee has had the courage to deny over his own signature.

Amusing

His amusing statement bearing Miss Zora's signature is characteristic of his style. Miss Zora tells us that it had been the policy of the Curry School to keep Negroes out, but Dr. Durkee felt that he could SLOWLY OVERCOME this practice of forty years.

For heaven's sake! Where did the poor innocent school girl get this information? Why has Dr. Durkee advised her to make a statement so ridiculous that he himself has not dared to release it over his signature? When did Howard's star educator ever slow up?

Upside Down

Assuming that the reader is not a candidate for the insane asylum, the writer asks for cool, frank and accurate judgment on this feature of Dr. Durkee's deceptive administration. He landed at Howard University, an institution of over fifty years of age, in September and in less than three months it turned completely upside down.

Prof. Cook was removed from the secretaryship before Dr. Durkee knew that his name was "George." He split the college up in less than three months of his incumbency, changing it from the accepted plan of American colleges to an experimental type recently repudiated by his own expert, sentenced the academy to death before the snow began to fly, and played havoc with things in general.

Speed Records

Just to show that he could break his record for speed, he tackled the job of turning the college inside out, last June, and completed the job in less than three days. According to his own press releases, he had absolutely no knowledge of what the expert was going to report, but just as soon as that epoch-making document was cautiously presented, dazzling speed broke all records for wrecking a college and shot the organization of the college right back to the old plan which this star educator found when he ascended the throne.

Overcome Slowly

The reader is asked to size Dr. Durkee up from his own admissions by Miss Zora's pen. He was going to "overcome slowly" a practice of forty years in his white school. He overturned with lightning speed a practice of over fifty years in a colored school.

He was at Curry for seven months but never made a move to change this policy of race-exclusion. He was at Howard less than three months when he revolutionized the college. Why so deliberate in Boston and so speedy in Washington? If Dr. Durkee had wanted to change that Curry policy he could have done so. He was the whole thing up there—president of the administration and president of the corporation. He had no intention of changing the policy, and if the reader will get a copy of the membership of that school and note the states from which the students come, he will agree with the writer.

Barrier

Why does it require more deliberation to remove the barrier that excludes a colored man or woman from an institution designed to improve minds and hearts than it takes to destroy two colleges, remove two deans, and destroy the careers of four professors?

No wonder Dr. Durkee picks a young woman, whose judgment is only in the formative period to make such an absurd statement. Miss Hurston knows absolutely nothing about Dr. Durkee's plans other than what he has written her. She was graduated in 1923 and has had no reason or occasion to keep in close touch with the university.

No Race Pride

She has merely accepted his defense material, using tables and figures with which she can not be reasonably familiar, and has dispatched such deceiving information. She has divided the facutly into friends and foes, giving Dr. Durkee hardly more than four loyal supporters; she has quoted one professor to his detriment, and she has inflamed the partisans

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All this departure from race advancement and pride is not worth the prize which Miss Hurston seeks. She too may secure one of those spurious honorary degrees flavored with politics, or she may secure a coveted teachership later; but a young woman of her intellectual promise can render more genuine service by working for her race than by flattering a dispenser of patronage, who admits a policy hateful to every self-respecting Negro.

It is a noteworthy fact that only two Negroes have come to Dr. Durkees' rescue, though he has persuaded many. The illustrious Doctor of Letters of fading fame, residing in Philadelphia, and the youthful Miss Zora of flaming and dashing enthusiasm are thus far his only scribes.

There is always grave danger in being tied up in a campaign with a person whose very actions belie his words. Dr. Durkee's preachments are hardly more than gusts of elocution, and this is one of the reasons why he should not head any institution. Here are a few examples.

Charles Parker

In the early part of June, before he discharged four professors, he appointed Mr. Charles Parker of the Dunbar High school, as a full professor at a salary of $3,000 or more, and made an agreement with him which assured him of mainly research work without much classroom duty.

He successfully persuaded Mr. Parker to hold his peace in order that the press, which prophesied this appointment, might not get the information.

No Mention

Though it has always been customary for the administration to announce through the pres, at the beginning of each college year, its new professors, with the usual comment apparently designed for "Who's Who", not one mention thus far has been made of this appointment. The publicity bureau, sending out the enrollment and the numbers of applications for teaching positions, has been as silent as the buried junior college.

Lochard Fired

Despite the fact that Mr. Parker was appointed primarily for research work, at at salary of $3,000 or more, Prof. Lochard, who was receiving a salary of $1,600, was dismissed for "economic reasons."

Moreover Prof. Lochard taught French in which there is always a large enrollment—at present 60 in some classes. Mr. Parker is to have an occasional class in botany, if the agreement is kept, in which subject Dr. Schuh has been taking care of all the work.

Economics

Again, Dr. Durkee has said over his signature that the only reason why these four professors were dismissed was "economic." He said that their services were satisfactory and lamented their going. He pointed to the overlapping in the college work. He expressed a hope that Congress might appropriate more money for Howard's expansion.

On the back of all this, he has done exactly what was prophesiedd in these columns. He has brought Prof. Nelson over from the School of Reigion to do Prof. Locke's work. Prof. Nelson was elected last year to teach in the School of Religion and in the School of Liberal Arts. To stop overlapping, Dr. Locke is dismissed despite his seniority.

Finance Offered

The writer has heard from a dependable source that a number of colored professional men have offered to finance the salary of Dr. Locke, feeling as they do that a scholarly professor of Dr. Locke's reputation belongs at Howard University. If Dr. Durkee dismissed Dr. Locke for no other reason than "economic", here is his chance to prove his contention.

The fact is that Dr. Durkee did not dismiss these men for the reason stated. One of his henchmen has said that it served those professors just right, inasmuch as they voted with the faculty during the strike, but sympathized with the students. Prof. Thornton, however, was not included.

Better Feeling

If Dr. Durkee had any such feeling, his words did not indicate it, though his actions have tended to show that he has the most bitter feeling against those professors. He has no right to injure them through insinuations. He ought to tell the public frankly why these four men were dismissed.

He cannot find a dozen people who believe the economic myth. Until he does this and gives all four a chance to clear their good names, he will stand convicted of lynching.

Poetry

Apparently to give the writer an added opportunity to call attention to the wide chasm between expression and action, Dr. Durkee has budded forth in poetry, "AND ALL YE ARE BROTHERS."

In the worst doggerel that has ever escaped from a person's pen to paper, Dr. Durkee still holding the Negro's intellect below par attempts to felicitate colored people through his lisping rhymes. If he has done nothing else to prove himself a misfit as a college president, these lines ought to convict him. There is no college president, including the Doctor of Letters from Dixie who would allow such stuff to be printed. Howard University's fund are being spent to send out these eighteen stanzas of the funniest mess that has ever borne the signature of a person holding a high position.

Hearken, reader, unto these stanzas. The opening runs thus:

"Poultry"

"Did you say that they are an inferior race,
This race of the men of black?
Did you say that their brains are of lesser mould,
That always high manhood they lack?

This is to arouse a kind of pride in the colored people who have been told that Dr. Durkee has no love for them. He evidently feels that this opening stanza will show how he stands.

The fourth line of his third stanza would have lodged him in jail in an age when people were more fussy about expression. The stanza limps along as follows:

"Did you say they have not loves and hopes
That support the white man's creed;
That they yearn not for beauty and gold and God,
Such helps as white men need?

Here is his tenth stanza:

"He taught that one God is Father of all
And all of His children are free.
Then to teach, and to guide, and be brothers beside,
Is the business for you and for me."

Rotten

Omitting for the time being that his whole poetical performance is second in rottenness only to his college administration, the reader is directed to read this tenth stanza several times and think of the Curry School once. How can Dr. Durkee send to colored people any line on brotherhood, when he showed the race distinctly in Boston that he did not believe in that doctrine? Men must act their words if they want to be believed.

His opportunity "to teach and to guide and be brothers beside" was given him at Curry, and he showed how much he believed in this doctrine. No self-respecting Negro is going to be impressed with this vile stuff.

Two Poets

Howard had two presidents, Dr. Rankin and Dr. Newman, who could write verse, but Dr. Durkee can not enroll in their company. The Muse of Poetry did him a mean trick. Dr. Rankin's name will always live through his "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and Dr. Newman's sonnets will retain for him a place among the literary presidents of Howard University; but Dr. Durkee's puerile attempt at verse must land him into one of three places—a joke book, a crossword puzzle, or a wastebasket.

The writer heartily recommends the third receptacle for that stuff which no elementary school child should be encouraged to bring into his teacher as representing original work.

Unfit

If Dr. Durkee's hectic experience at Curry and his childish doggerel do not prove his complete unfitness for the presidency of a real university, he is sure of a life tenure; for he can never do worse.

Next week's article will give Dr. Durkees' own words on his untenable night school policy. He continues to write letters that will not bear publication and such letters continue to fall into the writer's hands. He objects to their publicity, but ought not if they do not banish the truth.

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KELLY MILLER RETAINED AS PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY

Expert From Columbia University Makes Survey of Academic Departments With Recommendations

—Reorganization Program Under Way

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, in joint session with the Budget Committee of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, Monday, June 15, 1925, authorized the release of the following statement:

THE STATEMENT

In response to requests which have reached the Trustees of Howard University from many loyal alumni and friends, making inquiry as to certain decisions of the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting held June 2, 1925, and subsequent meetings of the committees designated by the Board to carry its decisions into effect, the following statement is made:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held October 13, 1924, after a full discussion of the financial and academic condition of the University, it was decided that the general expansion of the University was running far ahead of the University's available resources. An intensive study on the part of officials of the University had led them to feel that there was much duplication of work and considerable unnecessary expense in the way of overhead.

To relieve the situation of any suggestion of inside pre-judgment or charge of prejudice, the Board of Trustees, upon recommendation of the Budget Committee, voted that a general survey of the various schools or departments should be made by an expert from the outside. The Board of Trustees considered itself most fortunate in being able to secure the services of Doctor Robert Josselyn Leonard, Director of the School of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, to make its first survey.

It was decided that a survey should be made first of the Academic Departments to be followed later by a survey of the departments of the School of Medicine. After a thoroughgoing study of the Academic Departments of the University, Doctor Leonard appeared in person and submitted a full and complete report, and made certain recommendations at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held June 2, 1925. These recommendations were given very careful consideration by the members of the Board of Trustees. Some general idea as to Doctor Leonard's treatment of the situation is indicated by the following extracts from his report:

Place and Purpose of the University

"The record of Howard University, from its establishment to the present, is one of constructive achievement. During practically every decade, some important advance has been made; but, in the whole history of the institution, no period has been more fruitful or significant than the years since the close of the World War. This period may be characterized as the building of the University. The magnitude of the achievements of this period can scarcely be overestimated. While the University has important, and even crucial problems to meet in the years to come, the fact must not be overlooked that the achievements of the past decade fully justify the members of the Board of Trustees, the President and the Faculty in maintaining an optimistic outlook in facing the future.

"The purpose of Howard University to be a higher educational institution for colored people, conducted on a Class A basis, as defined by boards and accrediting agencies, is sound and practicable. As once stated by Dillard, Howard University is 'the Capstone of Negro Education.' For the welfare of the colored people as a whole there is no educational enterprise in the United States of greater importance. The success which Howard University has achieved to date is a clear indication that it is possible to maintain a real university in this country for the colored people.

"The institution is fully justified in being known as a university as evidenced by the adoption of a university type of organization, the maintenance of university standards of admission and of scholarship, the organization of faculties composed of university caliber, and the development of a university spirit among students and staff. To have accomplished these things is truly a great achievement. While the purpose of this report is to evaluate rather than to command or criticize, the recommendations would lack a proper setting if recognition were not given at the start to these splendid and unique accomplishments.

"The future strength of Howard University will depend very largely upon a continuance of the policy of conducting the institution upon the highest possible academic and professional plane. If such standards are not adhered to rigidly, the institution can make no important or unique contribution to the welfare of the colored people and the nation. Compromising its present standards for any purpose whatsoever would seriously jeopardize and impair the usefulness of the institution.

"At present, Howard occupies a unique position among institutions for higher education in this country. Although, in the minds of the public, there are several institutions which are co-ordinate or even competing institutions, Howard University has found an acceptable and permanent sphere of usefulness.

"Certainly trained teachers, research workers, and administrative officers for colored schools must be provided, if the race is to move forward in its development. Medicine, religion, and education should have preferential positions in the deliberations of the Board of Trustees, and should have first call upon the budgeting and housing facilities.

Financial Problems

"There is every evidence that Howard University is spending its income wisely and incurring no unnecessary obligations. There is no institution for colored people that could make a stronger appeal to the American public; and yet, I think it is also fair to say that there is no similar institution about which the people, as a whole, know less. For example, a canvass of twenty-five men and women from different parts of the country—all educators and better informed regarding universities than the general public—revealed that only three had ever heard of Howard University and but one knew of its distinctive work. The romantic story of Howard is unknown. The life of the University will depend more largely in the future than in the past upon the appreciation and understanding of the institution by the people at large."

To accomplish these ends, Doctor Leonard recommended "that the University enter upon an intensive, well directed program of educational publicity for a period of four or five years in which no attempt should be made to raise funds."

Retirement Plan for Teachers

Doctor Leonard, in his report, also recommended that the University look toward the adoption of a retirement plan. This whole matter, the retirement of teachers has been before the Board of Trustees for a number of years. At the meeting of the Board held February 3, 1925, the Budget Committee was requested to make a report at the June meeting of the Board of Trustees regarding the whole matter of teachers' annuities, retiring allowances, etc. At the annual meeting of the Board held June 2, 1925, the Budget Committee reported as follows:

"The Budget Committee, to which was referred the matter of teachers' annuities, retiring allowances, etc., begs to recommend that the principle of a retirement age of teachers be instituted and fixed at sixty-five years, provided such teachers have given to the University at least fifteen (15) years of continued service.

"It further recommended that the administrative officers of the University be authorized to communicate with the Carnegie Corporation and such other organizations as offer retiring allowances to ascertain if the teachers of Howard University may be considered for recognition by said Carnegie Corporation, or other said organizations.

"It is also recommended, that until such information has been secured and final decision reached, that one-third of present salaries be allowed retiring teachers to be paid out of the General Funds of the University other than Congressional."

The above recommendations were adopted by the Board. At its meeting held June 15, 1925, it was voted: that it is the sense of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Howard University that the Act of Retirement, as passed by the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting, held June 2, 1925, be construed as applying to the year 1925-1926, to take effect as of June 30, 1926.

The general effect of this decision of the Executive Committee is to recognize the principle of retirement, as voted by the Board of Trustees, and to place all teachers of the University on a year's notice. This action on the part of the Trustees of the University is of a special moment with reference to Dean George W. Cook of the School of Commerce and Finance, who was retired as Dean Emeritus of the School of Commerce and Finance, and who will receive during the last year of his incumbency the new salary of Academic Deans, namely, $3,500.

Some twelve to twenty students in the School of Commerce and Finance will be permitted to graduate and to receive their diplomas in June, 1926, as coming from the School of Commerce and Finance. This work will be done as coming under the School of Liberal Arts.

Professor Kelly Miller retains his professorship in the Department of Sociology. It was voted by the Executive Committee that his salary shall rank at $3,500 as

Educational Organization

With reference to the present educational organization of the University, Doctor Leonard states that the present educational organization of the University is sound theoretically; in fact, it represents the most advanced type; but, in view of several practical difficulties, a number of important changes are proposed, looking toward consolidation for economy and efficiency, including the merger of the Junior College with the College of Liberal Arts.

"1. The University has neither the staff nor the financial resources to achieve fully the distinctive purpose of the Junior College; namely, to assist young men and women to determine upon the senior college or professional school best adapted to their interests and abilities.

"No institution has discovered how to do this; years of experimentation and research will be necessary. At the start, Howard University would have to have available at least $15,000 a year for the employment of psychologists, research workers, etc., in order to achieve in this case. It appears that the work of the School of Home Economics is not adapted to the development of the School of Music as a professional school, and there be a building, and the obtaining of books, teaching materials, and an adequate budget. (This recommendation was adopted).

"5. That a College of Applied Science replace the School of Applied Science, and that its program be limited to engineering and architecture.

"6. That every encouragement be given to the Dean and Faculty of the School of Law in the development of a School of Music as a professional school, and there be a progress in the past few years, and it has completely justified the confidence of the President and Board, as well as members of the legal profession.

"8. That the Board of Trustees give every possible encouragement to the development of the School of Religion. The School of Reli-

The School of Religion

Amsterdam News
Nov 4, 1925

gion should be one of the strongest schools in the entire university. It is the only School of Religion in the country for colored people which is free to develop its program in a university atmosphere without the adjustments necessary in sectarian institutions. The program of the School of Religion is sound and far-reaching, but it cannot be realized with the present limited staff and meagre funds. The School should have a building of its own properly equipped with class and conference rooms, and library facilities. In addition to the residence work of the School in educating individuals for the ministry and for distinctive church positions, the School should be encouraged to develop a vigorous department of religious education. Every possible assistance should be given to the School also in carrying forward the extension program. General courses in the place of religion in modern society should be developed primarily for students in the University not enrolled in the School of Religion.

"9. That all other schools and departments of the University remain as they are now organized.

"10. All of the above recommendations under the head of Educational Organization relate to the problems of educational organization, exclusive of the function of instruction. The problem of instruction is equally important. While there is every evidence that the quality of instruction in Howard University is satisfactory, every institution has an obligation to attempt continually to raise its standards of instruction. With this in mind, it is recommended to the President and Trustees that some plan be devised for undertaking the study of instruction that is being given at Howard University.

"1. That a thoroughgoing study be made of the School of Medicine by a competently trained group prior to moving into the new Medical School Building."

Robert Josselyn Leonard.

Columbia University,
New York City, N. Y.
May 7, 1925.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held June 15, 1925, carrying out the general program adopted by the Board of Trustees, making necessary contractions, eliminations and the discontinuance of some of the members of the faculty, it was decided to discontinue, as of June 30, 1925, the services of Alain L. Locke, Professor of Philosophy, Alonzo H. Brown, Professor of Mathematics; Metz T. P. Lochard, Assistant Professor of French; Orlando C. Thornton, Instructor in Finance and Business Organization.

The Executive Committee devoted itself to a very full discussion of the whole matter in all of its phases and decided that the work of the University would not unduly suffer as the work of these professors would otherwise be carried. An expression of appreciation on behalf of the Board of Trustees was voted those discontinued for the services they have rendered the University since they have been in its employ.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees authorizes the release of these very full extracts from Doctor Leonard's report, and also information with respect to the decisions reached at the joint meeting of the Executive Committee and Budget Committee, for the reason, primarily, that it wishes the general public to be correctly informed as to the sound pedagogical reasons which underlie each of his recommendations, and because the Trustees are anxious that the Howard University constitutency shall be fully informed of their efforts to maintain the University as the capstone of negro education in America; and because of their expressed intention to adopt such plans and programs from time to time as shall contribute toward that end

Howard University Makes Public Expert's Report

Drastic Recommendations to Affect Future Life of School

Washington, D. C.—The executive committee of the board of trustees of Howard university, in joint session with the budget committee of the board Monday, June 15, authorized the release of the following statement

Chicago

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At a meeting of the board of trustees held Oct. 15, 1924, after a full discussion of the financial and academic condition of the university it was decided that the general expansion of the university was running far ahead of the university's available resources. An intensive study on the part of officials of the university has led them to feel that there was much duplication of work and considerable unnecessary expense in the way of overhead.

To relieve the situation of any suggestion of inside prejudgment or charge of prejudice the board of trustees, upon recommendation of the budget committee, voted that a general survey of the various schools or departments should be made by an outsider from the outside. The board of trustees considered itself most fortunate in being able to secure the services of Dr. Robert Josselyn Leonard, director of the school of education, Teachers' college, Columbia university, New York City, to make its first survey.

It was decided that a survey should be made first of the academic departments, to be followed later by a survey of the school of medicine. After a thoroughgoing study of the academic departments of the university Dr. Leonard appeared in person and submitted a full and complete report, and made certain recommendations at the meeting of the board of trustees held June 2, 1925. These recommendations were given very careful consideration by the members of the board of trustees. Some general idea as to Dr. Leonard's treatment of the situation is indicatd by the following extracts from his report:

PLACE AND PURPOSE OF THE UNIVERSITY

"The record of Howard university, from its establishment to the present, is one of constructive achievement. During practically every decade some important advance has been made; but in the whole history of the institution no period has been more fruitful or significant than the years since the close of the World war. This period may be characterized as 'the building of the university.' The magnitude of the achievements of this period can scarcely be overestimated. While the university has important and even crucial problems to meet in the years to come the fact must not be overlooked that the achievements of the past decade fully justify the members of the board of trustees, the president and the faculty in maintaining an optimistic outlook in facing the future.

"The purpose of Howard university to be a higher educational institution for Colored people, conducted on a Class A basis, as defined by boards and accredited agencies, is sound and practicable. As once stated by Dillard, Howard university is 'the capstone of Negro education.' For the welfare of the Colored people as a whole, there is no educational enterprise in the United States of greater importance. The success which Howard university has achieved to date is a clear indication that it is possible to maintain a real university in this country for the Colored people.

"The institution is fully justified in being known as a university, as evidenced by the adoption of a university type of organization, the maintenance of university standards of admission and of scholarship, the organization of faculties composed of university caliber and the development of a university spirit among students and staff. While the purpose of this report is to evaluate rather than to commend or criticize, the recommendations would lack a proper setting if recognition were not given at the start to those splendid and unique accomplishments.

"The future strength of Howard university will depend very largely upon a continuance of the policy of conducting the institution upon the highest possible academic and professional plane. If such standards are not adhered to rigidly the institution can make no important or unique contribution to the welfare of the Colored people and the nation. Compromising its present standards for any purpose whatsoever would seriously jeopardize and impair the usefulness of the institution.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY AMONG AMERICAN COLLEGES

"At present Howard occupies a unique position among institutions for higher education in this country. Although in the minds of the public there are several institutions which are co-ordinate or even competing institutions, Howard university has found an acceptable and permanent sphere of usefulness. * * *

"Certainly trained teachers, research workers and administrative officers for Colored schools must be provided if the Race is to move forward in its development. Medicine, religion and education should have preferential positions in the deliberations of the board of trustees and should have first call upon the budgeting and housing facilities.

"There is every evidence that Howard university is spending its income wisely and incurring no unnecessary obligations. There is no institution for Colored people that could make a stronger appeal to the American public; and yet I think it is also fair to say that there is no similar institution about which the people as a whole know less. For example, a canvass of 25 men and women from different parts of the country—all educators and better informed regarding universities than the general public—revealed that only three had ever heard of Howard university, and but one knew of its distinctive work. The romantic story of Howard is unknown. The life of the university will depend more largely in the future than in the past upon the appreciation and understanding of the institution by the people at large."

To accomplish these ends Dr. Leonard recommended "that the university enter upon an intensive, well-directed program of educational publicity for a period of four or five years, in which no attempt should be made to raise funds."

Dr. Leonard in his report also recommended that the university look toward the adoption of a retirement plan. This whole matter—the retirement of teachers—has been before the board of trustees for a number of years. At the meeting of the board held Feb. 3, 1925, the budget committee was requested to make a report at hte June meeting of the board of trustees regarding the whole matter of teachers' annuities, retiring allowances, etc. At the annual meeting of the board held June 2, 1925 the budget committee reported as follows:

The budget committee, to which was referred the matter of teachers' annuities, retiring allowances, etc., begs to recommend that the principle of a retirement age of teachers be instituted and fixed at 65 years, provided such teachers have given the university at least 15 years of continued service.

It further recommended that the administrative officers of the university be authorized to communicate with the Carnegie corporation and such other organizations as offer retiring allowances to ascertain if the teachers of Howard university may be considered for recognition by said Carnegie corporation or other said organizations.

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WOULD PLACE TEACHERS ON YEAR'S NOTICE

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At a meeting of the board of trustees held Oct. 15, 1924, after a full discussion of the financial and academic condition of the university it was decided that the general expansion of the university was running far ahead of the university's available resources. An intensive study on the part of officials of the university has led them to feel that there was much duplication of work and considerable unnecessary expense in the way of overhead.

To relieve the situation of any suggestion of inside prejudgment or charge of prejudice the board of trustees, upon recommendation of the budget committee, voted that a general survey of the various schools or departments should be made by an agency from the outside. The board of trustees considered itself most fortunate in being able to secure the services of Dr. Robert Josselyn Leonard, director of the school of educationtion, Tachers' college, Columbia university, New York City, to make its first survey.

It was decided that a survey should be made first of the academic departments, to be followed later by a survey of the school of medicine. After a thoroughgoing study of the academic departments of the university Dr. Leonard appeared in person and submitted a full and complete report, and made certain recommendations at the meeting of the board of trustees held June 2, 1925. These recommendations were given very careful consideration by the members of the board of trustees. Some general idea as to Dr. Leonard's treatment of the situation is indicatd by the following extracts from his report:

PLACE AND PURPOSE OF THE UNIVERSITY

"The record of Howard university, from its establishment to the present, is one of constructive achievement. During practically every decade some important advance has been made; but in the whole history of the institution no period has been more fruitful or significant than the years since the close of the World war. This period may be characterized as 'the building of the university.' The magnitude of the achievements of this period can scarcely be overestimated. While the university has important and even crucial problems to meet in the years to come the fact must not be overlooked that the achievements of the past decade fully justify the members of the board of trustees, the president and the faculty in maintaining an optimistic outlook in facing the future.

"The purpose of Howard university to be a higher educational institution for Colored people, conducted on a Class A basis, as defined by boards and accredited agencies, is sound and practicable. As once stated by Dillard, Howard university is 'the capstone of Negro education.' For the welfare of the Colored people as a whole, there is no educational enterprise in the United States of greater importance. The success which Howard university has achieved to date is a clear indication that it is possible to maintain a real university in this country for the Colored people.'

"The institution is fully justified in being known as a university, as evidenced by the adoption of a university type of organization, the maintenance of university standards of admission and of scholarship, the organization of faculties composed of university caliber and the development of a university spirit among students and staff. While the purpose of this report is to evaluate rather than to commend or criticize, the recommendations would lack a proper setting if recognition were not given at the start to those splendid and unique accomplishments.

"The future strength of Howard university will depend very largely upon a continuance of the policy of conducting the institution upon the highest possible academic and professional plane. If such standards are not adhered to rigidly the institution can make no important or unique contribution to the welfare of the Colored people and the nation. Compromising its present standards for any purpose whatsoever would seriously jeopardize and impair the usefulness of the institution.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY AMONG AMERICAN COLLEGES

"At present Howard occupies a unique position among institutions for higher education in this country. Although in the minds of the public there are several institutions which are co-ordinate or even competing institutions, Howard university has found an acceptable and permanent sphere of usefulness. * * *

"Certainly trained teachers, research workers and administrative officers for Colored schools must be provided if the Race is to move forward in its development. Medicine, religion and education should have preferential positions in the deliberations of the board of trustees and should have first call upon the budgeting and housing facilities.

"There is every evidence that Howard university is spending its income wisely and incurring no unnecessary obligations. There is no institution for Colored people that could make a stronger appeal to the American public; and yet I think it is also fair to say that there is no similar institution about which the people as a whole know less. For example, a canvass of 25 men and women from different parts of the country—all educators and better informed regarding universities than the general public—revealed that only three had ever heard of Howard university, and but one knew of its distinctive work. The romantic story of Howard is unknown. The life of the university will depend more largely in the future than in the past upon the appreciation and understanding of the institution by the people at large."

To accomplish these ends Dr. Leonard recommended "that the university enter upon an intensive, well-directed program of educational publicity for a period of four or five years, in which no attempt should be made to raise funds."

Dr. Leonard in his report also recommended that the university look toward the adoption of a retirement plan. This whole matter—the retirement of teachers—has been before the board of trustees for a number of years. At the meeting of the board held Feb. 3, 1925, the budget committee was requested to make a report at hte June meeting of the board of trustees regarding the whole matter of teachers' annuities, retiring allowances, etc. At the annual meeting of the board held June 2, 1925 the budget committee reported as follows:

The budget committee, to which was referred the matter of teachers' annuities, retiring allowances, etc., begs to recommend that the principle of a retirement age of teachers be instituted and fixed at 65 years, provided such teachers have given the university at least 15 years of continued service.

It further recommended that the administrative officers of the university be authorized to communicate with the Carnegie corporation and such other organizations as offer retiring allowances to ascertain if the teachers of Howard university may be considered for recognition by said Carnegie corporation or other said organizations.

It also recommended that until such information has been secured and final decision is reached, one-third of present salaries be allowed retiring teachers, to be paid out of the general funds of the university other than congressional.

The above recommendations were adopted by the board. At its meeting held June 15, 1925, it was voted that it is the sense of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Howard university that the act of retirement, as passed by the board of trustees at the annual meeting held June 2, 1925, be construed as applying to the year 1925-1926, to take effect as of June 30, 1926.

WOULD PLACE TEACHERS ON YEAR'S NOTICE

The general effect of this decision of the executive committee is to recognize the principle of retirement, as voted by the board of trustees, and to place all teachers of the university on a year's notice. This action on the part of the trustees of the university is of special moment with reference to Dean George W. Cook of the School of Commerce and Finance, who was retired as dean emeritus of the School of Commerce and Finance and who will receive during the last year of his incumbency the new salary of academic deans—namely, $3,500.

Some 12 to 20 students in the School of Commerce and Finance will be permitted to graduate and to receive their diplomas in June, 1926, as coming from the School of Commerce and Finance. This work will be done as coming under the School of Liberal Arts.

Prof. Kelly Miller retains his professorship in the depratment of sociology. It was voted by the executive committee that his salary shall be reduced to $3,500 as dean.

With reference to the present educational organization of the university Dr. Leonard states that the present educational organization of the university is sound theoretically; in staff and the university has neither the difficulties, and the financial resources to achieve fully the distinctive purpose of the Junior college—namely: To assist young men and women to de-

changes are proposed, looking toward consolidation for economy and efficiency, including the merger of the Junior college with the College of Liberal Arts.

"No institution has discovered how to do this; years of experimentation and research will be necessary. At the start Howard university would have to have available at least $15,000 a year for the employment of psychologists, case workers, research

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workers, etc., in order to achieve this end. At the present time the Junior college is primarily a feeder for the School of Liberal Arts, and it probably would remain so if the present organization were perpetuated." (This recommendation was adopted.)

"2. That a college of liberal arts replace the school of liberal arts." (This recommendation was approved.)

3. Dr. Leonard also recommended that the work of the school of commerce and finance be merged under the college of liberal arts. He said: "It is assumed that the students in the college of liberal arts will elect some major as the field of special interest for the junior and senior years. Both commerce and economics would be majors. Students therefore would have the same opportunity to specialize in those fields that they now have. While instruction in commerce and finance is highly important, there are not enough students at the present time interested in these fields to justify the development of the school; neither would it be possible for the university, even though it had funds, to find a sufficient number of well trained individuals to constitute a school of commerce faculty. (This recommendation was adopted.)

"4. That a college of education replace the school of education. There are now at least four feeble schools of education: (1) the school of education (so named), (2) the department of art, (3) the department of home economics, and (4) the school of music. As already indicated nothing is more important for the future welfare of the Colored race than a strong college of education. Its distinctive purposes would be:

(a) To train teachers and administrative officers for secondary schools, normal schools, teachers' colleges and city, county and state departments of education.

(b) To conduct a research and service department for the Colored schools of the country.

(c) To serve as a clearing house for the placement of trained workers.

"The college of education should include all of those instructional departments of the university whose work is primarily for the training of teachers. It will take years to develop a strong college of education. The university should do all within its power to engage a high grade faculty and to foster the development of the college through the erection of a building and the obtaining of books, teaching materials and an adequate budget." (This recommendation was adopted.)

"5. That a college of applied science replace the school of applied science and that its program be limited to engineering and architecture. It appears that the work in art and home economics is primarily for the training of teachers. If this is so these departments should be transferred to the college of education." (This recommendation was adopted.)

"6. That every encouragement be given to the dean and faculty of the school of law in the development of the school so that it may be accredited by the Association of American Law Schools. The school of law has made remarkable progress in the past few years, and it has completely justified the confidence of the president and board, as well as members of the legal profession.

"7. That encouragement be given to the further development of the school of music as a professional school, and there be a department of music education in the college of education for the training of teachers of music.

"8. That the board of trustees give every possible encouragement to the development of the school of religion. The school of religion should be one of the strongest schools in the entire university. It is the only school of religion in the country for Colored people which is free to develop its program in a university atmosphere without the adjustments necessary in sectarian institutions. The program of the school of religion is sound and far-reaching, but it cannot be realized with the present limited staff and meager funds. The school should have a building of its own properly equipped with class and conference rooms and library facilities. In addition to the residence work of the school in educating individuals for the ministry and distinctive church positions, the school should be encouraged to develop a vigorous department of religious education. Every possible assistance should be given to the school also in carrying forward the extension program. General courses in the place of religion in modern society should be developed primarily for students in the university not enrolled in the school of religion.

"9. That all other schools and departments in the university remain as they are now organized.

RECOMMENDS STUDY OF SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

"10. All of the above recommendations under the head of educational organization relate to the problems of educational organization, exclusive of the function of instruction. The problem of instruction is equally important. While there is every evidence that the quality of instruction in Howard university is satisfactory, every institution has an obligation to attempt continually to raise its standards of instruction. With this in mind, it is recommended to the president and trustees that some plan be devised for undertaking the study of instruction that it being given at Howard university.

"11. That a thorough study be made of the school of medicine by a competently trained group, prior to moving into the new medical school building.

"ROBERT JOSSELYN LEONARD."

At the meeting of the executive committee held June 15, carrying out the general program adopted by the board of trustees, making necessary contractions, eliminations and the discontinuance of some of the members of the faculty, it was decided to discontinue, as of June 30, 1925, the services of Alain L. Locke, professor of philosophy; Alonzo H. Brown, professor of mathematics; Metz. T. P. Lochard, assistant professor of French; Orlando C. Thornton, instructor in finance and business organization.

The executive board devoted itself to a very full discussion of the whole matter in all of its phases and decided that the work of the university would not unduly suffer, as the work of these professors would otherwise be carried. An expression of appreciation on behalf of the board of trustees was voted those discontinued for the services they have rendered the university since they have been in its employ.

The executive committee of the board of trustees authorizes the release of these very full extracts from Doctor Leonard's report, and also information with respect to the decisions reached at the joint meeting of the executive committee and budget committee, for the reason primarily, that it wishes the general public to be correctly informed as to the sound pedagogical reasons which underlie each of his recommendations, and because the trustees are anxious that the Howard university constituency shall be fully informed of their efforts to maintain the university as the capstone of Negro education in America, and because of their expressed intention to adopt such plans and programs from time to time as shall contribute toward that end.

NEW TRUSTEES ELECTED AT H. U., RECORD BUDGET IS ANNOUNCED

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Howard University was held in the Board Room, Carnegie Library, on the campus of the University, Tuesday, June 2nd, at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. Charles R. Brown, Dean of the Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut, and President of the Howard Board of Trustees, presided. The annual reports of the administrative officers of the University, Dr. W. Hanks Parker, president, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, were presented.

Washington Tribune 6-27-25

The President's Annual Report

The report of the President indicated that the attendance during the past year in all schools of the University has been 2064, from forty-seven states, also Africa, British West Indies, British Guiana, Canada, Central America, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Republic of Colombia, and Virgin Islands.

The president reported that the work of the year has gone steadily forward and upon the whole has been the most successful series of years. The more personal attention of the trustese through its various officers, and especially the close attention of the Budget Bureau, has simplified and made more effective, much of the work. This cooperation has greatly heartened and strengthened the administrative officers. Besides all the usual work and burden which must come upon the President, he has carried two classes a week during the year in Voice Building and Platform Art. One class has been conducted for the School of Religion and one for those students in the college who have desired to take such special training.

The Secretary-Treasurer's Report

The report of Doctor Scott, secretary-treasurer, reviewed the financial condition of the University during the school year, 1924-25, and detailed at some length the general improvements which have taken place in connection with the educational plant of the University, and the University's general expansion in other directions. The budget for the year 1924-25 has amounted to $618,018, including the unexpended portion of the Government appropriation for the Gymnasium, Armory, and Athletic Field project, which latter sum has been obligated but not yet expended.

The University Budget for 1925-26

"The University Budget for 1925-26 will include (in case the $130,000 for equipment of the New Medical School Building is secured) a Government appropriation of $591,00 and, in addition, appropriations out of General Funds which will amount, approximately, to about $265,000 (estimating on the basis of the figures of 1924-25), or a grand total of $856,000.

This is most likely the largest budget of any educational institution in the world specializing in the teaching of colored youth. Every dollar of this huge sum will be expended under the most careful supervision and for those specific objects directed by the Board of Trustees. President Durkee and the secretary-treasurer have appeared successively, and some times twice before the officers of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of the Budget, the House Committee on Appropriations, and before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, watching step by step, the advance of the estimates. "It is, therefore, with very great pleasure and satisfaction that the fact is chronicled that the labors of the administrative heads of the University have been so fruitfully rewarded," concludes the report.

The Trustees adopted the report of the Budget Committee to which was referred the matter of teachers' annuities, retiring allowances, etc., that the retirement age of teachers be instituted and fixed at sixty-five years, provided such teachers have given to the University at least fifteen years of continued service. It also adopted the recommendation of the Committee that one-third of present salaries be allowed retiring teachers, to be paid out of the general funds of the University other than Congressional.

Election of Trustees

The following Trustees were re-elected for a term of three years: Dr. Charles R. Brown of New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Charles I. Corby, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Boston, Mass.; and Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.

The following new Trustees were elected: Mr. Victor B. Deyber, president of the Second National Bank, Washington, D. C.; Mr. C. H. Pope, vice-president of the Munsey Trust Company, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, alumni trustee, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. John R. Hawkins, president of the Prudential Bank, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Francis J. Grimke, of Washington, D. C., who has served for a longer period than any other, approximately forty years, offered his resignation. The Board in regretfully accepting it, ordered appropriate resolutions, and elected him for life as an Honorary Trustee of Howard University.

KELLY MILLER IS RETAINED BY HOWARD TRUSTEES

The board of trustees at Howard University issued a lengthy statement during the week showing what was the program of President Durkee at the university. This program, as outlined, was based upon the report of one Dr. Leonard, of Columbia University, who made a hurried three-day trip to the university and reported on what he thought should be done.

Following the rapid developments which came in the wakeo f the announcement of the ousting of Kelly Miller and George William Cook from their deanships and from the university, the trustee board last Monday decided that the rule which dropped the deans should not become effective until June 30, 1926. George Cook will be dean emeritus at $3,500 until that time. Kelly Miller will be sociology professor at $3,500 until that time. Emory Smith will be field secretary at $3,600, a total of $10,609 in the new economy program.

Metz T. P. Lochard, head of the Cercle Francais, long recognized as the "least stagnant" mind on Howard Hill, has been dropped to provide salaries elsewhere. With him also have been dropped Alonzo Brown, Orlando Thornton and Alain Leroy Locke. Miss Bessie Cooke, who draws no salary, remains to teach French. Whether this department will operate on the basis of pre-war pedagogy or Howard will undertake modern foreign language after the Lochard program could not be learned on the hill.

In the economy program no white professors have been drpopped at Howard. Four colored trustees have been dropped, and only two added in their places. Prof. R. E. Smith still remains intrenched in his position, and is digging in.

COMMITTTEE OF STUDENTS PUT GRIEVANCES BEFORE FACULTY

In accordance with a resolution passed by the faculty last Friday after students had returned to their classes, the Howard University faculty Tuesday afternoon began consideration of student grievances.

Committe Presents Requests

A committee from the Student Council appeared before the faculty and submitted several propositions. They asked that no student be penalized for participation in the strike; that no "cuts" be counted against students for absences from classes during the strike period, and that no student be suspended as a result of the application of the rule suspending students who accumulate twenty unexcused absences in military training and physical education until the records of the Department of Physical Education are corrected and the entire situation is settled.

They also asked that the "20-cut" rule, which was the immediate cause of the strike, be abrogated; that all branches of compulsory physical education and military training be reduced to two years; that the Student Council regulate all social activities; reconsideration of the physical education schedule for the autumn quarter because it will interfere with important and major subjects; that no more than one absence be given for a "cut" in the Reserve Officers Training Corps; that some explanation be given the students for the increase of $8 in tuition, and that the business committee of the faculty entertain suggestions from the Student Council on all rules and regulations affecting students before they are presented to the faculty for adoption.

The committee which presented the students' grievances was composed of Percy E. Newbie, chairman, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Thomas J. Anderson, of Lynchburg, Va.; Armour J. Blackburn, of Baltimore, Md.; C. Glenn Carrington, of Richmond, Va., and Edward P. Lovett, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Newbie was the spokesman.

The faculty will meet Thursday for the purpose of deciding whether it will grant or deny the requests of the students.

HOWARD STRIKERS END LONG BATTLE

Return to Classes—Faculty Promises to Consider Grievances

Washington, May 16.—Striking students at Howard University, Washington, D. C., returned to their classes Friday morning, May 15, and the faculty, true to its promise, voted at a special session Friday afternoon to consider their grievances.

The strike ended late Thursday after a tumultuous three-hour session of the student body in the Rankin Memorial Chapel. The decisions came just in time to save the strikers from suspension.

Normal conditions prevailed at the University today after a hectic week. All placards posted about the campus were taken down, and the clapper which was removed from the signal bell on one of the University buildings was returned to the officials. A hammer has been used to ring the bell during the strike.

Wholesale suspensions as threatened by the faculty in the event of a continuation of the strike, the students said, would have led to the closing of the university, and they did not believe the principle for which they were fighting justified such a disaster.

The reply to the strikers' resolution, adopted by the faculty Friday afternoon, follows:

"That the students be informed:

"That the faculty at a special session May 13 voted—

"The faculty is willing to consider any complaint or grievance of the students after they return to normal relations to the university.

"Assuming that it is in accordance with this action of the faculty of May 13 that the students have returned to normal relations to the university, the faculty is now ready to consider any complaint or grievance which the students may care to place before it."

Mobile, Ala., Register
May 17, 1925

NEGRO COLLEGE IN CAPITAL TERMED CATCHER OF VOTES

Southern Congressmen Aroused By Strike of Students at Howard University.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
THE MOBILE REGISTER
Washington, D. C., May 16

The strike this week of six hundred students of Howard University, "fashionable" negro institution, maintained in Washington by the government, allegedly for political purposes, has aroused the ire of southern congressmen still in the city, among them two Alabamians, Representative Henry B. Steagall, of the third, and Miles C. Allgood of the seventh districts.

Sometime ago a few students were summarily dismissed for having failed to attend twenty military drills during a term. Others in sympathy "struck."

Later it was discovered that the count had been wrong, and those dismissed were reiterated. But the strike continued. The students having abandoned their work, daily do jazz dances on the campus in open defiance of authorities.

"If I had my way, I'd plow the whole school under ground and put the students out doing some plowing themselves," said Representative Steagall.

"We've got a lot of good plow land down in my country that isn't being cultivated and that's where these strikers ought to be.

"Don't get the idea, however, that I think we've got to give every college student a military training to save the nation. I'm not one of these people who want to arm every school boy for fear that the country is going to be overrun by the impoverished nations of Europe overnight.

"But there's altogether too much of this 'hifalutin' education going on, anyway, whether the subjects are black or white. I'm against it all. What we need in this country is to get back to a few fundamentals: to the three R's and drive them in with a good old hickory stick.

"If they want to educate these negroes they ought to send them down to Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington's school where they'd be taught something practical. There are too many white collar lads in the country today without adding a lot more who ought to be out in the cotton fields where they would be of some use."

Representative Allgood expressed similar sentiments.

"This whole university is simply a Republican vote catching device," he asserted. "Its establishment was unconstitutional in the first place and the Republicans have had sufficient power for the last thirty years to keep on violating the constitution and raiding the treasury to get the colored vote.

"The proper place for these negroes is in the cotton fields or out on the railroad tracks, where they'd have to bend their backs and learn the value of a dollar. I believe the negro race was put on earth to work. You can't make educated animals out of them. They need discipline, and if military training is the kind of discipline the authorities feel is desirable, they should be forced to take it.

"But it is merely another example of this pampering tendency of the present day. Now the pampered pets are biting the hand that feeds them."

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THE HOWARD STUDENT STRIKE

It is reported that 1200 Howard students on Thursday last week voted to strike until the rule dropping students with twenty absences from R. O. T. C. and Physical Education combined be abrogated and six students dropped under that rule, be re-instated.

Baltimore Herald

Without a full acquaintance of conditions and the circumstances surrounding the promulgation and operation of the rule it is difficult for one on the outside to justly appraise the rule as harsh, unfair and oppressive, or beneficial reasonable and necessary. One thing is certain that military training and physical education were incorporated in the course at Howard for the sole benefit of its students. It is also absolutely certain that they were not instituted to gratify any desire on the part of the Board of Trustees or Faculty of the University to humiliate. repress the student ambition or oppress the students. On the contrary military training stimulates ambition and inculcates the spirit of manliness and independence. And a student body which despises or rejects it marks itself as tending to effeminency and lacking in the manly traits.

5-13-25

It is the lack of that training which now exhibits Howard in the humiliating light of having a student body that sets itself above the rules and regulations of the institution which they in honor bound themselves to obey by their very entrance as students. Under stern military discipline they would have learned that obedience to constituted authority is the first duty of a citizen or student as well as of a soldier; and that no man is ever fit to command or lead who has not learned to obey.

God pity the Negro if its youth loses its martial pride and becomes ashamed or afraid to prepare itself to defend its country : its hearthstones and itself.

DEMAND FOR RESIGNATION OF H. U. PRESIDENT NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALUMNI

Washington, D. C., June 6.—Emory B. Smith, Alumni and Field Secretary of Howard University, in a statement to the public press, said: "The General Alumni Association of Howard University which is reported as having demanded the resignation of President Durkee, is a non-representative body consisting of only 172 members, the great majority of whom are residents of the District of Columbia. This so called General Alumni Association is divided into factions, that group now in control of the Association numbering less than one hundred graduates.

Birmingham Reporter

The great body of the Howard Alumni scattered throughout the country consisting of more than 6,000 graduates, are in hearty accord with the administration of President Durkee and the present Board of Trustees and have voted their endorsement at various times. The statement of Dr. J. E. Shepard in his Commencement address of June 1, 1925, that President Drukee's place is at Howard University provoked great applause both from the members of the graduating classes and the audience at large.

6-1-25

Birmingham

The present president of the General Alumni Association, Dr. George Frazier Miller, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the only person present at a meeting of the New York Howard Club, January 30, 1924, who cast a dissenting vote to the following resolution:

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> "It is the sense of the Club that it is in hearty accord with the aims, efforts, and purposes of the Administration of the University, and by this motion expresses its unfailing confidence and pledges its loyal support."

The Norfolk Howard Club, as represented by Attorney E. S. Peters, has just expressed a determined opposition to the scurrilous articles that have appeared in the press from time to time through individual members of the disgruntled faction of the Alumni Association.

The Howard Club, of Greensboro, N. C., sent a written resolution signed by each member of the club, endorsing a proposed constitution that would have given voice and participation to every Howard alumnus throughout the United States. The same constitution was ratified by 75 out of 76 members of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association who were appointed by President W. Justin Carter, of Harrisburg, Pa., to represent several sections of the country.

The local faction being in the majority at the annual meeting of June 4, 1925, defeated the constitution, as it would have divested the local group of control and placed the authority for alumni activity and the determination of alumni sentiment in a representative body .

The progress of Howard University under the present administration is clearly manifest in the increased appropriations from Congress, the annual appropriation for current expenses alone being doubled, with like increase in teachers' salaries, together with the erection of a $201,000 dining hall, the acquiring of valuable property for the athletic field which is to be a part of the gymnasium-armory project, the securing of $197,000 for a gymnasium and stadium which are now under construction.

For the first time in the history of the University, Howard's academic department has been elevated to Class A, the Dental School has been placed on the approved list of the New York State Board of Regents, and the appropriation of $370,000 for a new medical building has just been secured, together with a gift of $250,000 from the General Education Board and a present effort among alumni and friends of the University to raise a balance of $250,000.

It is a notable fact that the disgruntled element of Howard Alumni combined have not contributed a thousand dollars to the Medical Endowment Campaign, while the rest of the Alumni have pledged and are making substantial payments on more than $100,000.

An effort will be made during the next year to organize the Alumni throughout the Unite dStates in some representative form of government capable of bringing sufficient pressure to bear to break up the diabolical domination of the Washington faction and their few non-resident sympathizers.

The most remarkable achievement of President Durkee is that he has been able to make such tremendous progress on behalf of the University in spite of factional opposition of Alumni and the apathetic attitude of more than six hundred other graduates residing in the District of Columbia. Such achievement is recognized by the Board of Trustees of Howard University and is, no doubt, the basis of their unfailing confidence and absolute loyalty to President Durkee and his policies of administration

COLORFUL NEWS MOVIES

BY THE CAMERAMAN

Preston News Service

HOWARD FACES THE QUESTION

THE storm on Howard hilltop had merely subsided, and angry looking clouds are apparently proclaiming the coming of the judgment day which may be the Omega of a university founded for our youth, supported by the people, and disrupted by minors and majors, who see the note in Howard's eye so plainly that they have forgotten the beam which adorns their own eye. All in all, the Howard picture resembles prodigious sleight of hand which has developed into high-powered sleight of mind. Last Friday night, in a meeting which was jammed up by oratory of varied declensions, the general alumni association of Howard University is said to have resolved upon a modus operandi which shall terminate in the dismissal of Howard's president, a white ecclesiastic of excellent training and splendid pulpit address, but probably illy fitted to head up a great educational institution such as Howard has been and seeks to be.

Pacific Defender
8-13-27
Los Angeles Cal.

It is said that picketing was prescribed by the angry alumni and that another strike may be inaugurated as a prelude to the fall term when our youth are about to come to Howard University for educational purposes. Press reports have it that one orator, a gentleman from Alabama (where Blacks do not vote; neither do they go to class A colleges), has taken up the "Howard collegiate situation with southern senators" (who, as we all know, believe that a pick, shovel or hoe, rather than a pen, chisel or scalpel, are the proper tools for a Black man to work with) with the idea of relief.

Now we do not know the merits of the Howard cases, nor can we say yea or nay concerning the Howard administration. Also, whether or not good faith follows in the wake of administration challengers is a question mark with us. But we are, for the sake of our boy and girl, and the sake of other boys and girls of the race who look upon Howard as a haven of education—not a prize-fighting ring—deeply interested in what takes place on the hilltop. We are interested in methods, not men; in construction, not destruction; in peace, not strife; and in the public welfare, not the whims of a few.

We beg to repeat in solemn style what we have sounded before. (1) Howard University is an institution of quasi-public welfare. (2) Howard University is supported by the taxpayers of America. The safeguarding of those two units is the first duty of every individual or organization, from the university president to the most humble alumnus or student at Howard who has honest-to-goodness virtue in his heart. Whoever, from President Durkee on down, becomes selfish enough to place above those pinnacles of educational fervor a method or a practice which is conflicting with those two items, takes upon himself a responsibility nearly as great as that of Pontius Pilate, and one from which, as the long years to come roll by, he will never be able to wash his hands.

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MORE DURKEE

Howard Gets One Line

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Education—1925.

Colleges.

D.C.

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of a university.

It is the hope of all disinterested elements of the alumni that the trustees will not be mislead by our tactless, autocratic president into giving us additional grievances which must in the nature of things make for the further injury to our alma mater.

Howard Alumnus Scores Idea That Howard Prexy Should Now Head Two Big Colleges

EXPRESSION, the official organ of the School of Expression, of Boston, Mass., brings the startling information that Dr. James Stanley Durkee President of Howard University, has been elected President of this New England institution.

In justice to Dr. Durkee's qualifications for his new position, it might be said, without contradiction, that his training and experience as an elocutionist peculiarly fit him for the administration of such a school. Moreover, his sojourn at Howard University, where he has manifested a genius for blundering, has at least given him some insight into administrative problems.

The marvel, however, is that, with the knowledge and approval of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, he should be permitted to take on additional administrative burdens. Educators of protracted experience and wide-spread renown have found their time well occupied with the administration of one institution; but Dr. Durkee, apparently finding the burdens of his presidency of Howard University comparatively light, has accepted additional administrative duties of an institution some five hundred miles from his Washington engagement.

Dual Presidency

Think of it! President of Howard University in Washington and of the School of Expression in Boston! The very utterance of the anomaly of this dual presidency belittles the importance of both institutions. The institution that does not demand the full time of its president has no justifiable place among Class A schools.

One Salary—Two Jobs

In fairness to Dr. Durkee's increasing money-earning proclivities, it must be said that he is not receiving a salary from the Boston insttiution. Thanks to dear old Howard's generosity, the one salary pays for both jobs.

But the point of serious moment is not that of remuneration; it is that of educational efficiency and expediency. Can one man administer successfully the affairs of two institutions of learning, especially when one of them is separated from his office by a ten-hour trip on the train? Can Howard University's President find the time and the strength, at this critical moment in Howard's career, to run two schools?

In Daily Touch

According to the official organ of the School of Expression, Dr. Durkee "is in daily touch with the School of Expression by letter or by wire and is often on his way to and from Washington on the night Federal Express." Can it be possible that the Trustees of Howard University have granted its President permission to make these periodic trips on business irrelevant to the duties for which he is being paid Is it tantamount to insolence to ask which institution is defraying the travelling expenses?

Little Work At Howard

Facts are often stubborn and pricking, but have to be employed. Dr. Durkee's dual presidency is untenable and is a sad reflection on Howard University. Expressed in unembellished rhetoric, the presidency of Howard University furnishes Dr. Durkee such a slender opportunity for real work to keep him busy that he has extra time not only to fill local pulpits on Sundays but to administer the affairs of another institution, requiring him to keep in daily touch by letter or by wire or by a ten-hour trip.

If it develops, when Dr. Durkee makes his characteristically robust refutation, that wires and trips to Boston are myths, then the organ of his new child must be held responsible for misleading a credulous public.

Should Give Full Time

Dr. Durkee is employed by Howard University at a handsome salary, nearly $10,000. As chief executive officer of that great university, he should be required to give his full time and devotion to his job. He should be required to take necessary rest for duties that ought to prove arduous. If he is to have a part-time position, he should be paid a part-time salary. But Howard needs a full-time President and should not be willing to share its President's time and strength with any other institution. All the President's time or none!

Are the Trustees going to pay their President as much as a United States Senator and then admit to the public that there is not enough work at Howard University to keep him busy? The Trustees are thus heralding a most embarrassing message to the world.

Preaching Connections Only

In speaking of Dr. Durkee's wonderful career in Washington, *Expression* stresses his preaching connections only. "He was preacher of the great Calvary Baptist Church during the first year of President Harding's administration, and President and Mrs Harding were always in the congregation.

All last year Dr. Durkee preached at the First Baptist Church, Sixteenth street, Washington, and one of his regular auditors there was the Hon J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. Dr Durkee is a member and constant preacher of the First Congregational Church, Washington, preaching for President and Mrs. Coolidge at that church frequently. He has preached for Dr. Pierce, pastor of ex-President Taft, and with Chief Justice Taft as auditor."

Professors Locke, Brown, Lochard and Thornton are Dropped from Howard

(By WOW)

Professor Alonzo H. Brown, A.B., A.M., Professor of Mathematics Professor Alaine LeRoy Locke, A.B. Litt.B., Ph.D., professor of Philosophy; Prof. Metz Tullus Paul Lochard B es L., B es D., assistant professor of French and Professor Orlando C Thornton, S.B., instructor in Finance were dismissed from Howard University's faculty this week. Notice of their dismissal were received by these men Wednesday, June 17th.

The dismissal of these men is supposed to have been made in conformity with the reorganization report made by Prof. Leonard of Columbia University. In this report Prof. Leonard stated that the eliminating of overlapping of work, would permit the University to dispense with ten instructors. It is under this section that the four men have come. However, if this is true, it leaves a question as to why the executive committee did not name the other six men.

When the official announcement was made, the men named were more surprised than any one else. Only a week before, according to statements made to a Tribune reporter ,some of these men had asked President Durkee about the story in the papers relative to their dismissal; they were informed by the President that it was all propaganda and was not true.

Because of the circumstances surrounding the dismissals and the fact that no notice whatever was given them, the dismissed men appear very much chagrined.

In only one case has the reorganization affected the department of the professors dismissed and that is in Professor Thornton's, who was in the School of Commerce. This school has been discontinued. The other men were in departments that must necessarily be enlarged if the reorganization program is carried out.

Professor Brown, head of the Department of Mathematics and one of the men dismissed, has been an instructor in this course at Howard for sixteen years. He is the oldest in point of service in the department. He has a family and a home here. He had the rank of a full professor.

Professor Locke, instructor in Philosophy and considered one of the race's leading scholars, has been at Howard for fourteen years and also had the rank of a full professor.

Professor Lochard, a native of France and a graduate of the University of Paris, has been an instructor in French at Howard for eight years.

Most of these men had been signed to teach in Summer School this year. They were signed only recently. Some had passed up other opportunities for work in order to teach at Howard Now they are left without work and it is too late to secure any.

The General Alumni Association according to some of its members, is greatly incensed over the action as are also a large number of students.

Spokesmen of the Alumni Association and Student Council were emphatic that these men were dropped because the administration disliked their exercising their academic freedom. The fight for better salaries waged by the faculty last year, it is stated, caused many instructors to be put on the so-called black list.

The recent students' strike is cited as another case where some teachers disagreed with the administration's program and thereby won its dislike. Therefore, these spokesmen said, they were positive these professors were being dismissed not because of the reorganization, but because they had refused to go along with the administration. It was further stated that the dismissal of these men is supposed to serve as a warning to the other members of the faculty that unless they think less of academic freedom and more of the administration's program, they too, will be dismissed.

The plan to retire Dean Geo. W. Cook this year was changed this week by the executive committee. The committee stated that the retirement act be construed as applying to the year of 1925-26, to take effect June 30th, 1926. The committee further stated that the effect of this decision is to place all teachers on a year's notice.

The executive committee also changed that part of the reorganization report affecting Dean Kelly Miller. Instead of being given field work, he will retain his professorship in the Department of Sociology at a salary of $3,500 a year, same as that of dean.

In as much as the committee recognized the necessity of a year's notice before retiring teachers, it is pointed out that this same procedure would be the just and logical thing to do in the case of dismissing full professors.

According to reports current here the General Alumni Association is now planning to ask for a Congressional investigation of the whole University.

Education — 1925.
Colleges.

General.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Taxation without representation has always been obnoxious to the spirit of representative government. The American government is supposed to be a government in which the governed control themselves thru chosen representatives; a government that lives by the consent of the governed. Thomas Jefferson laid down the principle that there was no just government without the consent of the governed, when he wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The spirit of our institution has always revolted against taxation without representation. No free people have ever submitted to the burden of taxation by the government, without a voice in the selection of the rulers, and the making of the laws without protest. The true spirit of Americanism rebels against anarchy and despotism. Our government is supposed to be a democracy, in which the people are governed by their own chosen representatives.

Atlanta Independent

But, it was left for the State Teachers Association at Macon, Georgia, to establish a new form of government. This convention by vote, voted to shift the burden of taxation from its own shoulders to the shoulders of other agencies, that were not even members of their body. The constituency of the association is made up of individuals and not of institutions, yet, the association had the gall to levy a tax of $1,200 upon the educational institutions of the state without their knowledge or consen, even without the institutions being a member of their body.

4-23-26

A committee was appointed to bring in a program for work for the current year. The committee, under the leadership of its chairman, Dr. J. W. Holly, made the following report and recommendations:

1. That the association put out a field worker.

2. That $2,400 be raised for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the field agent.

3. In order to raise the necessary $2,400, that Rosenwald be called upon to pay into this fund $1,200.

4. That the colleges be divided into three classes, A B and C, and that the classes be taxed as follows: A $50.00, B $25.00 and C $10.00.

Dr. Holly read this report and moved its adoption. B. J. Davis moved the following substitute for the original motion, that instead of taxing the colleges, secondary and grammar schools $1,200, that the teachers in the association tax themselves $1.00 each per annum in order to raise the necessary funds for their field agent. The substitute was defeated by a vote of 28-33, and the original motion prevailed to tax colleges as stated above by a vote of 25-28.

There were at least 300 delegates sitting in their seats, but the largest number voting at any time was 61. In spite of this minority vote, the chairman declared the motion carried, the field agent authorized, and Rosenwald, and the Negro colleges in the state tazed to raise the necessary expenses of operating a field agent.

The schools in Class A were outlined as follows and taxed $50.00 each: Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Clark University, Spelman College, Central City College, Paine College, Haines Institute.

Class B and taxed $25.00 each: State College, Savannah: Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley; Agricultural and Mechanical College, Forsyth; Statesboro High and Industrial School; Juruel Academy; Paine College, Cuthbert; High School at Waynesboro; Booker T. Washington School, Atlanta.

Class C and taxed $10.00: All grammar schools.

Now, these schools have been taxed as above and the presidents and principals are required to raise the necessary money apportioned their schools, and turn it over to the Wiley Administration for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the field agent, whose chief duty will be to round up delegates each year to keep the administration in power. Of course, the colleges and Mr. Rosenwald have no discretion in the matter, they have been taxed, and will have it to pay because the chairman of the committee said if the heads of the schools could not raise it out of the student body, they must pay it themselves; that he, as head of the Albany N. and I. School, would pay his, if the school could not raise it otherwise.

So, this taxation is compulsory, and there is no escape from its payment. The association has arrogated unto itself the power to tax, and there is no appeal from its decision. Neither Rosenwald or the colleges will have anything to do with the selection of the agent, that is a right and authority that the association arrogated unto the executive committee of the association. The only discretion or say-so that the colleges or Rosenwald will have in the matter is to cough up the dough when the executive committee of the association calls for it. The association voted not to pay a dime of it themselves. When asked what they were going to do with the $800.00 they had, they said they were going to keep it, and meet other expenses, and that Rosenwald and the Negro colleges in the state would have to put up the expenses to pay an agent to do the biddings of the executive committee.

Of course, the association hasn't any jurisdiction, either over Rosenwald, or the colleges, but they mean to beg Rosenwald, and to make the colleges pay their quota. They have been taxed, and Drs. Davage, Hope, Lewis, Adams, and Miss Tapley, and all the rest just as well get their quota ready or they will meet such punishment as the executive committee of the association sees fit to inflict upon them. So mote it be.

COLLEGE ENDOWMENTS.

121 American Universities in the Million-Dollar Class.

Million-dollar endowments are possessed by 121 American universities, according to figures recently compiled by the Bureau of Education. Most of these institutions are under private control. State universities, as a rule are not heavily endowed, and only 18 of them are in the millionaire class, so far as their productive endowments are concerned. Harvard University is the richest educational institution in the United States, its endowment is $53,031,760. Columbia is next, with $41,300,000, and Yale, Leland Stanford, Chicago, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Carnegie, Princeton, Rochester and Pennsylvania follow in the order named.

Harvard is first, too, in the value of buildings, grounds, and equipment, for its plant is worth $22,800,000. Yale is a close second with $21,089,690; Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Massachusetts Institution of Technology, and Leland Stanford follow in the list of private institutions.

The University of Texas is the wealthiest state university in its endowment, for it has $11,013,028. California follows, with $8,407,776; then Washington, Minnesota and Oklahoma, all of which have comfortable permanent funds. In value of property and equipment, the University of California holds first place among state universities, with $17,759,539. Minnesota is next with $14,759,642, and Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin follow in close succession.

Chicago Defender

UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS still imagine themselves in the days when spanking was regarded as a sign of intelligent pedagogy. At New York University they threaten to expel a student editor because he refuses to tell who wrote an article on the prevalence of "cribbing" in his Alma Mater. The students naturally plan a non-academic paper to replace the old if it is suppressed, and doubtless the action of the authorities has assured the new paper large sales. Princeton has introduced one modern note into her discipline; she has demanded that an unruly student editor submit to psychoanalysis. According to report, however, even this horrible penalty has not reduced the student body to a properly docile acceptance of all that their instructors tell them. At Howard University the officials have followed the shocking policy of Fisk—they have called upon the police to stop meetings of the striking Negro students. That, in a border city, is almost an incitement to race riot. Incidentally, the president of Howard University in Washington is also acting president of the Currie School of Expression in Boston. The Currie School does not accept Negro students. How does President Durkee reconcile his two positions to his own conscience?

The Nation
May 27, 1925

Education - 1925

Colleges.

General.

COMMOTION AMONG COLLEGE AND UNIVERSTY MEN

Atlanta Independent 8-13-25

Atlanta Ga

We hold no brief for the wisdom or fairness of the administrators of any of the institutions for the higher education of the Negro, controlled by white men. But when we read of the unrest and tumult that is now going on in the alumni associations of Negro colleges and universities for the higher education of the Negro, the question ups in our mind, are we ready for higher education? The next question that rises in our mind, is, was Booker T. Washington right forty years ago when he said that practical education was the best education for the Negro and that that education which best fitted him for the work that he found an opportunity to do, was higher education for the individual; it mattered not whether that education was obtained at Tuskegee Institute or Harvard University. The unrest manifested by the agitation going on inside of the alumni associations of the colleges and universities for the higher education of our people, manned by white faculties is growing more serious and alarming every day, and is calculated to do much damage to the educational program of the race.

The Negro is very largely persecuted and discriminated against in our national life, and he ought to be the last man to raise the color question, or to take issue with any other race or group on the grounds of racial prejudice. We fear that the alumni associations of the colleges and universities controlled by white men for the higher education of our group are begging the question and are making much ado about nothing, and that when the issue is boiled down to its last analysis, the whole situation will amount to only a tempest in a teapot.

We are now having trouble in three of the institutions for the higher education of the Negro. Fisk, Howard and Lincoln, and in each case it has been hard to find what the real grievance of the student body was, or the basis of the alumni association's complaint, which as a rule has sided with the student body against the constituted school authority.

The very members of these associations who are making so much fuss about the management of the schools and demanding the resignations of the faculties, charging generally, racial discrimination, are proving their fitness to use helpfully the kind of education they obtained from the institutions they are now seeking to manage. In a way, a Negro is a hero among Negroes who attacks a white man. It matters not whether the Negro who stages the attack is right or wrong, but the very fact that he had the physical courage to attack a white man makes him largely a hero among Negroes.

Let us come down to brass tacks. In the Howard University situation, the Negroes are making speeches all over the country and passing resolutions demanding the resignation of President Durkee. We hold no brief for him. We do not know his record, whether it is favorable or unfavorable for our group, but we know one thing, we are opposed to mob law, and in favor of orderly government. We believe that the accused should have a bill of particulars definitely setting out the charges against him, and should have a hearing or a day in court before the question at issue is finally settled. We doubt seriously if the accusers of Dr. Durkee could write out a bill of particulars or make a concrete statement of the reasons why he should be removed. Members of the alumni association are traveling over the country making speeches against Dr. Durkee, demanding his resignation and taking up collection to meet their expenses. They are doing nothing less by this agitation than stirring up racial strife and giving wings to bigotry and religious intolerance. These men are far more industrious in raising money to destroy Howard University, than they ever have been in raising money to promote its interest. They have made no investigation, if they have the public should be advised of their findings.

If there are reasons why Durkee should be removed, they should be made manifest to the public. An indictment should be drawn definitely and specifically, setting out the grievance and crimes committed by Durkee and his inefficiency set out. This bill should be filed with the trustee board and a hearing asked for, and after the facts are laid before the trustees, give them time to look into the matter and adjust the differences and settle the question at issue in the interest of the school.

College men who arrogate unto themselves the right to dictate the policy of the school and select the faculty of their alma mater should not resort to mob law. They should not condemn a man without a hearing. They should not try his case in the public press. They should come into court in an orderly manner and give the accused a day to be heard in his own behalf.

The abuse and denounciation of white men who control Negro schools because they are white, are not going to get the agitators in the alumni associations anywhere.

Another question the agitators should take into consideration, if they were to accomplish their purpose, is, are they themselves able to find a man or men capable of conducting our schools? And if the white influences which have built and maintained these schools for half a century are cut loose, could these agitators finance these schools and keep them up to the high standard of efficiency that produced the men who are leading in the agitation to dismiss white faculties because they are white? These questions are both pertinent and germane to the question at issue.

It is not wisdom to destroy without you can improve or create. The agitation or propaganda being sent out by graduates from our colleges and Universities of higher education are doing nothing but sowing the seed of discord and insubordination in the hearts of the student body. It is placing a chip on the shoulders of the students, and when they return to school, they will be looking for trouble and upon the slightest provocation, there will be friction between the student body and the faculty growing out of the race prejudice that has been propagated by such Negroes as DuBois and other impractical, over-educated theorists.

The minds of our young are being poisoned with race hatred and foolish ideas about the Bible by these over-educated wise-acres and superfine philosophers. We need the white man and he needs us. He can get along better without us than we can without him. If he did enslave us, he freed us, educated us and civilized us, and there is nothing in a race war between us.

Many of the Negroes now fussing and cussing the white faculties and demanding the resignations of white presidents of Negro schools, when they were in school they were the first guys around the missionary barrel to get second-hand clothes to wear and the first to play Christian and goody-goodies on the campus to make a dollar to get through school. Yet, now these same missionary beggars who begged bowed and compromised their way through school are leading in the agitation to dismiss white men from the faculty because they are white, when in the past their one plea to the white man for help was, "Kase I'se a nigger."

What would these philosophers do with the schools if they had them? Would they run them or destroy them?

Gentlemen, if you have a case, try it before the trustees, and not in the newspapers and on the platform. As a rule the man who tries his case in the papers has no case, when he comes to court. Get your another slogan, gentlemen, "Kase I'se a nigger" is wore out.

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Georgia.

Morehouse Association Reunion at Jamaica, L. I.

New York Age 8-29-25

The Morehouse College Association held a garden fete on Saturday evening, August 22, on the lawn of the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hibbert in Jamaica, Long Island. The evening was spent in dancing, bridge and other fascinating games.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Robinson, Mrs. Lillian Warrick, Miss Lydia Holly, Miss Mabel Neville, Ira Reid, Walter Scott, Louis V. Wright, Lincoln Davis of New York, Sylvester Williams of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Hamylton Parris, Wm. Holly of Richmond Hill, Spurgeon Mayfield of Brooklyn, N. Y., E. J. Grant, Asa Robinson, Quentin Boyd and Hendricks of Atlanta, Ga., Miss Kelly of Morirstown, N. J., Mrs. Romeo Dougherty, Mrs. Peair, Mr. and Mrs. Redman, Dr. Roy Peyton, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Miss Fanny Harper, Miss May Zuell, Mrs. Harry Johnson, Miss Montague, and John Wilson of Jamaica, L. I.

SCHOOL BEGAN ON MONDAY AT CENTRAL PARK

Savannah Tribune 9-24-25 Savannah, Ga.

The formal opening of Central Park College was held Monday morning, it was extra good.

President J. C. Lawrence was running over with great delight at the prospects of the college the coming year. The faculty has been greatly strengthened and Central Park begins the new year under better conditions than ever before. Students from all sections have matriculated and the number shows that the old record of Central Park College will be surpassed this term. President Lawrence is a regular school man and he is bringing results at this school.

A number of visitors were present at the opening and delivered splendid addresses to the students.

Rev. J. F. Duheart, Rev. John Hall, Rev. R. V. Branch, Rev. J. A. Lindsay, E. J. Smith, M. D. and Rev. Moore of the Episcopal Church. The duet by Messrs. Dukes and Johnson was a gem as well as the solo by Prof. Wilkerson, was also inspiring.

The local board composed of Reverends R. V. Branch, J. A. Lindsay, S. F. Andrews, W. W. Lyons, B. W. Jones J. F. Duheart, T. J. Davis, T. McPherson, and W. O. P. Sherman, Jr., will meet in short to enlarge on matters pertaining to the present term

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE WILL CONCLUDE TODAY

Constitution 11-8-25 Atlanta, Ga.

The three-day meeting of the World Court Educational conference which began Friday evening at the First Baptist church, was continued with an address Saturday morning by Hon. Kirby Page, writer and lecturer of New York, on "The League of Nations and Its Relation to the World Court." On the program with Mr. Page were Mrs. Hamilton Douglas, of Atlanta, and Miss Marion Cuthbert, president of Burrell institute, who gave short talks.

Mr. Page lectured Saturday afternoon and again Saturday night on "Purposes of the World Court." After each lecture an open forum was held with brief addresses and discussions by various delegates.

On December 2 a vote of students from all the leading colleges of the south, for and against the world court, will be taken and submitted to congress just prior to its convening in December.

Mr. Page and J. W. Bergthold, traveling secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, will lecture this morning at 10 o'clock at the Central Young Men's Christian association, at which time another open forum will be held, which will conclude the conference.

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Kentucky.

TESTING ONE OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S THEORIES

Dr. Booker T. Washingotn was wont to say "Every Negro in the South has a White man to whom he can go in the time of stress and trouble and get help." As told by Dr. Washington this was funny. It is perhaps true in the case of the "Hambones" and "Uncle Toms," chicken and watermelon thieves. Louisville News

It is about to be tried out by the folks not in that class. Colored men and women are going to ask white friends and others with whom they come in contact, to make contributions to a campaign to help Simmons University. It is thought many Colored people have white friends who will give to this cause if approached by them. 7-4-25

It is further thought that Colored solicitors will have a different approach, a different argument and a different appeal than white solicitors for a Negro school. At any rate we can see if Dr. Washingtn's theory applies to the worthwhile Negro. Louisville, Ky.

When asked to solicit some white friend or friends bear in mind that big, busy, white men like Mayor Quin, Gen. Ellerbee Carter, Mr. Neil Funk, Mr. Swayne and nearly a hundred others left their business and delayed their vacations to try to help a struggling Negro school, by attending meetings and calling on citizens for contributions and that all he daily papers gave space and encouragement to the drive. Can we afford to do less?

EFFORT TO BE MADE TO HELP WHITE PEOLPE HELP SIMMONS UNIVERSITY

Something New Under The Sun

A number of white citizens, out of their desire to serve the community, volunteered to raise $100,000 for the benefit of Simmons University. Their idea was practically the same as that of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, whose article in the Current Collier's Weekly is republished in this issue. These action of these men, who are busy men of affairs, was a fine and noble thing and meant a great deal to racial relations in Louisville. The campaign was started at an unfortunate time, with the result that the seventy-five workers did not get to see but one-fifth of the 5,000 prospects on the list. Louisville News.

They raised $34,000 for Simmons University.

Tuesday Mr. Swayne, secretary of the drive, met a number of men in the office of the president of the American Mutual ank and made a proposal whereby the money would be raised and still from white people. 7-4-25

He suggested a committee of 200 colored citizens who would volunteer to see a number of their white friends and ask them to contribute to the Simmons University Drive. The idea being that many white friends would give to their colored friends. This idea was broadened to nclude every colored man or woman who would solicit even one white friend or employer or person with whom he or she did business. Louisville, Ky.

It was decided to invite 200 men and women as a special committee and include the general public in a mass meeting to be held Sunday, July 12 at 3:30 p. m. Efforts are being made to secure Quinn Chapel. The date is set, the place will be advertised beforfe July 12. Every colored citizen who believes Simmons University means anything to the race and to the community is urged to be presnt and tak part in this movement.

A good way to look at the matter is this :If you cannot give any money to help Simmons University, you surely can give a little time to ask white people who have money to give.

This movement is to help these good white citizens, who voluntarily set out to help a Negro school, reach their goal and still have it said white people gave the money. If you are interested be at the meeting Sunday, July 12. Those at the conference beside Mr. Swayne were Judge W. H. Wright, Dr. James Bond, Dr. C. H. Parrish, Rev. W. H. Johnson. Messrs W. H. Steward, J. M. Ragland and William Warley.

LOVETT WILL OPPOSE SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

UNLESS IT MAKES PROVISION FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Head of N. A. A. C. P. Will Fight it Otherwise.

"The one million dollar bond issue for the University of Louisville may be opposed by Colored citizens, because some effort has been made to in clude the Colored youth in its benefits but the five million dollar bond issue sponsored by the local Board of Education may not have such smooth sailing." Louisville

This is the statement made by Wilson Lovett, president of the First Standard Bank, and what is more to the point, president of the local N. A. A. C. P., with 3,000 members. News

Mr. Lovett says he had talked with Mr. Altsheler, head of the organization to put over the $5,000,000 bond issue, and he gleans from Mr. Altsheler's conversation that the money will mean verey little or nothing to the Negro, and he feels the Negro voters ought not to support such a bond issue unless it deals fairly with Negro children and Negro schools. 7-19-25

Mr. Lovett says the sponsors of this bond issue say the money is to build more schools and so relieve the congestion. He says the Board of Education is non-committal on how it intends to spend the money and refuses to give amounts of money to be spent on Colored schools nor location of Colored schools to be built or remodelled, if any. Colored people's experience, he says, with the Board of Education, teaches them the Board is prejudiced and narrow when it comes to dealing with Colored people.

The following figures Mr. Lovett says he obtained from Mr. Altsheller. In the matter of congestion there are 36 white children to a room and 39 colored children to a room. Colored schools are so congested 900 colored pupils are hard pressed for room. Taking Mr. Altsheler's figures of $400 to a pupil, Mr. Lovett says, that would only give $360,000 to colored people from a $5,000,000 bond issue that cannot pass if Negroes vote against it. Other figures submitted by the President of the N. A. A. C. P. are: Money spent on white high schools 1923-24, $669,000; on colored, $81,000. White grade schools, $1,220,000; on colored grade schools $251,000. This poor and unfair proportion of funds, he says, do not appeal to Negro voters. Unless, he adds, the Board of Education does commit itself to a statement of what the Colored citizens can expect for their children, and unless that statement carries a fair proportion he will oppose it, not only as a personal matter but as president of the N. A. A. C. P. whose Louisville membership is 3,000, and whose national membership is nearly 500,000, and which stands as the unyielding foe to all racial discrimination and unfairness.

Education - 1925
Colleges.

Maryland

MORGAN COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE IS IN "A" RATING

Many Alumni Return to Learn of Their School's New Classification

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4.—On the eve of the Alumni and Founders' day exercises, President Spencer was notified by Prof. Adam Leroy Jones of Columbia university that Morgan college had been placed in the "Class A" list of colleges by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. This is a distinction enjoyed by very few of our colleges. It is the first college of liberal arts and sciences in the Methodist Episcopal church to be accredited. When President Spencer announced to the teachers, students and visitors the action of the board in New York, they jumped to their feet, gave college yells, sang "Fair Morgan," followed by cheers and great applause. It was a great day for Morgan—one which will be remembered as an epoch in the history of an institution that has been struggling, but on a sound foundation, for more than half a century.

It was Friday—Alumni and Founders' day—that drew Morgan men from sections between Trenton, N. J., and Lynchburg, Va., to come and pay homage to their alma mater. It was a coincidence that the news of Morgan's well-merited distinction should come at this time. Some of these men and women had not visited Morgan for 25 years. Others had not seen the new site which the college now occupies. They were amazed when they walked about the 85-acre campus and viewed the possibilities of one of the largest and strongest Race colleges in America. They had an opportunity in the morning, for it was alumni session, to give expression of their reaction. Rev. Dr. David W. Henry, '11, an honor student of Morgan and of Drew Theological Seminary, was the principal speaker; he spoke on the subject, "A Man With a Job," and brought out the fact that when you see a Morgan man, you see a man with a job. Other points he discussed were: "A job reacts on a man"; "A job measures a man"; and "A job immortalizes a man."

Morganites who were called upon to make short addresses brought out the following points: "The fundamental principles upon which Morgan college was founded are character, scholarship and citizenship"; "The college is a nursery of principle and of honor"; "It nurtures manhood and womanhood and aims to instill those principles of honorable leadership as well as the capacity to become intelligent and obedient followers." Last but not least, "It stands for Christian education."

Education - 1925

Colleges.

Mississippi.

Haven Inst. And Conservatory Recognized As Normal School

Meridian, Miss.—Information has been received here that Haven Institute and Conservatory has been advanced in curriculum to that of a full-fledged Normal school. It will offer for the scholastic year 1925-26 two years of college with special work in Education to that of its four years of high school, thus meeting the demands of the State Board of Education for the training of teachers. The elementary school except for practice purposes will be discontinued and the funds heretofore expended in that field will now be [illegible] for training of advance as teachers for Negro schools are so much needed.

PLAN NEGRO EDUCATION.

Bishop nad Committee Meet to Consider Moving Campbell College.

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., May 11.—Following the meeting of the trustee board of J. P. Campbell College, held in the city of Jackson on May 7, 1925, when the trustees voted to discontinue their educational activities at Jackson and proceed through a petition to the general eduction board of New York City to take over their plant at Jackson and provide $250,000 for the re-establishment of Campbell College on their agricultural lands, two miles east of the town of Mound Bayou; and to consider the petition of the board of supervisors of Bolivar County, inviting them to establish the school on said land, the bishop and the committee, appointed by the trustee board to perfect the removel of the school, met in a joint meeting with a large number of white representatives of Bolivar County in Bethel A. M. E. Church, Mound Bayou, Miss.

Before the meeting to consider the proposition was held, a large number of the citizens and colored farmers of Mound Bayou and Bolivar County had assembled to listen to addresses by C. C. Smith of Rosedale, agricultural agent of Bolivar County, and P. F. Williams of Friar Point, county superintendent of education of Coahoma County. 5-13-25

Mr. Smith gave wholesome instructions to the farmers regarding the necessity of making our fertile lands produce more cotton and feed stuff per acre and explained how this might be accomplished.

Mr. Williams told of his dream and plans for improved educational facilities for the negroes of the Mississippi delta, and outlined his programme in such a simple manner that every one present could understand what he was talking about. It was plainly evident that Mr. Williams has a larger vision for the development of the negro people and has a better grasp on the needs of the situation than any other county superintendent in the state of Mississippi.

The meeting was presided over by E. P. Booze of Mound Bayou, and after talks were made by Mayor B. A. Green, Bishop W. W. Beckett of the A. M. E. Church, and Hon. A. W. Shands of Cleveland, Miss., the public meeting adjourned and the representatives of Campbell College went into executive session with the white representatives of Bolivar County to consider the proposition, which was unanimously agreed upon after a thorough and exhaustive discussion, led by Hon. J. C. Roberts, Cleveland, Hon. A. K. Eckles, superintendent of education of Bolivar County, R. L. Coker, president, Chamber of Commerce, Shelby; Dr. J. P. Wiggins, Merigold, and L. C. Brown, Rosedale.

COLLEGE TO BE MOVED

Mound Bayou, Miss., June 19.—Campbell college, located at Jackson, Miss., since 1898, will be moved to this city, it was voted at a recent meeting of the trustee board. City and county authorities joined in the request to the board for the change and promised support. The college was founded 38 years ago and named for Bishop J. P. Campbell.

REORGANIZATION OF RUST IS ANNOUNCED

Full Faculty for College Is Named by L. McCoy, New President

Holly Springs, Miss.—Reorganization and strengthening of the faculty of Rust college under the new administration of President L. M. McCoy constitutes a marked feature which [illegible] place Rust among the representative schools of the South, according to reports from the college. Enlarged facilities and additional equipment are ready for the opening of the 60th session on Sept. 16. 9-12-25

A roster of the new faculty is as follows:

Administration: L. M. McCoy, president; Priestly E. Davenport, A. B., A. M., University of Minnesota, dean of the college; Donald W. Campbell, Wilberforce university, head bookkeeper and registrar; Pauline Gilmer, A. B., Rust college, assistant bookkeeper; B. Estelle Nelson, A. B., Morgan college, librarian; Edma M. McCoy, Rust college, dean of women; Kate Braxton, preceptres; Aaron A. Baker, A. B., Wiley college, preceptor; Christine Cox, University of Minnesota, physical directress; Charles L. Spinnard, A. B., Morgan college, physical director.

College faculty: Priestly E. Davenport, A. B., A. M., dean; Aaron A. Baker, mathematics; Guy W. Oliver, A. B., A. M., Rust college and Columbia university, foreign languages; J. H. Touchstone, A. B., Clark university, chemistry and physics; Willard Johnson, A. B., University of Kansas, biology; Dinah, McNeil Pierson, A. B., A. M., University of Southern California, English; Cato H. Pierson, A. B., Philander Smith college, Gammon Theological seminary, social science; Lila M. Barnett, A. B., Rust college, history; Edna M. McCoy, A. B., Rust college, Spanish; Venzella N. Jones, Kings School of Dramatics and Oratory, expression and English.

Rust College Preparatory school: L. M. McCoy, president; Hyland R. Moore, A. B., Morgan college, principal; Marion J. Johnson, A. B., Morgan college, English; Mary R. Jackson, A. B., Morgan college, sciences; Lucille H. Dean, Claflin college, mathematics; Carlean Talbert, A. B., Rust college, foreign languages; Christine Cox, University of Minnesota, physical education, girls; Chas. L. Spinnard, A. B., Morgan college, physical education, boys.

Music department: Wilhelmina Browning, B. Mus., New England Conservatory of Music, piano and chorus; George S. Murray, University of Pittsburgh, piano and voice; G. P. Hamilton, principal of Kortrecht high school, Memphis, Tenn., band.

Model school: Zula Lovell, head teacher, Bennett college; Edna Whitaker, B. Ped., Clark university, assistant teacher; Samuel W. Wysinger, Tuskegee institute, industries.

Education—1925.

Colleges.

Missouri.

LINCOLN UNIV. CURATOR BOARD IN DEAD LOCK

Fails To Oust Pres. Young After Long Session. Vote Stood Three-Three With One Member Not Voting.

Delegations, Telegrams And Letters Pour In Protesting. Two Colored Members Stand Fast While One Betrays His People.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 5.—(Special to The St. Louis Argus) Much excitement prevailed at the Capital City yesterday during the meeting of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University.

St. Louis Argus

The news had been widely advertised through the press that at this meeting a change would be made in the head of Lincoln, with a view to touching the activities and course of instruction of the school. This news had caused a general protest from the citizens of the state who have the interest of the Negro youth at heart, and delegations and protests have seized the board until there was no doubt in the fair-minded members of the board as to the wishes of the people. One member of the board is quoted as saying that he had received more than fifty letters from different parts of the state deploring any change at this time. 5-8-25

A delegation of citizens from St. Louis, Kansas City and Columbia were there, and were given a hearing before the Board of Curators. The speakers plead with the board to "save Lincoln." It was shown that a change would mean a backset in Negro education in the state. Spokesmen for the delegation were: Prof. Jos. Herriford, principal of W. W. Yates School, Kansas City; Prof. W. H. Harrison, principal of Attucks School, Kansas City; Mrs. Estelle Wood of the Federated Clubs of Kansas City; Mr. Geo. B. Vashon, St. Louis, and J. B. Coleman of Columbia. Other members of the delegation were: W. T. Spencer, J. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Paigne Brown and Mrs. Geo. B. Vashon of St. Louis; Grand Chancellor Lloyd, who came down from Kansas City; Prof. H. Lee Cox, principal of Wendell Phillips School of Kansas City, and Rev. Spurlock of Jefferson City.

Deadlock In The Board

It was evident early in the meeting that a deadlock would take place if a move should be made to oust President N. B. Young as head of Lincoln, and when the matter was finally brought to a vote the ballot stood three for and three against, one member of the board not voting.

An analysis of the vote is as follows: for President Young, Dr. J. E. Perry of Kansas City; Chas. H. Kirshner, Kansas City, and Aaron E. Malone of St. Louis. Opposers: C. G. Williams, Jefferson City; Clifford Scruggs, Jefferson City, and Samuel James of Sedalia. State Superintendent Chas. A. Lee did not vote thus making the vote a tie.

Commenting on the situation after the meeting adjourned, Mr. James, who is president of the board, said: "We did not elect a president of Lincoln today. The vote was a tie. I want a man as head of the school who is a high class educator, who can build up the school and make it a first class college the same as we have down at Columbia. I don't believe President Young can do the job." When asked whom he thought would make an ideal man for the place, he said, "I regard 'Chris' Hubbard as the leading educator among colored people in the United States, but I don't think they can get him now as he has been re-elected at a higher salary. George Smith College has been trying to get him for many years but couldn't get him." He stated that the interest the people were taking in the matter was only making "bad matters worse." When asked when the Board of Curators would meet again, he said he did not know, but it would be about two or three weeks.

It is understood that the three members who voted for President Young will stand fast when the next board meeting is held. They are: Dr. J. E. Perry, Prof. A. E. Malone and Mr. Kirchner. The two former are colored members. Just what State Superintendent Chas. A. Lee will do is not known yet, however, it is understood that he is favorable to President Young, but refused to vote at the meeting for the sake of harmony.

Bitter In Denounciation

When the news spread that C. G. Williams had voted against President Young, comments were loud and long condemning him for the stand he took. A prominent citizen was heard say, "I could not be a traitor to my race after seeing and knowing what the people really want." Williams was further bitterly assailed as being a "detriment to the race."

It will be remembered that C. G. Williams has a job under Government Baker, and as such, it is pointed out, he is not free to act in the interest of his people unless the governor says so. This was shown, it is said, by the attitude of Mr. Malone and Dr. Perry, who were free to act in the best interest of the people because neither of them held a political job.

CASTING THE DECIDING VOTE

In casting his vote to elect Nathan B. Young as president of Lincoln University, a few days ago, State Superintendent of Education, Chas. A. Lee, rendered a service to the colored people of the state that will not soon be forgotten.

A situation had developed at the school where the Board of Curators was hopelessly divided. The salvation of the school hung, as it were, in the balance, and to be in a position to do the thing that meant so much to a group of citizens, was a rare privilege. St. Louis Argus

. . . .

The fight on President Young was purely political. Designing politicians, and the master minds behind the scheme, had every job at the school sold for a price from the president down. The disgusting thing about it was that carrying out such a plan meant the lowering of the standard of the school, but so long as the positions could be used to sell and bargain, the leaders in the movement didn't give a "cuss" about the welfare of the youth of the race who would attend the school. The colored citizens of the state, becoming alarmed at this apparent state of affairs, petitioned the governor, plead with him; but their pleas only irritated the governor and the entreaties fell on deaf ears. Members of the Board of Curators were appealed to, but some of them also turned a deaf ear. Their position may be classed as heartless. One could hardly believe that men who profess any sense of right and justice would stoop to some of the things that have been uncovered within the last thirty days, all because selfishness was at the root of the matter. 5-12-25

Mr. Lee is to be congratulated for his stand in the interest of Negro education in the state. We take unusual pride in mentioning what Mr. Lee did in this crisis because he is a Democrat. He, and Mr. Clifford Scruggs, are the only Democrat members on the board. St. Louis, Mo. The other five members are Republicans. This act on the part of Mr. Lee, though we do not believe it had any political signifcance, will serve to open the eyes of many Negroes of the state and the nation to the fact that there are Democrats who are high class men and who have as fine a sense of right and justice as our so-called friends, the Republicans. Although it is true that three Republicans voted to save the school, there were two who stood out to the last against what we believe to be the best interest of the school, and had we, in this crisis, depended solely on our "good Republicans," our cause of education in the state would have been lost, or, at least, set back for many, many years.

THE SPIRIT OF UNREST IN NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

By DANIEL W. CHASE

For The Associated Negro Press.

Rest is impossible. In all this broad land, in fact throughout the vast domain, in animal life as well as ~~in vegetable life, there is unrest~~ St. Louis Argus There is no rest for man in social system or in state. We grow better or we grow worse. 6-12-25

There has come to notice recently a spirit of unrest in two of the leading institutions for the higher development of Negro manhood and womanhood. In both of the schools in point, the head is a white president. It is a difficult thing to keep active, aggressive, forward-looking youth down. All live things let you know what constitutes them. Touch if you will "a live wire." St. Louis Argus

Boys and girls of the college age in this generation see the world as one vast plain. They ask no favors, except it be that they wish to be let alone,—live their own lives. They are quick to see an insult, and with all proper respect, they are quicker to resent it.

They resent insult at Fisk; and they leave; they become indignant at the great Howard University, and lo and behold 1,200 of them strike.

There is only this much of it, men with vision must be placed at the head of these great institutions. Men who not having forgotten that they were once youths, must be in sympathy with the youth of today, and these men to be boulders of thought and action, must make the period of youth, as it were, an isthmus between two eternities.

There must come on the scene and that real soon, and they must come from this particular racial group, men and women with a dogged determination to open up to the youth of this age new vistas; to set their minds straight, and to help keep them straight. They must be able to touch a life, and having once touched it, must be able to awaken the best that is in it, for the cry of the youth is "to know, to know."

Young Reelected

Jefferson City, Mo.—After a deadlock in the Board of Trustees lasting a month, Dr. Nathan B. Young was reelected president of Lincoln University for another year. Chicago Defender 5-10-25

The vote was four to two. Trustees voting for him included Dr. Perry of Kansas City and Aaron Malone of St. Louis.

Opposing trustees claim that Young was proceeding too fast in his effort to get the institution into Class A.

YOUNG RE-ELECTED PRES. OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

State Supt. Of Education Chas. A. Lee Casts Deciding Vote After A Deadlock Which Has Been On For Nearly A Month.

Two Republicans And One Democrat Vote Against Present Administration. Three Repub. And One Dem. Vote To Save School

PRESIDENT YOUNG HAS NO ILL WILL TOWARD ANYONE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 10—At a meeting of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University here last night, Dr. N. B. Young, the present incumbent, was re-elected president for another year.

The election of a president for Lincoln had been delayed for some time owing to a deadlock in the board caused by a fight on President Young which, at times, threatened to destroy the institution. The trouble began when it was found that Mr. Young had laid plans to put the school actually on an accredited basis. This, of course, called for a reorganization and the selection of men and women of higher training to help put over the program.

The natural re-action was: Some of the teachers, and some of those holding minor positions, knew that if President Young caried out his program, they could not hold their offices because of the non-preparedness for the bigger things. So, they began a propaganda to keep the school down to their level that their jobs might be secure. They would not admit this, but would say that the president was trying to do too much, and that the Negroes of the state did not need an institution of higher learning the kind that the president was trying to build. This latter statement found fruitful ground in the ears of the present governor who took office early this year. As soon as it became noised abroad that the governor was opposed to the higher education program for the Negro youth of the state, the political wire-pullers got busy. The field soon became full of candiidates; each one's stock in trade was, "I know the kind of education the Negro needs." Others who made no open figth for the place mere stood in line, watched development throwing in a word at every possible point wherre it would keep up the fight, waiting, perchance, that in case of a deadlock, their names would be presented as a dark horse who would gallop away with the honors.

Young an Educator

During all the propaganda, no one accused Young openly of being incapable or immoral. They all admit that he had the program that would make a real university in fact as well as in name, but some would say that he was ten years ahead of the time.

How the Board Stood

The official call for the meeting Tuesday was designated for 2:00 p. m., but after it was found that Superintedent Lee could not be present at that hour, the meeting was postponed until 7:30 p. m. in the president's office at the university. It was about 9:00 o'clock when C. G. Williams came out of the meeting and invited President Young into the board meeting, and at the same time extended "congratulations" upon the president's re-election.

When the members of the board emerged from their meeting place, they were reluctant about discussing what went on in the meeting except to say that Young had been re-elected. The editor of the Argus pressed Mr. James, the chairman of the board for a statement, but all he would say was: "I am a better friend to the colored people than they think I am. If the school is not an accredited college within two years I will resign." When asked further about President' Young's election, he stated, "It was all right with me." In the board meeting it was learned that the vote stood four to three in favor of President Young. Mr. Kirshner of Kansas City made the motion which was seconded by Dr. Perry. A substitute was offered by Mr. Scruggs to temporarily elect W. B. Jason. The substitute was lost three to four. Mr Scruggs being called from the meeting at this moment, the original motion to elect Mr. Young, was put and carried four to two. It is understood that Mr. Kirshner and Dr. Perry of Kansas City, Mr. Malone of St. Louis and Superintendent Lee of Jefferson City, voted for Mr. Young, while C. G. Williams of Jefferson City, and S. W. James of Sedalia voted against him, Mr. Scruggs being absent when the final vote was taken. No effort was made to make the vote unanimous.

Harmony Will Be Sought

According to a statement coming from some of the members of the board every possible effort will be made to work in harmony for the good of the school, yet there are those who have some misgivings as to the future workings of the board, citing as their reasons the appointment of the committees.

It is quit noticeable that Chairman James, in appointing the committees, used a deal of partiality in that he appointed himself chairman of the Teachers Committee, with C. G. Williams and Superintendent Chas. A. Lee, associates. On the Executive Committee he appointed Clifford Scruggs, C. G. Williams and Superintendent Chas. A. Lee. Attention is called to the fact that in appointing these committees, C. G. Williams is on both, and is also secretary of the Board of Curators. It is also noticeable that Mr. Kirshner, the former president of the board, who has rendered very valuable servicie to the school, was entirely ignored in the appointment of committees, as well as Dr. J. E. Perry and A. E. Malone. The latter is a new member of the board.

C. G. Williams is the one colored member of the board who voted against maintaining the present high standard of the school. Thousands of petitions were sent to the governor and members of the Board of Curators, deploring any act that would hurt the school. The presumption is that most of these petitions were in the hands of C. G. Williams as secretary of the board, but none of them were presented or read before the board in session.

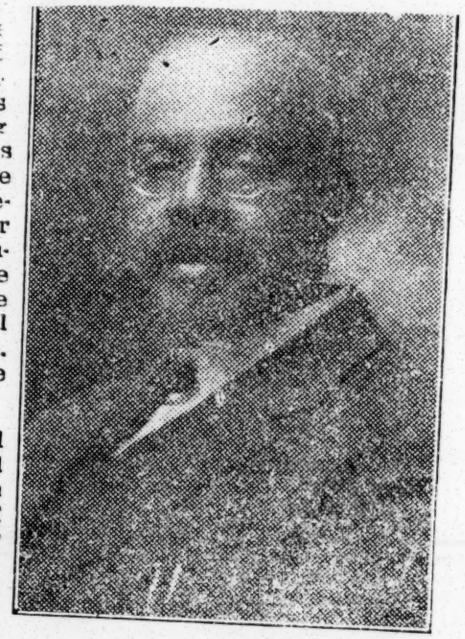
Some of the members of the board expressed the thought that these petitions should have been the property and business of the board, but they were not presented. It is said that over a thousand letters, petitions, etc., were sent in behalf of the school. The writer has personal knowledge of the petitions of such organizations as: The St. Louis Alumni; teachers of Sumner High, St. Louis; W. W. Yates School, at Kansas City, Mo.; State Teachers Associaton; State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; the Kansas City Parents-Teachers Association; the N. A. A. C. P. branch of Kansas City; the N. A. A. C. P. of St. Louis; Lincoln University Club of Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Central Baptist Church of St. Louis, and many other churches, schools and organizations.

Other Comment

Dr. J. E. Perry, a member of the board said, "I feel that the position I take is in harmony with the wishes and aspirations of my people whom I am here to represent." Prorf. A. E. Malone said: "I could not betray the trust of my people in an hour like this, knowing, as I do, what they want in the way of a school of higher learning for their children. I feel the responsibility I owe them very keenly and am happy to be in a position to serve them."

President Young said: "I feel greatly relieved. I shall do all in my power to justify the confidence that my friends had in me. I have no ill will toward anyone."

The action on the part of the board Tuesday night, brought great relief to the teachers, parents, and pupils who have the interest of the school at heart.



DR. NATHAN B. YOUNG A. M. LL. D

Negro Education in Missouri Receives State-Wide Impetus

Reorganizing Program in Lincoln University, and More Rural Schools Evidence Progress

By NATHAN B. YOUNG

President, Lincoln University and Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers

Jefferson City, Mo.

THERE came to my desk recently a note from W. H. Harrison, principal of Attucks School, Kansas City, Mo., also retiring president of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, in which this sentence occurs referring to Negro education in Missouri: "There seems to be a general awakening throughout the State in the bettering of education."

One of the evidences of this awakening is the state-wide interest in the reorganizing program now in process in Lincoln University (formerly Lincoln Institute). Four years ago the Missouri General Assembly changed the official style and tenor of this interesting institution, and authorized the curators to make it an institution of higher learning so that the Negro youth of Missouri may have unexcelled opportunity for higher education.

This legislative action became imperative in keeping with the spirit of the times, and because Missouri has a dual system of education, and consequently the state colleges and the university are closed to Negroes. Now to guarantee to the Negro under this system equal educational benefits a forward movement has been inaugurated by educational authorities. The most perplexing problem in the situation is to provide ample elementary and secondary schools for those sections where the Negro population is sparse. Plans are being worked out to meet this particular phase of the matter.

New York.

Education — 1925.

Colleges.

Montgomery Ed. Bulletin

THE BIGNESS OF OUR COLLEGES

One is startled at a realization of the growth of an American institution as shown by the anonuncement of President Butler of Columbia University that the budget for Columbia college for the year is estimated to contemplate expenditures of $11,177,860. This budget for one American educational institution is larger than those of twelve American states.

In other words, there are twelve American states which spend less in a year than Columbia University spends. And yet the University faces a probable deficit of $200,816.47, which it is hoped will be met through the alumni fund. In making public the budget, President Butler says:

> Quite apart from the cost of new buildings authorized and now under construction on the Green, on South Field, and on Milbank Quadrangle, which is estimated at about $5,500,000, and without taking account of any other capital charges, the total budget apropriations for the maintenance of the educational system of the university for the year ending June 30, 1926, amount to $10,177,860.06.
>
> Of this sum, the trustees of Columbia University have apropriated $7,309,444.59, of which $5,614,614.22 is for educational administration and instruction; $689,134 for the maintenance and care of the buildings and grounds; $174,205 for the business administration of the corporation; $27,440 for annuities; $118,633.86 for taxes and other charges, and $416,879.58 for the debt service, including both interest and amortization payments.

That Columbia is the largest college in America has been well known, but its size is not appreciated until it is known that the college authorities spend more money in operation of the University than twelve American states spend in various works of a state government. One might take this fact as a point for moralizing on the bigness and rapid growth of institutions for higher education in the American states. Columbia is not a state supported institution. It is supported by a large endowment and by the voluntary gifts of individuals. Bigness until recently has been the goal of all American colleges and it is notable that an endowed, rather than a state supported institution has outstripped all other American colleges in attaining this goal.

There is one school of thought among the teachers of the country which holds that a university or college big only in numbers of enrolled students must necessarily impart a smattering of knowledge —that the old ideal of close stimulating and helpful contact between instructor and student can not be maintained in an overcrowded institution. But the standing of Columbia and the thorough education of the graduates of the University of Columbia disproves this apprehension. Columbia may well be said to be a type of the university of the ftuure, especially in size.

For the rapid increase in the number of students at the elementary schools of America forecasts a corresponding increase in the number of students at the colleges and universities.

Education—1925.
Colleges.

North Carolina.

Johnson C. Smith University Now In Class "A."

All those who are interested in the higher education of the Negro race will be glad to learn that Johnson C. Smith University has been given A rating by the North Carolina State Board of Education. This recognition, which adds one more educational institution to the list of accredited colleges for the race, indicates commendable educational progress for our group, for it is by no means easy at this time for an institution to meet the requirements of a standard college. The requirements as to endowment, teacher-training, physical equipment, etc., are becoming more and more difficult to meet, due to the constant raising of the educational standards of the country.

The A rating of Johnson C. Smith University should be encouraging, especially to the alumni of the institution and to the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

Of the fifty-five colleges now under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, only two are for Negroes, namely, Lincoln and Johnson C. Smith, and it is gratifying to know that both of these now have standard college rating.

Atlanta Christian Presbyterian

6-19-25

STATE SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 21.—North Carolina is about to establish the first entirely state standard negro college of liberal arts and sciences. North Carolina already has a colored college of agriculture and engineering, and four negro normal schools, one of which is located in Durham.

FOUR-YEAR LIBERAL ARTS COURSE AT COLLEGE

(Preston News Service)

Durham, N. C., June 11.—Dr. J. E. Shepherd, for ten years president of the National Training school, now the North Carolina College for Negroes, and for two years president of the institution during the period when it was a State Normal, was Wednesday afternoon unanimously elected president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, by the board of trustees in session here.

East Tenn. Teacher

6-11-25

The trustees established a four-year liberal arts college course and a two-year premedical course. Several changes in the faculty of the institution will be announced following a conference in Raleigh. The normal department was dropped, and the work of training elementary teachers among the colored, will be cut off after this year. Students for the third and fourth years will be admitted next year, but admittance to all high school work will be eliminated thereafter.

Knoxville Tennessee

Prof. John D. Wray Resigns

Greensboro, N. C.—Prof. John D. Wray, who since 1915 has had charge of 4-H club work among colored boys and girls in this State, under the direction of the agricultural extension service of the A. & T. College, has resigned, effective November 15, to accept a position as assistant director of the agricultural department of the F. & M. College, at Tallahasse, Fla.

Norfolk Journal and Guide

11-17-25

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

NOV 17 1925

COMPETITION IN NEGRO COLLEGES

State Conference Adopts Forward Looking Program; Leaders Here

A sharp tilt over the habit of negro educational institutions for higher training in campaigning for students arose yesterday at the annual state conference, when a resolution was introduced to prohibit foreign institutions from campaigning among high schools which were connected with another institution of higher learning. Competition, it developed, was keen. Those who favored the adoption of the resolution felt that this competition would be detrimental to the students, while others argued that schools of distinct types should recruit students from other schools if they wished to take vocational or other courses of study not offered in the colleges with which they were originally connected.

Eventually the resolution was struck from the list and it was recommended "That efforts to secure students be governed by the highest standards of professional ethics, for the highest good of the student, and that every possible effort be made to see that the student understands the nature and value of the work he is undertaking."

The conference, which was attended by about 250 educational leaders of both races, convened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at Shaw University when they were welcomed by Mayor E. E. Culbreth. A forward looking program of work was discussed and adopted in the attention. Addresses by N. C. Newbold, State Director of Negro Education, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Allen featured the morining session. Judge L. R. Varser, represented Governor McLean, who was prevented by illness from attending.

Recommendations from a special committee of 21 were devoted to teachers certificates, providing that no new certificates be issued to negro teachers who have not completed four years of high school work and one year of college work that no high school teacher be issued a certificate for less than three years of college work and the required amount of professional training, and that those teachers who already have certificates be given three years in which to comply with these requirements.

Junior Colleges were asked to keep two objectives in mind; first to train students to enter senior colleges, and also to train them for the teaching profession by giving them the required amount of professional training.

These recommendations, which were presented by the Chairman, Dr. H. L. McCrory, were passed by the body and will be presented to the State education board at their next meeting with the additional recommendation that they be put into effect July 1, 1926.

Forward Program.

Mr. Newbold reviewed the progress that negro education has made in recent years, and prophesied even greater progress. The program has gained such momentum, he said, that there can be no turning back or standing still, it must go on until the children of both races are educated.

There are twelve institutions of higher learning in the State at present, he stated, six of these are junior colleges, and the other six he expects eventually to be A-1 colleges. This includes five normal and industrial colleges and five of these colleges receive state aid.

Judge L. R. Varser commended the race on their general progress, and stated that conditions would grow better as this progress continued as it was certain to do. Superintendent Allen talked on teacher-training made great deal of difference in the ability of a teacher. Dr. J. Y. Joyner former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and W. O. Saunders, editor of the Elizabeth City Independent, also made short talks.

Institutional Ethics

The committee on institutional

Kittrell College Gets Duke Painting

KITTRELL COLLEGE, Dec. 21.—Of the many gifts that have come to Kittrell recently, none has given more pleasure to the college than a recent oil painting of Washington Duke, the father of Mr. B. N. Duke of New York and the late philanthropist, J. B. Duke. The picture is hung in the Chapel of Duke Hall.

Greensboro News

The college administration is busy formulating plans for the future development of Kittrell that, when disclosed, in all probability will be gratifying. The college faculty has been enlarged and strengthened. Such well-known schools as Boston University, Cooper Union, New Jersey Normal, Columbia, Cornell, Institute of Methods of Boston University, Howard University of Chicago and Wilberforce being represented.

12-23-25

New York

The president, Dr. G. A. Edwards, was among those who attended the funeral of the late J. B. Duke, held in Durham, N. C.

A club has been organized among the teachers with a view to collecting and preserving certain folk-tales that are not widely known. Situated in a belt that is noted for its wealth of material in legends and mountain lore, the club feels that it has a great reservoir upon which to draw. The possibilities of affiliation with the Folk-lore Fellow and making certain contributions to their publication, "F. F. Communications" have been brought before the group.

The director of music, Mrs. G. A. Edwards, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture Friday morning in the chapel on "Peer Gynt Suite." The legends surrounding this beautiful suite were interestingly narrated by her. The numbers used to illustrate the theme of the suite were these: "In the Hall of the Mountain King," "Morning," "Anitra's Dance," "Solveig's Song," and "Asa's Death."

Friday night the members of the Y. M. C. A. cabinet were hosts to the members of the Y. W. C. A. cabinet and their friends. A very unique program was rendered during the evening.

Education—1925.
Colleges.

Pennsylvania.

"IT'S OUR UNIVERSITY"

Few there are in this whole country who have not read or heard of the ten million dollar "Cathedral of Learning," soon to be erected in the City of Pittsburgh as a monument to the community and as an open door to the students of all nations. It will be, in point of beauty and architectural achievement, something new in the educational world. Pittsburgh has led the way, and Pittsburgh is proud of its initiative. Pittsburgh Promotes Progress. It requires the presence and energy of every citizen to make Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Courier

From the first day of the appearance of the likeness of the proposed cathedral, our journals, daily newspapers and even mercantile advertisements have been carrying the slogan: "It's Our University." Not only the Cathedral of Learning is included in the slogan, but the University of Pittsburgh as well, for the great cathedral is to be but another magnificent addition to the already growing university.

5-30-25

Negroes all over the country have an interest in the University of Pittsburgh. This institution now carries twelve scholarships provided for Negro students from any part of the country by our beloved Mr. Avery, by whose name the scholarships are known. These scholarships are provided in the college department and do not extend to any of the professional schools. Pitt, as the university is locally known, keeps her doors open to all races and creeds, and the Avery scholarships constitute our double assurance of matriculation so far as the college department is concerned. Pitt, therefore, is really and truly "Our University."

Pittsburgh Courier

We have some criticism to offer with respect to the medical department, but we prefer to postpone the criticism until after the Negroes of Pittsburgh build and equip for themselves a hospital where practical medicine can be taught.

The Pittsburgh Courier subscribes to the effort now being made to have every Negro in greater Pittsburgh give something toward this Cathedral of Learning. We must give, if we hope to do as well for ourselves as Mr. Avery did for us. We must give, if we sense any community pride. We cannot avoid giving if we are going to attempt to call Pitt "our university." "It's Our University" is now the slogan of every man and woman who has given as much as one dollar. Let us give to the cathedral, and join the chorus of other citizens who are saying on all sides: "It's Our University." It is not what Pitt is or is not today, but what it will be fifty years from today, when our sons will be either worshiping us for keeping the doors open for them, or cursing us because we had not the forethought to say with our money "It's Our University."

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Sentinel
SEP 7 - 1925

LINCOLN ALUMNI ASS'N PROTESTS ELECTION OF SEC'Y JOHN GASTON AS NEW PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY

Action of Trustees Stirs Graduates, Who Are Vehement In Voicing Opinion That President-Elect Is Not Man For The Position

AS SECRETARY OF COLORED WORK, DR. GASTON IS CHARGED WITH SOUTHERN ATTITUDE TOWARD RACE

Alleged He Coerced Men Whose Salaries He Controlled, and Made Them Vote His Way In General Assembly, and That He Permitted Serious Lowering of Biddle's Grade

Cincoln University, Pa.—Disregard of the wishes and opinions of the Alumni Association of Lincoln University in the election of the Rev. Dr. John M. Gaston of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the presidency of the university, as has been announced, has aroused that body to a point of strenuous and indignant protest against the Lincoln Board of Trustees.

New York Age

The indignation stirred by election of Dr. Gaston culminated in a meeting of the Alumni Association at the residence of Dr. Burwell, presided over by the alumni president, Dr. Eugene P. Roberts of New York City, at which time the members voted unanimously in expressing disapproval of Dr. Gaston as Lincoln's president, and gave as a basis for this action a summary of the reasons why the president-elect is unacceptable to the graduate body.

8-8-25

Southern In His Attitude.

Dr. Gaston is secretary of the Colored Division of the National Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, formerly the old Board of Missions for Freemen, which has under its control all of the Presbyterian schools in the South for the educaton of colored youth. The charge is made that Secretary Gaston in his supervising of the work of these schools, has exhibited much of the southern atttiude toward the colored people, and that his past record shows that he does not favor the same kind of college education for the Negro as for other race groups.

In support of this charge it is cited that under his administration he allowed Biddle University, now the Johnson C. Smith University at Charlotte, N. C., to so lower its curriclum as to drop into Class C of educational institutions, as a result of which its graduates were unable to matriculate in any Grade A medical school in the country.

It is further charged by the Alumni Association that Dr. Gaston is not in possession of such scholarly attainment as entitles him to be elected to the presidential chair of any educational institution.

Alleged Coercion Practiced.

A more serious condition is embraced in the charge that Dr. Gaston through his control of the stipends of certain colored Commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly, forced them to vote on ecclesiastical questions according to his dictation, without regard to their own opinions or convictions, penalizing those who defied him by reducing their salaries. This charge, it was alleged is supported by the evidence of some of the white men of high standing in church councils, as well as by colored men themselves.

It was pointed out that in all of the past relations between former presidents of the school and the Lincoln Alumni had been most cordial and that heads of the university, in contacts with graduates, have approximated the positions of fathers and sons, and that this pleasant and amicable relationship has contributed much toward the success and prestige attained by Lincoln.

Other School Examples.

Recent disturbances at Fisk and Howard Universities were pointed to as indication of eventful possibilities at Lincoln with a man of the type of Dr. Gaston occupying the presidential chair. It was the private opinion of some of the alumni present at the meeting that the National Board of Missions should not retain the president-elect even as its secretary of colored work, since it is believed that any man, against whom the almost unanimous feeling of a great body of educated men array themselves, is absolutely useless in doing acceptible work for that group. And it is pointed out that many Lincoln men are engaged in this work as ministers and laymen.

There is a report current to the effect that Dr. Gaston will not accept the presidency of Lincoln, but is unconfirmed. But the election has attracted attention of those interested in his work among colored people and focussed interest on the character of that work. It has also made evident

of the Presbyterian Church among colored people will be inadvisable in view of the discloures as to his attitude toward colored people.

This has concentrated and centralized the opposition of the entire alumni body, which includes in its membership many of the most distinguished men of the race in the United States, both professional and lay.

Some Distinguished Graduates.

The roster of Lincoln graduates includes such men as Francis and Archibald Grimke, of Washington; Solomon Porter Hood, present Minister to Liberia; Drs. Eugene P. and Charles H. Roberts of New York; Walter H. Brooks, D. D., of Washington, distinguished Baptist divine; ex-Congressman Thomas E. Miller of South Carolina, and Philadelphia; Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, N. J.; former member of the New Jersey Assembly; the late Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, and a host of other nationally known men.

Dr. Eugene P. Roberts, in presiding over the Philadelphia meeting of the Alumni Association, counselled prudence in action, and warned against rashness and haste. And it was only after due and calm consideration, it is reported, that the association, with men of the type mentioned above in conference, went on record as being unalterably opposed to the placing of a man of the reputed type of Secretary Gaston at the head of Lincoln University, and joined in voicing a demand that the Presbyterian Church must reconstruct its policy in dealing with the colored group, or face inevitably a breaking down of the record made in years past by men of the Rendall type who made Lincoln a powerful entity in developing the Negro race.

The Lincoln Situation

Editor of the New York Age:

New York Age 8-22-25

I noticed in a recent issue of the Age an article [illegible] the Alumni of Lincoln University. I am a Lincoln graduate and had something to do with shaping the early aspirations of Dr. Roberts, our Alumni president. I confess a pardonable pride in him and his mother.

New York, N. Y.

Now Dr. Gaston and the board of trustees of Lincoln need any defend. I have a few observations however.

John C. Smith University, formerly Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C. has better buildings, a larger endowment than Lincoln University, and is an accredited "A" College. Dr. Gaston is at the head of the affairs, etc. As to former demotion of the Biddle status, I refuse to disturb the rest of the beloved saints of that day. Lincoln needs many things. The board of trustees is not wholly unmindfull of those needs. Either one of the Johnsons now there, or an outstanding man on the outside, should be placed at the head. Scholarship is there now and in full force and effect. Material things are needed especially.

Now as to the rich family connections of Dr. Gaston, his sympathy for us and his influence among his own race and his scholarships there is no doubt. He is the man for Lincoln at this time. As a Lincoln man I wish him to accept the place but as a race man, a church man I wish him to remain where he is. We know no man in the church with the big heart of Dr. Gaston, his experience and his great influence in the church, his untiring energy, happy disposition and unselfish devotion to our cause, who can take his place? A man who was threatened by the K.K.K. because he and others honored a Negro man in the Presbytery to office simply replied, "I am here, let them come and get me." It is that man or any other such people, enemies of our people?

Dr. Roberts had a few of the many noble sons of Lincoln in his meeting, and contrary to his cool thoughtful advice, they rushed into this publicity. I call on those persons responsible for this action to publish the names of the colored Commissioners who have been coerced to vote for any measure in the General Assembly of our church. Who are they. Who received the rewards and who the punishment? This fling at the faithful southern men who are feeling the real problems confronting the race, to say the least, is very unkind and we resent it. There is as much intelligence and wealth among the alumni of Lincoln laboring in the South as to be found in any other sec- of the country.. This is a big world with many, yes, very many opportunities. The law of the survival of the fittest has not been entirely abrogated. Character is not confined to any one section of the country. Clean hands should come into court.

We beg for the names of those holy men who met recently as the alumni of Lincoln University, and the names of those commissioners to the General Assembly who received rewards or bribes, and those who felt the heavy hand of Dr. Gaston because of votes, etc., in the Presbyterian General Assemblies of our church. Let the world have the facts at once.

Those white people who undertake the direction of Negro christian education have a unique position. Th white race must be brought into ac tive sympathy with the work and ther must be an awakening of race con conciousness and a continuous dev elopment of consideration and pa tience. The Negro needs more friend not less of them.

The economic development of th race is too serious a matter to be treated lightly or with hostility among the workers. The Lincoln Alumni is loyal and deserves a growing disposition towards official recognition. Diversion will defeat us. No North, no South, no East, no West but good honest Lincoln men everywhere, and proper respect for every man's honest opinion.

Let us go forward.

John A. Savage
Franklinton, N. C.

Lincoln University And Pres.-Elect Gaston

One Writer Says Situation Is Serious; Another Is Apologetic In Tone

Has Done a Great Service

Editor of The New York Age:

New York Age 8-22-25

You have done a great service by publishing the actions of the Alumni of Lincoln University opposing the installation of Dr. John Gaston of Pittsburg as president of Lincoln University. The Age has been the leader of Negro journalism in blazing the way for its readers.

The writer has labored for many years in the South under the Old Freedman's Board. That Board has done great good in the past but under Dr. Gaston there has grown up a spirit of "bossism" which is repugnant to every real man who desires liberty. Under him colored commissioners of the General Assembly especially those who labored under him, could not breathe the freedom of men but had to vote and speak as Dr. Gaston tyrranically ordered. In instances he has forced colored men to publicly attack other colored men who sought to break the dominence of the Board over colored Presbyterians. Today the Presbyterian ministers laboring under that board do not dare utter their opinion about matters. Negro Presbyterians of the South are wholly without power to determine their policy and direct their work Th Presbyterian Schools have made no progress whatever and the salaries this Board pays its Principals and teachers constitute an educational disgrace. The men at the head of its school system were not chosen because of educational fitness but because they were "toadies" to Dr. Gaston and this Board. The teachers now teaching for this Board are not prepared to teach in any school, state or private, which demands scholarship, experience and ability. The moment a teacher of any ability enters the employ of this Board, he begins to plan to go elsewhere to get better pay and conditions under which to labor.

New York, N. Y.

If the alumni of John C. Smith University would dare speak their sentiments they would demand the removal of the institution from under the control of Dr. Gaston. One of the brightest graduates of John Smith University within the last six years, is Henry L. McGrory, son of the President of that University, and this young man after receiving his A.B. could not enter the freshman class of Columbia University.

The condition of this university is due to the Board and its secretaries, which make the education of colored men under their care a thing of little importance. If Dr. Gaston believed in the education of colored boys upon the same basis and to the same degree as boys of other races are educated, he would have long since chnaged John Smith and made it a College worth while.

Dr. Gaston is not alone to be blamed in this matter. The Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., in the last analysis bears the blame. Dr. Gaston is simply an agent of this church. One of the reasons why this church is small among Negroes is due to the fact that it does not place its colored work upon the same efficient basis as does the work among other peoples. This church refuses up to this time to give any of its educated colored men any position of prominence in its administrative affairs. The man this Board chose to labor as its spy among colored people knows nothing about the work in the South from actual experience. He was first a Baptist preacher in and around Baltimore; after his wife gave him a partial education at Lincoln University, he divorced her, and now his second wife, one of the finest girls of North Carolina, is living apart from him. This is the man that the Board places over its colored work as a spy.

Dr. Gaston cannot but know what is being talked all over the church. The time is now ripe for the Presbyterian Church to inaugurate a respectable propaganda among the colored people for its communion. Educated young men scorn the call of the church which stands so high in its work among all other people, but allows its work among colored people to be a farce and shame. Many of our colored people have gone to the North, East, and West. Surley the church will not tolerate in these sections the slippshod method it has been using in the South among colored people.

Such men as the editor of The Age should expose this rotten condition of affairs and help bring about better things

Down here in the South we read of the fight that was being made by Dr W.A. Byrd of New Jersey to get the Presbyterian Church to liberalize it policy of religious propagation amon colored people. Many of us do no know personally Dr. Byrd and Dr Trusty, but we hope they will again go on the war path and fight this issue unti victory crowns their efforts. Such de nominations as the Mthodist Episcopa church, North the Protestant Episcopa Church, and even the Congregational Church, have liberal policies, and through athe best prepared colored men are seeking to increase the number of adherents as well as lift the colored people to a higher plane.

Every denomination that is training teachers for colored schools should see to it that live, energetic and fair minded men fill their chairs, and not men who are worn out and simply seeking places of employment. The young colored man does not want that education that makes him worship another race and compels him to admit the inferiority of his own. The southern idea of Negro eduction will not be tolerated among free black people. If the Presbyterian Church is seeking to southernize the North, it is better that this church go out of business.

"TORCH"

New York City.

Education - 1925

Colleges.

Pennsylvania.

Lincoln Alumni Oppose Naming of Dr. J. L. Ewing As Lincoln's President

It is reported that the board of trustees of Lincoln University has invited the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyons Ewing, Synodical Superintendent of the Committee on National Missions, Synod of New Jersey, with headquarters at 132 Bryant street, Rahway, N. J., to assume the vacant presidency of that school.

New York Age

And as a consequence the General Alumni Association of the university is again up in arms, opposing the naming of Ewing, declaring that he is objectionable because of his alleged prejudicial attitude toward colored workers in the Presbyterian Church, which prejudice they claim, has been shown on various occasions and in most pronounced manner.

New York N.Y.

The alumni has appointed a committee to draw up resolutions of protest to be sent Rev. John B. Laird, president of the board of trustees, and this committee, it is said, has called on Dr. Laird in person. Many of the leading alumni of the institution have sent strong personal protests to the board in which they have declared that placing Ewing at the head of Lincoln University will seriously affect the school's usefulness. A direct appeal has been made to Dr. Ewing, asking him to decline the position for the reasons set forth in a statement of the alumni's attitude.

"Will Pray Over It," Said Ewing.

It is reported that Dr. Ewing's answer was that he "will pray over it."

On the other hand, it is asserted, Dr. Laird has definitely made known his displeasure at the attitude of the General Alumni Association, characterizing as presumptuous any effort tending to show that members of the alumni are wanting to have a voice in the naming of Lincoln's next president. With regard to a tentative suggestion that a colored man should be named —offering Drs. Johnson and Wright as possibilities—Dr. Laird, it is alleged, has declared unequivocally that he does not believe any Negro is qualified for the position.

That the action already aken by the board of trustees should be rescinded is given as the opinion of the Alumni Association. The board is asked to take this action and then name a man who, if not Negro, is at least temperamentally and sympathetically fitted to work with Negro students. Any other course, it is said, will be seriously wrong. Attention is called to the splendid work done at Lincoln in the past under the Rendall influence, and the vital necessity that the exalted prestige of the institution shoul not be injured by such an unwise act as naming Dr. Ewing to the presidency.

Chairman Laird's Attitude.

It is charged, in this connection, that the board of trustees' chairman, Dr. Laird has exhibited an attitude of antagonism toward the alumni organizations' presentments, and that he has even declined to give audience to alumni representatives who called for conferences with him on the subject.

The men who are directing the campaign against Dr Ewing make the assertion that in his official capacity as Synodical Superintendent of the Committee on National Missions, Synod of New Jersey, Dr. Ewing has given voice to decisions in New Jersey church matters, concerning Negro churches, which shows clearly his lack of sympathy, and even a contemptuous attitude, toward the colored churches and ministers under his supervision.

Quotations are given from a letter which Dr. Ewing wrote to one of the most prominent white Presbyterian ministers in New Jersey, a member of the Committee on National Missions, with reference to the appropriation of a small sum of money for the financing of one of a proposed series of meetings in Negro churches in New Jersey under auspices of the Committee.

Calls Negro "Presumptuous"

After laying down the dictum that "If these meetings cannot be carried on at the time scheduled by local men, I should say that a postponment would be adviseable until such time as the matter of expense can be attended to regularly," Dr. Ewing is quoted further as saying, (referring to, as he termed them, "Our Colored Men"):

"SOMETIMES THEIR PRESUMPTION UPON WHAT WE MAY DO AND POSSIBLY IN SOME INSTANCES HAVE DONE, CAUSES THEM AND US A GREAT DEAL OF EMBARRASSMENT."

As further evidence of his contemptuous feeling for "Our Colored Men," Dr. Ewing is quoted from the same communication as saying sarcastically, that he might come down and help a night or two in the meeting and that "Surely Dr. Harrington would also—IF THEY SHOULD BE WILLING TO HEAR A MAN OF FAIR SKIN." (Rev. Marshall Harrington is Secretary of Evangelism, Committee on National Missions Synod of New Jersey, 604 Broad St., Bank Building, Trenton, N. J.)

A "Distressing Situation."

Another quotation from the same letter shows Dr. Ewing in an attempt to justify his judgment by reference to the situation alleged to be existing in another colored church community under his supervision. The Lincoln University president-elect is quoted as having written, that "We are facing a situation in (———) right now that is most distressing, and just because the colored folk assumed that the 'Great Presbyterian Church,' as they generously call us, ' has plenty of money to relieve all our troubles'..... and all for the reason that some possible over-leniency has been practiced."

The General Alumni Association cites these alleged statements from the proposed new president as indicating him to be temperamentally unfit for the work, through lack of sympathy and because of the atmosphere of condescencion and general superiority he is charged with assuming.

The board of trustees, under Chairman Laird, is reported to be called in full meeting for the 17th of November, when action is expected to be taken up on the alumni protest. It is also announced that the General Alumni Association is to hold a called meeting at Philadelphia on Wednesday, November 25, the day before the great Thanksgiving Day football classic in which the Lions of Lincoln will roar loudly in their annual effort to prevent the Howard University hunters from taking their skins back to the Capitol City.

SPIRITED BATTLE RAGING ON LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HEAD

NEW YORK AGE

NOVEMBER 29, 1925

Trustees and Alumni Deadlocked Over Selection of President for Institution

THE REV. JOSEPH EWING IS FAVORED BY BOARD

Prof. Wright or Prof. Johnson Long Connected With School Choice of Former Students

By Lester A. Walton

The trustees and alumni of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, one of the three Grade A istitutions of higher education for the Negro in this country, seem hopelessly deadlocked over the selection of a President. The Rev. Joseph Ewing of Rahway, N. J., is the trustees' choice. His fitness to fill the position is seriously questioned by the alumni.

Opposition of the alumni to the naming of the Rev. Dr. Ewing as head of Lincoln University is based on two grounds of complaint: That he has had very little experience in the administration of educational institutions and he has practically no acquaintance with the conditions and problems of Negroes. The charge is also made that sectarianism is figuring too largely in the administrative affairs of the university.

The Rev. Joseph Lyons Ewing is prominent in the Presbyterian Church. He is Synodical Superintendent of the Committee of National Missions, Synod of New Jersey, and has lived in Rahway eighteen years. To date he has not intimated whether he will accept or refuse the appointment.

Supplementing their objections made personally to the Rev. Dr. Ewing and by resolutions sent to Dr. John D. Laird, President of the Board, a delegation of three, representing the alumni, appaered before the trustees at their last meeting in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Nov. 17, and asked that the actions of the board in electing the Rev. Dr. Ewing President be rescinded.

Urged to Change Policy

The trustees were further asked to change its policy of putting on the board white men only; that as Lincoln is a Negro institution its interests would be better served were an alumnus a member of the board to give the viewpoint of his race. No commitments were made by the trustees at the meeting.

The faculty at Lincoln is white. Two professors who have taught at the university several years are supported for the Presidency by the alumni and students. They are Dr. William Hallock Johnson, who temporarily filled the position last year, after the death of Dr. John D. Rendall, and Prof. Walter Wright, Acting President. But the trustees feel that someone should be brought from the outside.

When the vacancy occurred a letter was addressed to each member of the faculty asking suggestions concernin the Presidency, the trustees asert. The answers were diverse and failed to show a majority uniting on any one. Members of the faculty deny they were asked pointedly to express a preference for President, but say they received a communication to describe the type of a man who should succeed Dr. Rendall.

Discusses Alumni's Side

Dr. E. P. Roberts, former member of the New York Board of Education, of No. 130 West 130th Street, who is President of the Alumni of Lincoln University, discusses the almuni's side of the controversy as follews:

"The geographical position of Lincoln University in a northern State gives to it a unique importance in the educaton of colored men who have come North in great numbers during the last few years. Northern universities are already overcrowded with white youths, and it is very difficult for students, ether white or colored, to gain admission. The colored youth, unfortunately in many cases, requires

special consideration because of inadequate financial means, and because he comes from educational institutions and communities that differ quite widely from northern schools and communities.

"Educational experts representing great financial foundations have assured me that Lincoln must cope with the educational needs, not only of the South, but especially in the North. As the educational standards of northern States are exceedingly high, the demands for a high grade university administration at Lincoln are far more drastic in the case of most Negro colleges in the South.

"The tense relationship between the races demand unusual wisdom and experience in dealing with the perplexing situation that confront institutions of higher learning for Negroes. The recent outbreaks at Fisk and Howard Universities are symptoms of a disturbed frame of mind among Negro students. Hitherto we have been very fortunate in avoiding any expressions of this irritation at Lincoln.

"The inevitable conclusion of the facts as presented by me is that the next President of Lincoln should possess long and thorough experience in dealing with Negro education and an equal knowledge and experience of the best educational processes and ideals of college and university education in America. To obtain the service of an adequate faculty, together with sufficient equipment, will undoubtedly require large funds. I have substantial reasons to believe that such funds will be available if the next President of Lincoln is well fitted to undertake these great responsibilities.

"I have been assured that the qualifications of both Prof. Wright and Prof. Johnson are almost exactly in accord with those demanded by the educational authorities of the country."

View of the Trustees

Just how the trustees think and feel in the controversy is reflected by Dr. Laird, who says: "Lincoln must continue to be a school of high grade. I agree that Lincoln must have money —large sums of money if she is to meet what seems to be her responsibility; but I also know that the great foundations have said that if they made an appropriation to Lincoln it would be on a percentage basis, certainly not more than 50 per cent. being given by them.

"This would necessitate the procuring of the remainder from other sources. If the foundations offer $750,000 then we will need to raise $750,000, and our legitimate field of appeal will be the Presbyterian Church. And the man to make the appeal will be the new President. In view of this, I am not surprised that the majority of the faculty and almost the entire Board of Trustees feel, that the President should be a man known to the church, and with the qualifications to go on the platform and to individuals to present Lincoln's needs. ?

"My ideal of a President for Lincoln is a man with broad sympathies for the Negro, because Lincoln must continue to educate the poor as well as the prosperous; a man of deep religious conviction and missionary zeal, for Lincoln must continue to prepare men for the pulpit, as no race ever rises above the moral and intellectual level of her pulpit. The Theological Seminary must continue as a vital part of Lincoln's life. A man known to the church and respected by the church. One who has not been too closely identified with Lincoln's immediate past, and therefore has no alliance, no antagonisms that might be embarrassing.

"Personally I think the next President should be a minister, since he is to be at the head of a Theological Seminary as well as a university, and will necessarily have much to do with churches and church people. I am convinced that if Dr. Ewing accepts the Presidency he will be just the man to lead us into the larger things, and I know of no man who by temperament and because of his zeal for the work will be better able to cooperate with and use the splendid abilities of the men of that good faculty in this work of enlargement and improvement."

Established in 1857

Lincoln University was established in 1857. It is situated near Chester, Pa. Dr. John D. Rendall, its fourth President, who died in the fall of 1924, was graduated from Princeton in 1870 and that year became a professor in Latin at Lincoln. He was elected President in 1906.

Members of the Board of Trustees are Alexander Ferguson, Edgewater Park, N. J.; Thomas W. Synott, Wenonah, N. J.; Arthur T. Parke, West Chester, Pa.; the Rev. William L. McEwan, Pittsburgh; Dr. William H. Vail, Newark; John W. Liberton, Philadelphia; the Rev. Calvin C. Hayes, Johnstown, Pa.; the Rev. W. Courtland Robinson, Delhi, N. Y.; the Rev. Robert Watson, Boston; the Rev. J. Hawley Rendall, Beverly, N. J.; the Rev. R. Hilliard Gage, Wenonah, N. J.; the Rev. David S. Kennedy, Philadelphia; J. Everton Ramsey, Swarthmore, Pa.; the Rev. John Calhoun, Germantown; S. R. Dickey, Oxford, Pa.; the Rev. John B. Lair, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Francis Shunk Downs, Tyrone, Pa.

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COLUMBIA S.C.

Gazette

NOV 18 1925

South Carolina.

WOMEN STUDENTS OUTNUMBER MEN IN COLLEGES OF STATE

Latest Registrations Show Gains Being Made By Female Students And Teachers—One Man Attending Coker College.

Women are gradually taking the institutions of higher learning in South Carolina. In the spring of 1924 they held a dominant position; and a further increase in the percentage enrollment as compared with men is shown in the report for last year is gathered by W. A. Shealy, assistant state superintendent of education, for this year's annual report of the state superintendent.

Fifty-eight per cent. of the white students in colleges, universities and seminaries of the Palmetto State were women, the report shows; and of the negro students, 57.1 were of the female sex. Similiar figures for 1924 were 54.6 for white and 54.2 for negroes, the percentage increase being about three in each case. If the present rate would continue within 20 years there would not be a single male student on any college campus of South Carolina.

White women in the college halls are increasing more rapidly, the figures show that more men students attended college last year than the year before, the respective figures for white male students being 4,105 for 1924 and 4,358 for 1925. Figures for negro male students were: 1924, 1,608, and 1925, 1,835.

In number of teachers and officers, white women increased and the number of male teachers and officers showed an actual decline.

Four colleges of South Carolina showed an enrollment of more than 4,000 students, as compared with last year, the University of South Carolina being the new comer to the list. Enrollment at the university was 1,232, exceeding Clemson college, with a registration of 1,115, by 77.

Fgures for the several schools follows:

	Facutly		Students		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Anderson college	9	24	.....	278	278
Chicora colellege	12	20	.....	258	258
Clemson college	82	5	1,155	.....	1,155
Coker college	8	21	1	240	241
College of Charleston	28	5	117	91	208
Columbia college	9	30	.....	327	327
Columbia Theological seminary	8	.....	42	.....	42
Converse college	19	30	.....	446	446
Erskine college	12	6	148	.....	148
Erskine Theological seminary	4	.....	8	.....	8
Furman university	31	1	504	3	507
Greenville Womans college	4	31	.....	599	599
Lander college	11	27	16	304	320
Limestone college	4	16	.....	285	285
Lutheran Theological Sou. seminary	4	.....	33	.....	33
Medical College of S. C.	N. R.*	N. R.*	191	83	274
Memminger high and normal	30	31	.....	817	817
Newberry college	14	.....	219	58	277
Presbyterian College of S. C.	20	.....	254	.....	254
Summerland college	2	14	.....	148	148
The Citadel	26	3	313	.....	313
University of South Carolina	75	6	881	351	1,232
Winthrop college	25	113	.....	1,590	1,590
Wofford college	28	3	476	.....	476
Woman's college of Due West	7	19	.....	155	155
Total	472	405	4,358	6,033	10,391

N. R.*—Not reported

NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

	Faculty		Students		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Allen university	15	17	356	506	862
Benedict college	12	23	257	401	658
Bettis academy	9	16	N.R.*	N.R.*	N.R.*
Brewer Normal school	5	8	N.R.*	N.R.*	N.R.*
Claflin university	10	29	224	333	557
Clinton Normal and Ind. college	8	6	99	139	238
Friendship Normal and Ind. col.	9	8	107	149	256
Harbison Agricultural college	7	3	112	.....	112
Morris college	10	15	249	346	595
State college at Orangeburg	45	35	431	572	1,003
Vorhees Normal and Ind. college	12	22	N.R.*	N.R.*	N.R.*
Total	142	182	1,835	2,446	4,281

Education - 1925
Colleges

Texas.

We had also the privilege of meeting and shaking hands with the "statistical wizard" of Tuskegee, Dr. Monroe N. Work, who delivered the graduating address to this year's graduates at Prairie View Monday.

DALLAS, TEXAS NEWS
MAY 10 1925

May Make Crockett Negro Seminary Junior College

Special to The News.

CROCKETT, Houston Co., Texas, May 9.—The Mary Allen Seminary, a Presbyterian college for negro girls and one of the oldest institutions in East Texas, is progressing well under the management of a negro faculty. Heretofore the faculty consisted of white teachers altogether. Last year R. B. Smith, a well-educated negro from Charlotte, N. C., was selected as president and under his management the school has taken on new life. At this time efforts are being made to raise the standard of the college to meet the State requirements so that the school may be classed as a junior college. If this is done graduates from the college may receive State teachers' certificates.

Education—1925 I.

Colleges.

Tennessee.

SCHOOL DISTURBANCES

Following the disturbance at Fisk University we have been reading of other student activities not included in the curricula. The latest uprising comes to us from Washington, where it is said there was a student strike at Howard University. Pittsburgh Courier

The best information available leads us to think the students have objected to certain prescribed work for which certain credits are given. It is known as required military training. The failure of students to take the required amount of this work leads to a failure to pass examinations ne essary for promotion or graduation. Some discipline vis. d upon some students who failed to take the required milit ry work aroused sympathy in others and the disturbance f lowed. At least, this is the impression given to the public.

We can not imagine any situation at any school which is of sufficient magnitude to warrant a students' strike. We can imagine situations objectionable to the students, some or all of them. But there need never be any strike because of any situation. It is very evident that students may leave any institution which does not operate to their liking. Students are not imprisoned at any institution; they may leave at will. If there is sufficient cause for strikes—and the whole student body believes there should be a strike to reprimand the institution—that same cause should be sufficient to warrant every student leaving the institution and going elsewhere.

And Howard University offers a very excellent example. The government is responsible for Howard University. And we have heard more tha nonce that the government is tired of Howard University . It is the permanent embarrassment to the appropriation bill; it is a source of much annoyance to senators, and it constitutes a seething chaldron where internal jealousies flourish from the opening date to the last hours of commencement. If the place offers such oppression to students, the whole student body might leave as one man, and this action would have not only the salutory effect desired, but would show some real manhood on the part of, the "oppressed students."

The whole situation suggests that the students ought either to decide to pursue the prescribed courses as they are, or seek some other university. Certainly strikes ca nlead to nothing but display of temper and poor judgment, and a general lack of careful consideration of the problem any situation presents to the student. A modified curriculum weakens the institution. A striking student body works a weaker school. if the schools must always yield to strikers.

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WHAT NASHVILLE IS DOING FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

City Liberal in Providing Both Schools and Teachers for Colored Students—Many Institutions of High Rank.

By MRS. M. C. CHAVIS.

The census of 1920 gave Nashville's population as 118,342, of whom 35,633 were Negroes. From 1910 to 1920, the entire population increased 7.2 per cent. The white population showed an increase of 12 per cent, while the Negro population decreased 2.4 per cent. The school population of the city, from 7 to 20 years of age, numbered 30,637, of whom 20,162 or 65.8 per cent were in school. White illiteracy in 1920 was 7.2 per cent of Nashville's white population. Negro illiteracy was 18.4 per cent. In other words, there were 7,054 white illiterates and 5,588 Negroes. There were 8,868 Negro children of school age, of whom 61.8 per cent were in school.

Nashville boasts of her educational advantages and opportunities for all her citizens. She rightly deserves to be called the Athens of the South, for, certainly in no other Southern city may be found such a diversity of schools among both races.

For the purpose of this article, we shall class the schools among the Negroes in Nashville as public and private. The city public schools for Negroes were opened in 1867. There are twelve grammar schools in Nashville located in different sections of the city and distributed so as to meet the convenience of the children. There is one junior high and one high school. The total enrollment of Negro children in these schools in 1924 was 7,111; in the high school, 774.

Nashville has been liberal in providing both schools and teachers and has made an effort to secure the best teachers available for its Negro citizens. Crowded conditions have been worked out as rapidly as adjustments could be made, and the city schools were never in better condition than they are today. They will continue to improve as the whole system improves, as the goal is toward perfection with the largest opportunity for all the children of all the people.

The Agricultural and Industrial State Normal was established in 1909 and had its first school session in 1912. The growth of this school has been phenominal. The state has taken great pride in providing every necessity as far as means would allow.

A special feature of the normal is its large summer school. It boasts of the largest summer school for Negroes in the world. Its enrollment for the summer of 1924 was over 1,100. The enrollment for the regular session for 1924 was 500.

The departments are vocational and literary. In the vocational school may be named agriculture, auto-mechanics, carpentry, masonry, painting, engineering, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, plain sewing, dressmaking, manual arts, handicraft, laundering, ladies tailoring, domestic science and housekeeping.

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Education—1925 I.

Colleges.

SCHOOL DISTURBANCES

Following the disturbance at Fisk University we have been reading of other student activities not included in the curricula. The latest uprising comes to us from Washington, where it is said there was a student strike at Howard University. Pittsburgh Courier

The best information available leads us to think the students have objected to certain prescribed work for which certain credits are given. It is known as required military training. The failure of students to take the required amount of this work leads to a failure to pass examinations necessary for promotion or graduation. Some discipline visited upon some students who failed to take the required military work aroused sympathy in others and the disturbance followed. At least, this is the impression given to the public.

We can not imagine any situation at any school which is of sufficient magnitude to warrant a students' strike. We can imagine situations objectionable to the students, some or all of them. But there need never be any strike because of any situation. It is very evident that students may leave any institution which does not operate to their liking. Students are not imprisoned at any institution; they may leave at will. If there is sufficient cause for strikes—and the whole student body believes there should be a strike to reprimand the institution—that same cause should be sufficient to warrant every student leaving the institution and going elsewhere.

And Howard University offers a very excellent example. The government is responsible for Howard University. And we have heard more tha nonce that the government is tired of Howard University . It is the permanent embarrassment to the appropriation bill; it is a source of much annoyance to senators, and it constitutes a seething chaldron where internal jealousies flourish from the opening date to the last hours of commencement. If the place offers such oppression to students, the whole student body might leave as one man, and this action would have not only the salutory effect desired, but would show some real manhood on the part of the "oppressed students."

The whole situation suggests that the students ought either to decide to pursue the prescribed courses as they are, or seek some other university. Certainly strikes ca nlead to nothing but display of temper and poor judgment, and a general lack of careful consideration of the problem any situation presents to the student. A modified curriculum weakens the institution. A striking student body works a weaker school. if the schools must always yield to strikers.

WHAT NASHVILLE IS DOING FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

City Liberal in Providing Both Schools and Teachers for Colored Students—Many Institutions of High Rank.

By MRS. M. C. CHAVIS.

The census of 1920 gave Nashville's population as 118,342, of whom 35,633 were Negroes. From 1910 to 1920, the entire population increased 7.2 per cent. The white population showed an increase of 12 per cent, while the Negro population decreased 2.4 per cent. The school population of the city, from 7 to 20 years of age, numbered 30,637, of whom 20,162 or 65.8 per cent were in school. White illiteracy in 1920 was 7.2 per cent of Nashville's white population. Negro illiteracy was 18.4 per cent. In other words, there were 7,054 white illiterates and 5,588 Negroes. There were 8,868 Negro children of school age, of whom 61.8 per cent were in school.

Nashville boasts of her educational advantages and opportunities for all her citizens. She rightly deserves to be called the Athens of the South, for, certainly in no other Southern city may be found such a diversity of schools among both races.

For the purpose of this article, we shall class the schools among the Negroes in Nashville as public and private. The city public schools for Negroes were opened in 1867. There are twelve grammar schools in Nashville located in different sections of the city and distributed so as to meet the convenience of the children. There is one junior high and one high school. The total enrollment of Negro children in these schools in 1924 was 7,111; in the high school, 774.

Nashville has been liberal in providing both schools and teachers and has made an effort to secure the best teachers available for its Negro citizens. Crowded conditions have been worked out as rapidly as adjustments could be made, and the city schools were never in better condition than they are today. They will continue to improve as the whole system improves, as the goal is toward perfection with the largest opportunity for all the children of all the people.

The Agricultural and Industrial State Normal was established in 1909 and had its first school session in 1912. The growth of this school has been phenominal. The state has taken great pride in providing every necessity as far as means would allow.

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The first unit of this institution was dedicated last fall, and the dispensary group. The school is in its first year. The M. E. Church, South, for Negroes, Roger Williams university, Baptist Publishing Board, and the National Baptist Home Mission Society, are connected with the Bethlehem building, and the school is located on property adjoining Roger Williams university.

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TROUBLE COMES TO CLIMAX AT FISK; PRESIDENT ORDERS STUDENTS JAILED; OFFICERS BEAT COLLEGE BOYS

Five Are In Jail and Warrants Are Out for Three More

Birmingham Reporter 2-7-25

Nashville, Tenn., February 5.—Special Telegraph Service to The Birmingham Reporter.—All Nashville is indignant over the turn of affairs at Fisk University last night when a riot call was turned into police headquarters by the university president and several of the young men of the institution were arrested and placed in jail. For some little time, it is said, smoldering troubles have been threatening at Fisk, due, according to current reports, to the president's attitude toward the student body.

Last night male students of the school staged a demonstration at 11 o'clock, directed, it is said, against President McKenzie's administration which has been termed as tyrannical in many instances. After the demonstration was over and students had retired, President McKenzie sent in a riot call, and it is said that fifty policemen with riot guns and firearms invaded the campus, searched buildings, opened trunks, forced students from bed, cursed, maltreated and abused them and then ushered them in groups to the president's office, whose ultimatum, is is said, was "Go to jail, leave Fisk or subscribe to McKenzie's ruling."

All kinds of wild rumors followed the trouble and it was gotten abroad that there was a general uprising on the part of the student body and many casualties. But authentic report is that there was no violence by students, no casualties, except those inflicted upon students by police. No white teachers were threatened and no race issue brought up, save by the president, is the claim.

Warrants were issued for eight students, five are in jail and three have not been served. Those in jail are Robert Anderson. Charlotte, N. C.; Victor Perry, Louisville, Ky.; Edward Goodwin, Tulsa, Okla.; Edward Taylor, Tuskegee, Ala.; Charles Lewis, Chattanooga, Tenn. Warrants are out for J. B. Crawford, Texarkana and George W. Streeter.

Ex-Governor Roberts, of Tennessee, has been retained as counsel for the students and their trials will come up at 2 p. m., Thursday, February, 5, 1925.

Some of the leading citizens of Nashville are indignant and a mass meeting protesting the action is planned today.

FISK PRESIDENT IS MASTER OF PUBLICITY

Wrote Own Story Of Student Strike And Mailed It To Parents

STUDENTS IN CHECK

Telegrams and Letters From "Back Home" Prove Effective

Nashville, Tenn.—Fayette McKenzie, white, president of Fiske University is a master of publicity.

When students staged a demonstration and later a strike on the campus of the University several weeks ago, President McKenzie used little effort in attempting to persuade students to return.

Instead he sent article after article to the local daily press containing his version of the affair, and with the aid of Prof. Isaac Fisher, editor of the Fisk University News, and Rev. Charles Stewart, "J. O. Midnight," parents back at home were flooded with newspaper clippings containing only the administration's side of the case.

Atlanta American 2-7-25

Knew Parents

President McKenzie knew that the parents back home, the folk who put out the money, have little or no sympathy for students who desire to run a college newspaper, to form college fraternities, or to establish any form of student government.

The main thing the parents wanted was the students to finish their courses as soon as possible.

Appeal Works

The appeal to the parents worked. Hundreds of letters and telegrams were sent from these parents back to their boys and girls telling them to stay in the school or their allowances would be cut off.

R. S. Laurens, presiding elder of the A. M. E. Church, Aikens, S. C., instructed his nephew to return to school and meet every requirement.

James T. Wright, Macon, Ga., wrote, "I'll have my daughter carried back there immediately."

J. Thomas Newsome, of Newport News, Va., upon receiving the publicity matter sent out by the University, wired his daughter to continue her studies.

W. H. Jones, Jarretts, Va., wired McKenzie assuring him his daughter would not take part in the strike.

Mrs. Olive Thomas, Jackson, Miss., wired that her daughter was home because of a nervous strain, but she would send her back immediately.

Wired Niece Three Times

Dr. B. T. Williamson, of Greenwood, Miss., wired his niece, Miss Vivian Lee, three times to stay in Fisk, but she left and returned home.

Nearly all of the letters sent President McKenzie began by stating, "I have carefully read the clippings and circular letters you sent us."

Roland Hayes' wire was as follows: "I unite with all true Fiskites in lamenting the catastrophe. My desire is with theirs to the end of effecting measures sufficiently potent to maintain the ideals for which Fisk University has stood during the years, and which in the future it must continue to live for. Warmest greetings."

STRIKING STUDENTS SET FORTH DEMANDS

Negro Pupils at Fisk University Ask For Revision of Rules

Nashville Banner

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 6.—Resolutions stating that the question was "not a race issue" and that it is "not a rebellion against a white faculty for we believe the present arrangements are for the best interests of the institutions" and asking for a revision of the student rules and regulations with permission granted to the student body to "organize a student council to create an athletic association and to form fraternity organizations on the campus," were drawn up late today by the students of Fisk university, negro institution here, who had early today staged a general walkout from the institution. These resolutions, it is announced, will be presented to the faculty of the school.

2-7-25

The "strike" went into effect following a student meeting this morning and it is but a continuation of the trouble of Wednesday night when five of the students were arrested following a demonstration at the school.

The five men arrested, all of them seniors, were fined $50 in the city court Thursday morning, the judge suspending the sentence. Four of these men are the seniors who were expelled by the school authorities. There are approximately 400 students, it is said, in the walkout, which is not only a sympathy strike in behalf of the four seniors who have been expelled for their alleged participation in rebellion moves but is also aimed, it is said, at certain alleged "needed changes in the administration" of the school.

Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk, which is one of the best negro schools in the country, issued a statement today in which he declared the four men, "because of past incidents and records, have been substantially on probation since the beginning of the year."

In reference to the "strike," Dr. McKenzie said that he regarded it "as the most helpful thing that has occurred for a long time."

Treachery to the ideals and purposes of the university within its ranks is the most serious thing that could exist, he said. "Striking" students have declared, it is said, that they will not go back to their work until their "grievances have been settled."

Mass Meeting Called

A mass meeting of the negro citizens has been called for Monday night, at which time action is expected to be taken relative to the trouble at the university.

This meeting has been called by T. Clay Moore, former president of the Fisk University Alumnae association and at present a committeeman of that organization.

Fisk President Standing Firmly Against Strikers

Constitution

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk university, a negro institution, said today that, even if the number of students at the university gets as low as ten, the classes will be conducted as usual. His statement concerned a strike of students recently following a demonstration against college regulations.

"While, of course, we regret the strike and the unfortunate incidents leading up to it, we cannot and will not let it interfere with the purposes of the school," asserted Dr. McKenzie.

The college president said that quite a number of students had departed to their homes and that others planned to go, but that classes were continuing "in spite of tremendous pressure and considerable intimidation."

2-10-25

Dr. McKenzie had previously let it become known that members of the student body desiring to be readmitted would be allowed the privilege.

A letter written was addressed to the negro board of trade, Nashville, late today by Dr. McKenzie, proposing that the matters under dispute concerning his administration at the college be submitted to review by a committee of 18—six members to be named by the chamber of commerce, six by the board of trade, and three each from the white and negro educational institutions of Nashville, in order to place a more thorough understanding of the college troubles in the public mind.

Proposals at arbitration with the students were turned down by Dr. McKenzie two days ago.

The faculty of the institution for training negroes is made up largely of white instructors.

Information was received here tonight from New York that Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the board of trustees of Fisk University, was leaving tonight for Nashville for a meeting of the board.

DUBOIS' SINCERITY QUESTIONED

Claims Fisk Critic Once Did What He Now Condemns

Everybody is interested in the outcome of the alarming disturbance and friction that exists at Fisk University and everybody who has thought seriously over the affair has commended Dr. Dubois for his splendid belligerency and indefatigible efforts to remove the president, Dr. McKenzie.

Dubois has clearly and accurately outlined the grievances, and they are real, and not imaginary grievances, but there are those, including this newspaper, who positively do not believe that Dubois is honestly motivated and his sincerity is not universally accepted.

4-11-25

The outlined grievances at Fisk University are the "straight Jacket" discipline, the refusal of McKenzie to hear complaints, uniforms for college women, no voice in the school government, no student organization without the presence of the faculty, and no recognition of the alumni, the suppression of the school publication, of the student athletic association, and practically of every student activity. These are the grievances, and these offenses, with their attending ramifications, have demoralized Fisk and disrupted the student body until only a handful are left.

The system as stated has riled Dubois. He states that he taught school for 15 years. He did, and if ever there was a pedantic tryant, Dubois was one. He was at Atlanta University, and was an exponent and a coefficien of the same system that he now condemns. Dubois was more than that. He was an "intellectual snob" who respected none of his students and offended the Puritanic system of his head at Atlanta University. There was very little difference in face who made too much noise in the school. Dubois always felt that punishment should be punitive and corrective." That was Dubois, and he was caught in and the Fisk University that should not show them the courtesy of a hallway, and in deliberating with the Atlanta University cordial recognition—he merely nodded at them in a superior fashion. He smashed one youth in the face. Dubois, and he now condemns. At Atlanta University they have no reason to believe that he

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versity it is a well-known fact that some of the brightest students, now prominent citizens, were expelled and kicked out by the ruthlessness of Dr. Dubois and the merciless faculty. When Dubois was at Atlanta almost every evil that he scorns Fisk for permitting, he was a part and parcel of. No Greek letter fraternities, no departure from the campus without permission, lights out at 10, old-time songs, no freedom in school publication and athletics, and the president was in sympathy of the Bourbon South. Dubois never resented it.

When three students rose up in arms against the Atlanta system, as the Fisk students did, Dubois styled them vandals and iconoclasts, but he praises the young rebels at Nashville and styles them "valuable radicals." Dubois is praising what he formerly condemned, and we do not believe htat he is honest. He has not changed.

Dubois has done nothing worth while since he wrote the "Souls of Black Folk." Since that time he has been the recipient of a governmental position, coming his way shortly after he had written a syncophantic editorial advising all black people to forget their grievances and go to war. We believe that Dubois is vulnerable we believe that he is being used as a catspaw and we do not believe that he is disturbed by the real conditions at Fisk.

It has been rumored that he is being used as a willing tool to remove McKenzie in order that a white friend of his in Ohio be made president of Fisk.

His writings in the Crisis have been made to suit his own conveniences in the past and from the facts as laid down it seems that he is not injuring his bread and butter now. Who will be the next president of Fisk, and why did Dubois wait 10 years to complain of McKenzie?

Washington Post
Editorial

FISK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS EXPELLED

Tuskegee Negro Among Those Arrested Following Demonstration at College

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 5.—Four senior students of Fisk University, three of them being among those arrested last night at the instigation of Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president, following a demonstration by the students, were suspended indefinitely today, Dr. McKenzie declared.

Five students occupied cells in the police station until the afternoon session of court, Dr. McKenzie having preferred charges of inciting a riot against them and withdrawing the charges before the court.

Judge Roscoe Matthews, however, placed charges of disorderly conduct against the students and gave each a suspended fine of fifty dollars.

The students entered an appeal to circuit court, through their attorney, ex-Governor A. H. Roberts. The students arrested were: R. R. Anderson, Charlotte, N. C.; Edwin L. Goodwin Tulsa, Okla.; Charles S. Lewis, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Edward V. Taylor Tuskegee, Ala. and Victor B. Perry Louisville, Ky., all negro students.

Those who were suspended were George W. Streator, Nashville; R. R. Anderson, Charlotte; Edwin L. Goodwin, Tulsa, and Charles Lewis, Chattanooga.

2-6-23

Dr. McKenzie declared in court that he did not wish to prosecute the defendants, but that he wished for the matter to be settled in a quiet and amicable way and that he desired no ill feeling to exist at the university.

Dr. McKenzie issued a statement today in which he said that there had been an endeavor on the part of certain alumni and certain students to bring about an "abolition of the ideals and policies of supervision and discipline."

"Whatever the alleged grievances of the administration against its students, we feel that the president with others in authority, by virtue of their position, should have been able to cope with the situation and not resort to civil authority, as such demonstrations are common to all schools and colleges," the statement continued.

The statement declared that the arresting of the five students, all seniors, "serves to destroy the morale of the institution."

Five students arrested on charges of "inciting a riot," preferred by Dr. McKenzie, were released late today with suspended sentences of "disorderly conduct," brought by Judge Roscoe Matthews, when President McKenzie withdrew his charges before the court.

The students announced that they would appeal the lesser cases through their counsel, ex-Governor A. H. Roberts, of Nashville.

President McKenzie said that four of the students, three of whom were arrested last night, had been suspended indefinitely.

In a statement issued today, Dr. McKenzie declared that there had been an endeavor on the part of certain alumni and students to bring about "abolition of the ideals and policies of supervision and discipline" at Fisk.

The students arrested were: R. R. Anderson, Charlotte, N. C.; Edwin L. Goodwin, Tulsa, Okla.; Charles S. Lewis, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Edward V. Taylor, Tuskegee, Ala.; and Victor B. Perry, Louisville, Ky.

Those whom Dr. McKenzie announced were suspended were: George W. Streator, Nashville; R. R. Anderson Charlotte, N. C.; Edwin L. Goodwin Tulsa, Okla., and Charles S. Lewis Chattanooga, Tenn.

Montgomery Advertiser

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
FEBRUARY 5, 1925

NEGRO STUDENTS RIOT.

Police Are Called to Fisk University to Quell Disorder.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 4.—Police reserves were called out here tonight to prevent a riot, when 100 negroes engaged in a demonstration against F. A. McKenzie, President of Fisk University.

Thirty policemen were sent to the campus of the university to quell the disorder.

FISK TRUSTEES BACK MCKENZIE; NEGRO EXCORIATES REBELLIOUS ELEMENT

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18 (ANP).—If the word of L. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-president of the board of trustees of Fisk University, is to be taken at its face value, the trustees of the institution are a unit in support of President Fayette McKenzie and his side of the controversy which has split the school. This statement was made to 87 students in the dining room of Livingston hall this week.

Several hundred students are supposed to have left the university and others are merely awaiting the receipt of funds from home before going. Only one-third of the tables in the dining room were filled as Mr. Wood expressed the conviction of the trustees to the students.

Savannah Tribune

2-19-23

In a statement to the local papers Mr. Wood, who is also one of the leading officials of the National Urban League, declared that every action of McKenzie received endorsement of his colleagues on the board. Questioned as to the propriety of calling in police to club the students, the board's president was emphatic in his ascertion that that was the only step to have been taken when the students rebelled and when they were thrown on their so-called honor; want to be free to wear skirts almost to their waists, exposing their nakedness, as was seen on Monday last, want to convert the noble Fisk into a place of jazz and chaos, and, God be praised, President McKenzie will not permit such, and hence the attempt to displace him.

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

Concerning Dubois, Dr. Sumlin says: "I denounce him as cowardly in that he deliberately held in abeyance his grouch against Fisk, based, I think, on spite long held in his breast because Fisk did not herald him as its greatest product, and because Fisk honored Booker T. Washington, of whom Dubois seemed ever to be envious, until his (Dubois') own daughter had completed her course at Fisk. It would seem a matter of 'safety first' with Dubois—get his daughter through and then incite the sons and daughters of others to riot, after his own child was beyond the turmoil."

The students who have broken loose from their supporters here and elsewhere were denounced in scathing statements issued to the press by Dr. W. W. Sumlin, well known colored physician who is taking the opposite side from most Negroes in the embroglio, called the students "Smart Alec Upstarts" and certain colored members of the faculty traitorous."

Dr. Sumlin declares that the whole truth about the situation at Fisk is this: "A group of lawless, self-important and more or less vicious students object to obeying the rules and regulations of the school, although these rules are set forth plainly in the catalogue, want to commit acts of impropriety, such as they have been brazenly committing since the recent walkout, when they have felt free of restraint, want when caught in immoral acts, as was the case with a senior girl and boy caught in Jubilee Hall last year, not to be sent home, but to be forgiven and permitted to remain in the school and pollute the others; want to sit around under the trees on the grounds hugging as they were doing on Saturday last, after they had struck

HERBERT ADOLPHUS MILLER APPOINTED

To meet the present emergency about Fisk University caused by the resignation of President McKenzie, the Trustees have asked the cooperation of Herbert Adolphus Miller, Professor of Sociology at the Ohio State University. Professor Miller will spend part of each week in Nashville acting as Executive Chairman of the Committee on Administration for the rest of the year.

Nashville Globe 5-8-25

Professor Miller spent three years at Fisk University immediately after his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1899. He married the daughter of President Cravath, the founder and first President of the University. He won his doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard in 1905, and has since taught in Olivet College, Oberlin College, and the Ohio State University. His special field is Nationality and Race Problems.

He is the author of "The School and the Immigrant," "Old World Traits Transplanted," (joint author) and this year of "Races, Nations and Classes." The first of these books was the result of a survey made in Cleveland under the direction of the Russell Sage Foundation, and the second in connection with the Americanization Studies of the Carnegie Corporation.

During the war he was organizer and director of the Mid-European Union of which President Masaryk was chairman, and Paderewski a member.

He was responsible for the English and publicity of the Czecho-Slovakia Declaration of Independence. In 1920 he was the personal guest of the President in the castle at Prague. He is expecting to give lectures at several of the Central European Universities in coming year.

His present plan is to get a complete understanding of the critical situation at Fisk and to cooperate with the Trustees, Faculty and Alumni of the University in trying to work out some plan by which Fisk can continue its preeminent position in the field of Negro Education.

RESPECT FOR LAW

Pittsburgh Courier 5-23-25

There is a growing tendency among our young folks to have but little regard for law and order, or constituted authority. Such tendency bodes the race no good and means the ultimate failure of the life of those who persist in such course. A few months ago the students at Fisk had an uprising. There may be some extenuating causes for it, but the success of it will not have a very salutatory effect. Now comes the students of Howard attempting the same course, but with far less reasons. The course of the young men at Howard should be condemned. If they have grievance, they should not violate the regulations of the institution in order to secure a remedy. The faculty of the institution is made up of reasonable instructors and the trustees are men of vision. A proper appeal would have been given due consideration, failing then, other steps of the right kind could be taken. These young men and all others must learn to respect constituted authority.

FISK UNIVERSITY'S PRESIDENT

Mobile Forum 5-22-22

The Presidentof Fisk University has tendered his resignation whch was accepted to take effect in August, or perhaps earlier so far as we know.

Who will be chosen as next president? The powers that be may know, and their minds may be fixed upon some one thought to be worthy to fill the responsible position. Be that as it may. It occurs to some people deeply interested in the work and management of the University, that it would not be out of keeping in line with the natural trend of things, if some one who has honorably completed the course of study in Fisk and won his "spurs" in the academic world, home and abroad, might be selected for the place.

It sems but just that some one, a product of the institution, should be given a chance, which certainly would be an inspiration to all who have finished in that most reputable institution, which has developed characer in the thousands of men and women whose life in literary attainments and moral rectitude shines as a star of the first magnitude.

The Boston Evening Transcript of April 24th says: "No successor is being considered, but the opinion is general that he will be another white man".

Is it a fact that during all these years Fisk has not produced a man worthy and qualified to fill the office as president? It seems that a MAN, white or black, worthy of the place should be chosen, and why the Boston "Transcript says," he will be another white man", is strong language, too strong when there are black men capable to fill the place.

To say that Fisk, Howard, Atlanta, Lincoln, and other institutions that might be named have not produced a Negro during the last half century able and worthy to be a college president is to think carlessly of the known truth.

By no means are we biased toward white men, and neither do we believe that any man should be biased toward black men; we believe that when their abilities and characters are alike, they should be treated alike when it comes to honors. There are scores of Negroes worthy to fill the place.

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THE TROUBLE AT FISK UNIVERSITY

Possibly public opinion has had time to sober up, and come to its senses since the near riot at Fisk, February 4th. We have hestitated for some time to write this editorial, for the reason we wanted to find out the facts. We desired to find out the real root of the trouble; whether there was any cause for the uprising of the student body against the constituted authority, and were there any grounds for the charges of tyranny on the part of the faculty towards the student body. There are always two sides to every question, and there ought to be a well defined division pointing out the differences of opinion as expressed by those disputing. What that issue was, if an issue existed we were anxious to know, for the reason, we hold no brief for either the student body or the faculty. We only hold a brief for right and justice. We have interviewed both the friends and enemies of this noble institution, and we find no real issue between the parties disputing. It is mostly a question of prejudice for, or against the faculty on the part of the public.

Atlanta Independent

We have visited Nashville and talked to those who led in the indignation meeting against the faculty, and we have not found a single reason worth-while why the citizens of Nashville were justified in the radical and revolutionary position they took. They had heard only the side of the student movement, which was a rebellion against the constituted authority. The question boiled down to its last analysis, as revealed by our own personal investigation, is one of rebellion on the part of the students against the constituted authority. So the issue resolves itself into whether Fisk will maintain orderly government in the future, as she has in the past, or whether she will be run by a mob of hot-headed students whose grievance after all is one of vanity and misdirected energy.

3-12-25

We are informed, that the students previous to the near riot made certain demands upon the faculty and trustees for certain rights Among those rights were:

Atlanta, Ga.

First: An Athletic Association.

Second: A College Publication.

Third: The right to organize College Fraternities and Sororities

When the student body submitted these demands to the faculty they confessed the faculty had authority to pass upon the wisdom or unwisdom of their establishment. Our information is that the faculty granted the first two demands, and held the third under advisement If the student body did not recognize in the faculty the authority to authorize these demands or deny them, they should not have made application for them; and whatever the decision of the faculty was they were in duty bound to obey, or ask permission of the faculty to submit their demands to the Board of Trustees for consideration. When they refused to accept the decision of the faculty, and undertook to demonstrate against the faculty, they were in open rebellion, and did not deserve further consideration from the faculty or trustee board on the question submitted.

It is merely a question of law and order at Fisk, or one of discipline. Law and order must be maintained in Heaven and on earth for the first law of Heaven is order, and when the student body get beyond the control of the faculty and the rules of the school, the faculty is justifiable in calling in the strong arm of the law for the protection of life and property. The only thing that the enemies of the institution and the backers of the students can harp upon is Dr. McKenzie should not have invited the police, but should have submitted to the mob. What could he have done when he saw and heard forty-two windows being shot out of the building and wrecked, the seats in the chapel turned bottom side upward, and a gang of youthful, hot-headed infuriated boys marching on the girls' hall with the intention of arousing them at 12 o'clock at night to join them in the demonstration against the faculty? What mother or father would like to have seen his or her daughter joining in a parade of mad students at 12 o'clock at night, knocking out windows, upturning benches, and creating a riotous scene on the campus of the university? On the morning of the riot, in his place, among other things said to the student body, Dr. McKenzie stated, that the boys and girls would not be permitted to socialize together on the campus; they could not meet and talk or walk together on the campus. Could there be any objection to this discipline? Do the mothers and fathers of innocent girls object to the faculty keeping their jewels safe from a bunch of men who would shoot out the windows of a college, tear up the benches and threaten the life of the President? Would their daughters be safe in the hands of such rioters? What would the critics have done had they been in Dr. McKenzie's stead when the boys staged a riot at 12 o'clock at night, hollering like Commanche Indians, and shooting up the place like wild Mexican cowboys? Was society to be protected, and law and order suppressed, or rioters permitted to go unchecked by the law? These things actually happened on the campus the night of the riot.

Things are about normal at Fisk, and our information is, that of the fifty or more students in Nashville attending the elementary school at Fisk, not one has been absent a single day. Of the twenty-four high school students, only three are out. Of the forty-one college students, only eight were out on February 23rd.

The traditional integrity of Fisk had to be maintained, and when Dr. McKenzie found out that the reputation and integrity of the school were at stake and beyond his power to protect against a mob of misdirected students, it was his duty to call in the peace officers to suppress crime. We would have no order or government at any time if every time the citizens petitioned the constituted authority of city, state or nation for more rights, the citizens rose in arms and rebelled against the constituted authority when the constituted authority refused to grant their prayer. The right of petition lies with the student body as it does with the citizen body. But the right to deny or grant the petition is lodged in the faculty, just as it is lodged in the state. The students had a right to petition and to make respectful demands, and it was the prerogative of the faculty to use its wisdom in granting the petition or demands.

If the public wants the boys and girls at Fisk to mix socially on the campus, to write and pass notes at will, to have mixed dances, to disregard the rules of the school as old as the university, to run athlectic associations without money to support them, to run a school paper to bombast and give vent to their spleen against the faculty, and to set up a lot of secret orders on the campus, then it ought to line up with the Du BoBis movement—to overthrow the honor, integrity and discipline of the university. If it wants the honor and virtue of womanhood respected and surrounded with such environment that will build up in their hearts the love of the pure, the virtuous and beautiful; if it wants an orderly school where its discipline is maintained and the student body is taught its proper relation to the faculty and trustees, then line up with the faculty and trustee board.

The best thought of the country is with the faculty. The trustee board approves of the course of the President, and stands solidly at his back, and the one issue is, shall law and order prevail at Fisk, or mob rule? Shall the responsible, pains-taking and God-fearing faculty control the school, or a hot-headed set of misguided and irresponsible students rule the faculty and destroy the institution? We are for law and order. regardless to whom it fronts or whom it pleases.

CLASSES AT NEGRO UNIVERSITY STILL BEING HELD DAILY

McKenzie Says Classes at Fiske University Will Be Continued With Only 10 Students

(By The Associated Press)

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9—"Even if the number of students at Fisk University gets as low as ten, we are going on with the classes as usual," Dr. A. F. McKe , president of the university negro students, declared today concerning the strike of students following a demonstration against the college regulations.

"While of course, we regret the strike and the unfortunate incidents leading up to it, we cannot and will not let it interfere with the purpose of the school," Dr. McKenzie added.

The college president said quite a number of students had departed to their homes and that others planned to go, but that classes were continuing "in spite of the pressure and considerable intimidation."

Dr. McKensie had previously let it become known that members of the student body desiring to be readmitted to the classes would be allowed the priviledge.

A communication was addressed to the negro board of trade, Nashville, late today by Dr. McKenzie, proposed that the matters under consideration concerning his administration at the college be submitted to review by a committee of eighteen, six members to be named by the chamber of commerce, six by the board and trade and three each from the white and negro educational institutions of Nashville, in order to place a more thorough understanding of the college troubles in the public mind.

President McKenzie suggested that this group be requested to report to the public their findings upon the following points

"Is president McKenzie's position upon the matter of university authority fundamentally sound.?

Proposal at arbitration with the students were turned down by Dr. McKensie two days ago.

4 Fisk Seniors Are Suspended For Part in Riot

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Five students occupied cells in the police station until the afternoon session of court, Dr. McKenzie having preferred charges against them of inciting a riot, but he withdrew the charges before the court.

Judge Roscoe Matthews, however, placed charges of disorderly conduct against the students and gave each a suspended fine of $50.

The students entered an appeal to circuit court through their attorney, Ex-Governor A. H. Roberts.

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A group of negro leaders of Nashville tonight issued a statement in which the demonstration of negro students last night was deplored and a call issued for a mass meeting of negroes to determine their future attitude toward Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of the school. The name of E. D. Isaac, secretary of the National Baptist Young People's board, headed the list.

The mass meeting was called for next Monday night.

"We stand for law and order and are never in sympathy with riotous acts," the statement said. "But on the other hand, we feel that any institution of learning must take the higher ground of administering its own rules."

NEARLY ALL OF FISK STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Nashville, Tenn., February 8.—Only "approximately 50 persons, including members of the faculty and officers," attended chapel services at Fisk university, negro institution here, today, according to a statement by Dr. F. A. McKenzie, the white president of the university, giving emphasis to the fact that a majority of the 400 enrolled students are joining in the "strike," which started Thursday morning. Attendance at chapel services is compulsory.

Supporters of Dr. McKenzie declare the purpose of the "strike" is to depose the president of the university, rather than to force a reinstatement of four students who were expelled on charges of having incited a turbulent demonstration Wednesday night. Dr. McKenzie has been at the head of the institution since 1915 and cannot be removed except by a vote of the board of trustees. Some of the members of the board live at distant points and an immediate meeting of the trustees is impossible, university officials declare. In resolutions adopted Friday, the complaining students demanded they be given the right to form a student council.

Dr. McKenzie is quoted as saying that "unrest, suspense and demands that all strike, will cause many students to leave the campus for a few days, but they will return when the storm is over."

OHIO

Fisk Alumnus Backs Strikers

Nashville, Tenn.—Dr. Jasper T. Phillips, ex-president of the Fisk Alumni Association, in a statement today came out backing Fisk University student strikers in their fight against President McKenzie.

According to Dr. Phillips, the president never sought the cooperation of the students or the alumni. Dr. Phillips also quotes the student newspaper at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, which in the issue of February 26th states that Vanderbilt already enjoys the liberty refused Fisk students and for which they went out on strike.

THE WANING INFLUENCE OF KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

Seven or eight years ago Knoxville College was fast falling into the most severe state of unpopularity that could possibly exist, due to the insincere, hypocritical and double dealing tactics of the administration in charge of affairs there, and it was only the change of administration that caused the institution to begin to regain favor with the people of rwhom it was established, the thought prevailing that there would be altogether a change of attitude toward the racial group on the part of the new head of the institution and that he would positively refuse to be influenced and dictated to by his predecessor, who had broken faith with the Negro and who was thoroughly unpopular with members of the racial group.

As the years passed on, the situation was watched with keen interest and it is greatly to be regretted that the condition as concerns the institution, indicates from every angle that the affairs of the school have been and are being dominated by the man who held the chair of president prior to the present administration, and that the man now holding forth as president of the institution may possibly want to do the right thing as concerns the institution, but he is apparently laboring under the threatening influences of his superior officer.

Such accounts for the thought expressed in the caption of this editorial and the conclusion was reached following the many comments of a large number of those attending the commencement exercises and fiftieth anniversary celebration that closed at the institution last week.

Beyond a question of doubt, those graduates and former students who came to take part in the celebration were sorely disappointed at the state of unrest, the deceptive methods employed in the conduct of the institution and the absence of friendly feeling between students and faculty and that which was rumored to be existing even among the faculty members. Many did not fail to give expression to the disappointment, either, and the situation was so grave as to cause side conferences to be held on the part of the alumni and a division of the alumni in two groups which have been designated the administration and anti-administration forces, the latter being largely in the majority to the extent that it is of general knowledge that every effort on the part of the friends of the college administration, which they attempted to put forward in the alumni meeting, was defeated and the personnel of the official alumni family is composed of strictly anti-administration men. It was pointed out that not a single person engaged in work connected with the mission schools was chosen an officer.

Thus it is very clear that there is a growing sentiment of disfavor as concerns the administration of affairs at the institution and unless there is a change of conditions before another twelve months roll around, and at a time that another alumni meeting will be held, the influence of the opposition among the alumni will be of sufficient strength to cause the board of control which governs the school to wish that they had taken some action with a view of perpetuating the usefulness of the institution.

The charge is freely made that the majority of the members of the board of control in charge of the affairs of Knoxville College and the other mission schools, are either too busy or entirely indifferent as concerns the interest of the patrons of the schools, and that they are leaving the decision of all matters concerning their operation to one person and that person refuses to exhibit a spirit of fairness with reference to the contentions of the alumni. In this connection, the name of Dr. R. W. McGranahan, former president of the Knoxville College and now secretary of the board of control, is freely mentioned.

There seems to be ample grounds for this contention when the facts concerning the disposition of the matter following the closeing of the Eliza B. Wallace Memorial hospital are brought to light. At a called meeting of local physicians, the present president of the college, Mrs. Wilson, a member of the Woman's board, and Dr. McGrana-

Several who took part in that meeting tell of the usual air on the part of the ex-college president who presided at the conference in pushing roughshod legislation over as though the other participants were students and while a visiting physician was speaking, the discourteous interruption on the part of Dr. McGranahan in his coarse, abrupt manner was the source of condemnation on the part of those who were at the meeting.

Men and women gave a sigh of relief as they left the institution for their homes just because of such an atmosphere that existed about the school throughout the entire week and the close of the program seemed to bring a much desired relief to all, for the situation did have the appearance of a powder keg with a threatening torch thereabouts, and everyone seemed nervous that an explosion would occur just any minute.

It is extremely unfortunate that such a condition should prevail as concerns an institution that could be as useful as Knoxville College. It is the desire of this publication as well as all thoughtful persons, to see Knoxville College serve to

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Chronicle Recorder 6-11-25.

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TURNER COLLEGE TO BECOME JUNIOR COLLEGE

Bishop R. C. Ransom, of the 14th Episcopal District, passed through Philadelphia last Wednesday enroute to New Jersey where he will spend the summer at his Ocean port home. He informed us that at a recent meeting of the trustees of Turner College it was decided to abandon the primary grades and to establish the school strictly as a junior college and normal school. Dr. Ransom reported that more than $3600 was brought in at the board meeting. Rev. J. A. Jones was re-elected as president.

6-11-25 Philadelphia Pa

And so after ten years service Fayette McKenzie has handed his resignation to the trustees of Fisk University. This was to be expected, was inevitable and was the proper thing for McKinzie to do. Any man who cannot run a modern university without the necessity of calling in the police to stop a disturbance, should get out and give some modern intelligent individual a chance.

Evening Herald Newark

5-21-25

I do not mean that police should not be called for if there is actual riot, but I do mean that the one at the head of an institution should have foresight, sympathy intelligence enough to keep any such emergency from arising.

I fear that Mr. McKenzie fell a victim to the wiles of Thomas Jesse Jones and that large group of whites in this country who have decided that the Negro must be educated, but not too rapidly and too well. I fear, also, that he had come under the seductive influences of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce of which trade body he was an active member.

Either of both of these influences would have caused Mr. McKenzie to act just as he is reported to have done. That is, unless he possessed a larger dose of FAIRMINDEDNESS and real DEMOCRACY than most white men

The Negro youth of this country are rapidly learning that passivity gets one NOWHERE. They have had it dollars and bullits rule the world. They have experienced the fact that the meek do not inherit the earth, that the wearing of a crown in the future, does not compensate for a lack of certain opportunities and advantages offered by this sordid old world today.

It seem that Mr. McKenzie was attempting to run a mediaval university in a modern age with modern young men and women in attendance. He and those who think like him, must feel that the young Negro today is made of different caly from the young white man or woman who seeks education in the white schools. They either feel this way or they are of the opinion that this young Negro should not have the same sort of training, experience and opportunity that the white youth have.

To this group a Negro boy studying sociology on physics is supposed to arrive at a different point from that which the white boy arrives. A Negro girl digging her way through intricacies of harmony, tone color and interpretation is not supposed to end us with a desire to play only the works of Beethoven and the other masters.

There will be no peace in our colleges presided over by white men, until they dedicate themselves to the principles that the Negro youth, who is ambitious enough to go to college, has the same aspiration, the same fralties, the same capicity and the same ideals as has the white youth in college. They must be treated the same, instructed the same and inspired to the same ends. Any white man who cannot do this is a failure before he starts. It will not be long before such a man will be in difficulty with the students or faculty and his resignation will soon be on its way to the trustees.

Crow schools has been attacked, assailed and hammered in an unsigned article the West Virginia Claron published at Bluefield. I promise that this article was written by the editor. The gentleman says that I am all wrong He says, in effect, that Jim-Crow schools are all right.

"The controversary in Pennsylvania between Negroes about separate schools is no concern of ours." says the editor. This means that the welfare of Negroes in another state is no concern of Negroes in West Virginia. I don't believe that any Negro with good sense anywhere would hold to the belief that what happens to Negroes elsewhere is aside from his interest or concern. I don't believe it for the reason that it is not true. What concerns a Pennsylvania concerns Negroes in every other state. and vice versa. All thinking Negroes know this, these latter days. For the others there are night schools books, magazines and lecture programs.

After this lapse the editor brings in something into the discussion that I never said or did. He says, "but when Mr. McKinney makes a thrust at Negroes from the South and brands all who foster separate schools as fools innocents and scandals . . . ." I made no thrust at Negroes from the South nor did I brand them all as fools innocent or scandals. I did say—"The innocents abroad are Negroes from the South who have been used to separate school and who don't feel right without 'schools of our own!" And I say again, with stronger emphasis if possible. T H A T THIS AGITATION FOR JIM CROW SCHOOLS IS FOSTERED IN THE NORTH BY NEGROES FROM SOUTH, albeit without malice and forethought, and northern Negroes who have daughters for whom they want jobs and scoundrels of the north who want to be on board of education, who want to get in on some petty school graft or district school politics.

The editor further suggests that my "weekly prattle" to Negro papers is a jim-crow proposition. He asks why McKinney does not contend for distribution of his "superior wisdom by the white caper?" I don't feel that this question of the irate and confused editor calls for any comment whatever. However, it needs to be said that even though the West Virginia Clarion may be jim-crow proposition I do not feel that the other Negro editors look at their papers in such light, but it is interesting to note that none willing to take this editor does not discuss Jim-Crow's definition of himself and the question of separate or mixed schools at all. He only discusses McKinney. In no instance does he give the reader, who pay for news and opinion of his paper, anything to think about, anything to enlighten them or one iota of information about schools and educational systems. He does not quote from any article and give them a chance to judge for themselves. He simply stages a burlesque show and proves that my classification was correct-at least for a part of our group-fools, innocents, opinionators, who have separate schools and many other things that the north world

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Christian Recorder 6-11-25 Philadelphia Pa.

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Later on in his tirade and "Brethern of the Fourth Estate" to call me a damn fool. He says that in his state they have separate schools and many other things that the north would not quote from any article and I is interesting to note that I am willing to give them a chance to judge this editor does not discuss for themselves. He simply the question of separate or mixed schools at all. He only stages a burlesque show and discusses McKinney. In no proves that my classification with full heat aHEAD, the editor was correct-at least for a part asks, permission of the instance does he give the reader of our group-fools, innocents, who pay for news and opinion of his paper, anything to think about, anything to enlighten them or one iota of information about schools and educational systems. He does Negroes of the north would

TRUSTEES OF FISK ELECT NEW MEMBER TO THE BOARD

Dr. Georgia L. White, dean of women of Cornell University, and daughter of the late George L. White, founder and first interpreter of the Jubilee Spirituals, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University at a recent meeting of the executive committee of that board held in Nashville. Because of Dr. White's background and life-long contact with the families of the founders of Fisk, she brings to her new duties a deep interest and real wisdom and sympathy. It is the general feeling that her addition to the Board of Trustees is directly in line with the enlarged policies of spiritual, mental and material growth and expansion of the school.

Washington Tribune Washington, D. C. 2-26-25

The trustees, who spent Saturday and Sunday in Nashville, expressed themselves as being well pleased with the manner in which the school is being run. Mr. D. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman of the board, in expressing the confidence of the board in the ability of the local school authorities to administer the affairs of the school at a meeting of representative white citizens in Nashville said: "Fisk cannot be run from New York; it cannot be run by Nashville; it must be run by and from the hearts of Fisk campus.'

The trustees also appointed Miss Ethelyn Sexton, dean of women, and Prof. Ambrose Caliver, assistant dean of the university, as members of the Interim Administrative Committee.

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AS EXPRESSED IN OUR EXCHANGES

"REACTIONARY AS TEN COMMANDMENTS."

(By William Pickens)

"I am as reactionary as the ten commandments," said Fayette Avery McKenzie, of Fisk University, and he was of the opinion that he had made a great hit by this appeal to the Bible. He forgot that the ten commandments were written nearly 3000 years ago, and that Jesus of Nazereth tried to revise them nearly 2,000 years ago. McKenzie is still far behind the procession and does not know that the best of all commandments is to do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

E. Tennessee News

But although McKenzie is some 3,000 years behind, he certainly knows what to do: that is, what to do to put himself furtherest out of the respect of colored Americans. When he called in those "cops" he could not have done better to alienate the regard of colored people, if he had first held a three-day conference on the subject to determine the Best Ways and Means to make himself disliked. If we had been at such a conference, we certainly would have said: "Now, Mr. President, if you really want to make colored people know just who you are, and if you want to have a sure enough falling out with them, you just call in a good gang of these Southern policemen, who failed to protect a Negro child who was recently being lynched here, and you have these gallant policemen to come out to the institution and maul and cuss and bully and jail a few of these students, and I'll give you my written guarantee that the job of waking up the Negro will be well done. Even those Negro editors who profess to see good in all the other mistakes made by you, may be converted, if you will make this coup. Put the police on the children sir, and you may even succeed in arousing the opposition of some of the belly-crawling Negroes who are at present pretending to like you simply because they happen to dislike some colored man who is already opposed to you. Yes sir, the biggest hit you can possibly make will be with the clubs of Nashville policemen.

But it seems that McKenzie did not need any advice. He knew just where to kick colored people to make them kick back. Perhaps that is the way in which he means to "do unto others as he would have them do unto him."

Success to him!

3-26-25

Police Called To Stop Negro Riot at School

Atlanta Constitution

Fiske University President Threatened by Student Body.

Nashville, Tenn., February 4.—Police reserves were called out here tonight to prevent a riot when 100 negroes engaged in a demonstration against President F. A. McKenzie, of Fiske university. Thirty policemen were sent to the campus of the university to quell the disturbers.

The disorder began shortly after Dr. McKenzie and Dr. Eb Jefferson, negro professor at the university, had received word that it would be dangerous for them to appear on the campus. Shots began to be fired from the windows of Livingston hall, four-story dormitory, and fifty windows were shattered in the building.

Miss Boynton, registrar, who lives on the first floor of the dormitory, although assured that she was in no danger, locked herself in the office during the disorder.

2-5-25

The students, after firing for a few minutes, emerged from the dormitory and paraded on the campus. At the appearance of the police, however, they retreated into Livingston hall and extinguished the lights.

Dr. McKenzie then asked the police to bring the students, a few at a time, to his office. There, Dr. McKenzie told the students that if they would remain in the dormitory and stop the disorder, no disciplinary measures would be taken. Otherwise, all engaging in the riot would be prosecuted and required to withdraw from the university.

At 12:30 a. m. Livingston hall was in charge of the police, and students were being taken to Dr. McKenzie's office to receive his ultimatum but the results of these conferences were not being made public.

FISK TRUSTEES BACK M'KENZIE; NEGRO RAPS ELEMENT

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Nashville, Tenn., February 19.—If the word of L. Hollingsworth Wood vice president of the board of trustees of Fisk University, is to be taken at its face value, the trustees of the institution are a unit in support of President Fayette McKenzie and his side of the controversy which has split the school. This statement was made to 87 students in the dining room of Livingston Hall this week.

2-21-25

Several hundred students are supposed to have left the university and others are merely awaiting the receipt of funds from home before going. Only one-third of the tables in the dining room were filled as Mr. Wood expressed the conviction of the trustees to the students.

Birmingham Reporter

In a statement to local papers, Mr. Wood, who is also one of the leading officials of the National Urban League, declared that very action of McKenzie received endorsement of his colleagues on the board. Questioned as to the propriety of calling in police to club the students, the board's vice president was emphatic in his assertion that that was the only step to have taken when the students rebelled.

The students who have broken loose, their supporters here and elsewhere, were denounced in scathing statements issued to the press by Dr. W. W. Sumlin, well known colored physician who, taking the opposite side from most Negroes in the embroglio, called the students, "Smart Alec Upstarts" and certain colored members of the faculty "traitorous."

Birmingham Ala.

Dr. Sumlin declares that the whole truth about the situation at Fisk is this: "A group of lawless, self-important and more or less vicious students object to obeying the rules and regulations of the school, although these rules are set forth plainly in the catalogue, want to commit acts of impropriety, such as they have been committing since the recent walkout, when they have felt free of restraint, want when caught in immoral acts, as was the case with a senior girl and boy caught in Jubilee Hall last year, not to be sent home, but to be forgiven and permitted to remain in the school and pollute the others; want to sit around under the trees on the grounds hugging and as they were doing on Saturday last, after they had struck and when they were thrown on their so-called honor; want to be free to wear skirts slit almost to their waists, exposing their nakedness, as was seen on Monday last; want to convert the noble Fisk into a place of jazz and chaps, God be praised, President McKenzie will not permit such, and hence the attempt to displace him.

Concerning DuBois, Dr. Sumlin writes:

"I denounce him as cowardly in that he deliberately held in abeyance his grouch against Fisk, based, I think, on spite long held in his breast because Fisk did not herald him as its greatest product, and because Fisk honored Booker T. Washington, of whom DuBois seemed ever to be envious, until his (DuBois') own daughter had completed her course at Fisk. It would seem a matter of 'safety first' with DuBois—get his daughter through and then incite the sons and daughters of others to riot, after his own child was beyond the turmoil."

FISK UNIVERSITY STRIKE CONTINUES

Nashville, Tenn., February 7.—Negro students at Fisk university who started a revolt several nights ago against the regulations of the college, and who walked out yesterday continued the "strike" tonight.

Atlanta Constitution

There was a report today that the senior class of the university had sent a representative to Howard college Washington, D. C., to ascertain whether proper arrangements could be made for a resumption of their studies at Howard. But Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk, said tonight that he knew nothing of the report.

Feb 8-1925

"We do not intend to sacrifice in principle, the established ideals of Fisk of 50 years standing because of a riot of students," Dr. McKenzie said in reference to the future policy of the college.

The college president declined to estimate the number of students on strike," but said that the "strikers" were permitted to remain in the college dormitories, though they had declared that they were no longer connected with the college.

"Most of the students are from other cities and without cash funds on hand," Dr. McKenzie added.

Proposals to Dr. McKenzie on matters affecting a student council, an athletic association and fraternities are said to have brought on dissatisfaction on the part of the students.

That Fisk Agitation

Fisk university at Nashville like Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee and other institutions for the higher education of the colored race has been endowed mainly by contributions from the white race. Those who furnished the money for the purpose have always felt that the highest success of such institutions is largely contingent on a measure of direction and control by white persons. In the case of Fisk university, the president and some of the teachers are white, as well as several members of the board of trustees. Until lately the plan has seemed to work very well.

There has recently been a stimulation of racial consciousness among negroes, however, which has resulted in serious friction at Fisk. Agitation has caused a "strike" of students and a determined effort to remove every vestige of white direction from the school. This is said to be traceable to the meddling of some sort of propaganda has been unfortunate. Our own impulse, however, would be to give negroes considerable in the estrangement of exclusive control of negro institutions for the promotion of the interests of the colored race, in New York society for years. The races in the south in the last half dozen years.

STUDENT UNREST

The unrest among students in Negro colleges seems to be on the increase in alarming proportions, and especially is this true in institutions having at their heads non-sympathetic white educators. The recent situation at Fisk University had hardly been settled before the entire student body of Howard University were out on a strike due to what the students term the imposition of certain unjust rules by the faculty. E. Tennessee News

We cannot believe that the action of the young Negro men and women is based on a wilful desire to disregard authority, as needful as the members of the race are for educational privileges. Certainly such was not true as concerned the situation at Fisk University. If President Du-kee, of Howard University is of the same type as the erstwhile president of Fisk University and others of the would-be missionaries who manifest a disposition to "run with the hare and trot with the hounds," his efforts to serve in the capacity of president of an institution for the training of Negroes will be of no avail. Regardless as to how shrewd these "presidents" are, if they are of the opinion that they can place a blind over the eyes of those with whom they come ni contact, they are only deceiving themselves. It would be far better that these schools be closed and that the Negro should be thrown out on his own resources, necessitating his starting at the bottom again and placing at the head of his institutions men and women of his own race who will instill into the minds of the youths the highest ideals of manhood and womanhood and race pride, than to have certain men in charge of the schools whose hypocrisy is of a type worse than that of the devil himself. Just so long as such men hold forth there will be such unrest as has been exhibited at Fisk and Howard.

50 Armed Policemen Maltreat Students at Instigation of Pres. Fayette McKenzie

Special To The East Tennessee News.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, Feb. 5.—The press dispatches sent out from here today charging the students of Fisk University with riotous conduct, are entirely erroneous. The facts are that the young men of the institution staged a demonstration against President McKenzie's administration and tyranny at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The demonstration was over and all students were in bed and apparently asleep when President McKenzie sent in a riot call. The whole situation seemed to have been a prearranged affair, for in a very few minutes fifty policemen with riot guns and pistols drawn invaded the campus, searched the halls of both young men and women, broke open trunks, roughly handled the girls, forced students from beds, cursed, maltreated and abused both men and women and ushered them in groups at the points of pistols and with rawn night sticks to President McKenzie's office at which time he issued the ultimatum— "GO TO JAIL; LEAVE FISK OR SUBSCRIBE TO MY RULING." E. Tennessee News

At no time did students exhibit violence, even after they were subjected to gross insult and abuse on the part of the abusive policemen. Several of the young men are suffering from sever scalp wounds inflicted by the night sticks in the hands of the officers, even while standing in the presence of President McKenzie, while many of the girls are in hospitals suffering from nervous shock. 2-5-25

No white teachers have been threatened and no race issues have been brought up except by the president.

Five of the young men students were hauled to jail in the police patrol. They are Robert Anderson, of Charlotte, Victor Perry, of Louisville, Ky.; Edward Goodwin, Tulsa, Okla.; Edward Taylor, Tuskegee; Charles Lewis, Chattanooga. President McKenzie has had warrants issued for the arrest of J. B. Crawford, of Texarkana and George W. Streator, of Nashville.

Ex-Governor -. H. Roberts has been retained as counsel for the students and the trial is set for two o'clock this afternoon.

Nashville's Negro citizenship and leading whites are thoroughly indignant. A mass meeting has been called for this (Thursday) afternoon.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
APRIL 26, 1925

NEGRO STUDENTS CLAIM RIGHTS.

The trend toward greater freedom for students in Caucasian institutions is so marked that it is not surprising to note the successful revolt of negro students at Fisk University against restraints unknown at Yale, Harvard or Cornell. A campus demonstration of seniors appears to have been ordered broken up by the police, and several of the protestants were lugged off to police stations. Nashville magistrates discharged them. When President Fayette Avery McKenzie expelled them most of the other students went on strike. Some have returned, but not most of them.

Fisk Jubilee Singers have made the name of the university familiar in all parts of the North and in England. Clinton B. Fisk, once Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, started the move in 1866 for such an institution, backed by the American Missionary Society of New York and the Freedman's Aid Commission of Cincinnati. A year ago Fisk had an enrollment of over 400 colored young men and women. Of these more than 100 were in the preparatory course. There were seventy-one professors and instructors, and the income, including gifts for current expenses, had amounted in 1923 to almost $180,000. There are theological courses, regular college courses, a normal school course, a musical course and an industrial course.

The students accuse Dr. McKenzie of treating them like children, of maintaining a spy system, of discouraging student activities. They demand sympathetic instructors, reorganization of athletics, a students' council, a students' publication and the recognition of sororities and fraternities. Apparently they have won. From the office of Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees, an announcement is given out that Dr. McKenzie's resignation has been accepted, and that he has been voted a year's salary for a "vacation."

Incidentally it is asserted that Dr. McKenzie's "contacts" have been chiefly with white people; that he has "imbibed the Southern point of view of the negro"—if one can really imbibe a point of view in a Prohibition land—and that his usefulness at Fisk is gone. Nobody is now asking that a negro be made president. That may come later.

Dispassionate critics may sympathize with the students' feeling, and yet not attribute to Dr. McKenzie any but the highest motives. He has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. He is a founder of the Society of American Indians. For ten years he has labored earnestly to put Fisk on the map of higher education. His view of how non-Caucasian boys and girls can best reach higher education may be obsolete and at the same time be conscientiously held and consistently maintained. That is the other side of the shield.

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RICHMOND NEGRO SCHOOLS IN FIRST FUNDS APPEAL

During Sixty Years of Their Existence, They Have Supplied Leaders, in Ministry, Education, Social Work and Business of Colored Race Here and Elsewhere.

Though Virginia Union University and Hartshorn Memorial College are now making their first direct financial appeal in their campaign for endowment, to the colored people since their founding, during the sixty years of their existence, they have supplied the leaders, in the ministry, in education, in social work, and in business, of the colored race not only in Richmond and Virginia, but also in the border States, such as North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland, and in many of the larger cities, such as New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, where Union graduates hold important pastorates.

That this great service has been appreciated and recognized at its true value by negroes is shown in the generous response which they have already made in the endowment campaign. Of the $100,000 which the colored people have been asked to raise for the support of these institutions, $52,500 has already been raised, and more than half of this by local negroes. This has been raised, through churches and secret societies, by small gifts, for, with two exceptions, there has been no single donations over $100.

General Campaign Plan.

The general plan for the endowment campaign of the two institutions calls for $600,000 to be raised, $100,000 to be raised by the colored people themselves, $150,000 by Northern philanthropists, through the Baptist Church, since the American Baptist Home Mission Society founded and has since helped to support the university; $50,000 by local interests, and the other $300,000, provided the first $300,000 is raised, to be given by the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

One-half of the $600,000 raised will be used for endowment, and the other half for equipment. Three new main buildings are contemplated, one a dormitory for boys, one a dormitory for girls, and the third a science hall. Nine acres adjoining the grounds of Virginia Union University have already been bought, and the new buildings will be erected on the new land. It is thought that the university and Hartshorn Memorial College will be co-ordinated when the campaign fund is raised. But the main thing about the money to be raised, more important than the buildings, is the fact that it will strengthen the college work of the university, and enable it to become more and more a power in the leadership of the colored race. As it is now the university has about 330 students in the college department, probably the largest number in any similar negro institution in the South.

Influence Is Potent.

The occupation in which former students of Virginia Union University and Hartshorn Memorial College are now engaged prove conclusively how potent an influence the institutions have been for the colored race. Two of its graduates are authors of note. They being George W. Williams, author of "The History of the Negro Race in America," and Sutton E. Griggs, author of books on the race question; seven are bankers, eight chaplains, nineteen community workers, forty-one dentists, twenty druggists, ten editors, a large proportion farmers, twenty-three foreign missionaries, fifteen lawyers, ten musicians, thirty pharmacists, 1,268 pastors, ninety-six physicians, thirty-one professors in college, 1,574 teachers and ten Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers. Eugene Kinckle Jones, a graduate of the university, is the executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, was a student of the school.

The greatest service which Virginia Union University has given to the colored race, however, is through the ministers whom it has graduated to send out into churches all over the United States. It has been estimated that perhaps seven-eights of the pastors of the Richmond colored Baptist Churches are Union graduates, and many of the most important colored Baptist churches all over the United States are pastored by Union graduates. Since the negro church has been the clearing house for the negro's ambitions for three-score years, the strategic and important position of Union University, which has been the chief source of supply for the negro ministry, is easily understood. Virginia Union is one of a half-dozen similar institutions, which serve the whole negro population of 8,000,000 people. The establishment of strong negro high schools throughout the South has somewhat relieved these institutions of high school work, and has enabled them to give more attention to their college and theological departments.

Co-Operative Spirit.

The co-operative spirit between the white and colored people in Richmond is best illustrated by the board of trustees of the university, which is made up of three groups. A group of Northern men, representing the American Baptist Home Mission Society, a group of negroes and a fine group of local white men, serve together, with splendid spirit, on the board. Dr. F. W. Boatwright, president of the University of Richmond, is a member of the board of trustees, thus continuing the tradition begun by Dr. Robert Ryland, former president of Richmond College, who, being one of the first men to realize the crying need for education among the negro freedmen after the War Between the States, served on the board of trustees of the Colver Institute, the beginning of Virginia Union University, and was also pastor, for twenty-five years, of the First African Baptist Church.

Virginia Union University had its beginning in 1865 n the Richmond Theological School for Freedmen, opened by Dr. J. C. Binney, under the American Baptist Home Mission Society. In 1867 this school was reopened in Lumpkin's jail, which had been the jail of Lumpkin's slave market, by Nathaniel Colver under the National Theological Institute and University and called Colver Institute. In 1897 the college department was started. In 1899 Wayland Seminary, in Washington, which had united with the National Theological Institute in 1869 under the American Baptist Home Mission Society, united with the Richmond Theological Seminary under the name of the Virginia Union University, and the present buildings were occupied. In 1900 an act of the Virginia Legislature amended the charter granting full university powers.

Indirect Influence.

Outside of the indirect influence, through its students, which the university has had upon the colored race, it has also exercised a most beneficial influence in a direct way. In 1915, W. N. Colson, one of its graduates, who returned to the university as its first professor of economics and sociology, organized the Richmond Negro Welfare League, affiliated with the university to do social service work. In 1906 the university inaugurated the conference of the principals and teachers of the high colored schools. In 1911 the summer normal school, for which there had been a great demand, was begun. In 1924 the Virginia State Board of Education rated the college department as a standard four-year college. The school of education was begun in 1922, and the law school that same year. Since 1923 Hartshorn Memorial College has been the woman's college of the university One of the most interesting features of the university's extension work is the course in social conditions which Dr. G. B. Hancock, professor of economics and sociology, gives every year to especially to the teachers in Armstrong High School. Through the university, and its efforts to help the colored population of Richmond, a community consciousness has been developed.

Dr. William John Clark has been president of the university for the past few years. Dr. Clark was formerly a missionary to Burma. He is intensely interested in the work of the university, and under his leadership, with the co-operation of his faculty, which is composed almost entirely of colored men and women, the university is accomplishing some of the big things for the negro which those who established the freedmen's schools just after the War Between the States, at tremendous personal sacrifices, visioned.

Hampton, With 978, Sets New Enrollment Record

Hampton Institute opened this fall with the largest enrollment in its history—128 college men and 177 college women, and 673 students in other departments, including the trades and academy or high school grades, making the total 978.

This enrollment does not include the extension classes, the Whittier Training School of 340, nor the summer school.

The collegiate division, with 305 this year shows a gain of 109 over last year's enrollment.

Chicago Defender
11-21-25
Chicago, Ill.

Education - 1925.

Colleges, - Change of heads.

Alabama.

ACTING HEAD OF SCHOOL NAMED

H. C. Trenholm Appointed President of State Normal School For Negroes

Rec

Montgomery Advertiser 9-13-25 Montgomery Ala.

H. C. Trenholm, dean of the faculty of the Montgomery State Normal School, has been appointed acting president of that institution by the state board of education. The appointment was announced Saturday by Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, who is the executive officer of the state board. The appointment is for the year 1925.

D. H. Trenholm, president for the past five years of the State Normal School for Negroes, died on August 3. Owing to the fact that the summer term of the school was in progress it became necessary for prompt action to be taken. The executive officer of the state board of education, after conference with Governor W. W. Brandon, the chairman, appointed Professor H. C. Trenholm, dean of the faculty, to serve as acting president, until further notice and so notified the members of the board, recommending that the appointment be confirmed for the next school year. This recommendation was approved by the board and announcement to that effect was made.

The appointee, who is a son of the former president, is a native of Alabama and received his elementary and high school training at Tuscumbia. He is a graduate of Moorehouse College at Atlanta, and of Chicago University. He took the A. B. degree at Moorehouse and the degrees of Ph. B. and A. M. at Chicago University. He has been a member of the faculty of the Montgomery State Normal School for Negroes for four years, serving as professor and dean. He had been his father's chief assistant and advisor and is, therefore, thoroughly familiar with the operations of the school.

Education - 1925
Colleges, - Change of heads.

Arkansas.

- ROCK. ARK., Democrat
AUG 8 - 1925

SHORTER COLLEGE PRESIDENT NAMED

The Rev. J. C. Lawrence of Georgia to Head Local Negro School.

Special to the Gazette.

Malvern, Aug. 7. — The Rev. J. C. Lawrence, former president of Park Central College of Savannah, Ga., was elected president of Shorter College and a campaign was inaugurated to raise $22,000 as the annual budget of the school, it was announced yesterday at the final session of the Presiding Elders Council of the African Methodist Episcopal church, negro, and a special session of the Board of Trustees of Shorter College. The joint session was presided over by Bishop I. N. Ross of Washington, D. C.

The Executive Board of Shorter College, composed of Dr. S. L. Greene, former president of Shorter College, and the Revs. G. H. Evans, N. W. Coleman, W. T. Eskridge, B. G. Gordon, W. L. Taylor and G. B. Ashford, held its session in connection with the general board meeting and perfected plans for the opening of the fall term, September 14, of school.

The presiding elders who attended the council were: Arkansas Conference, J. D. Dennis, J. N. Campbell, W. T. Eskridge and B. T. Bragg. West Arkansas: W. L. Taylor, J. W. Stinson, H. H. King, S. P. Perry and J. M. Suutton. South Arkansas: B. G. Gordon, J. W. Kilpatrick, J. A. Fulbright and B. H. Johnson. Central Arkansas: S. L. Greene, E. C. Foreman, W. H. J. Powell and A. A. Flemming. East Arkansas: L. B. Butler, N. W. Coleman, O. L. Moody, C. H. Jones and A. B. J. Perry. Dr. J. H. Clayborn was the entertaining pastor.

Education - 1925.
Colleges — Change of heads.

Kansas.

RESOLUTION

NATIONAL S. S. & B. Y. P. U.
CONGRESS OF NATIONAL
BAPTIST CONVENTION

Wichita, Kansas, June 27th 1925.

ON PROF E. E. WEEVER

Whereas, word has reached us of the appointment of Prof. E. E. Weaver to the principalship of the Kansas Vocational School at Topeka, and;

Whereas, we find him to be a man of exceptional educational qualification and high christian character and one who has mingled with us for years, therefore, be it;

RESOLVED: We heartly endorse his appointment and thank the Honorable Gov. Ben. S. Paulen and the Board of Administrators for the appointment, pledging our support in every way to make his tenure in office a success.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. and B. Y. P. U. Congress of
The National Baptist Convention,
D. W. Cannon, President,
H. T. Sims, Secretary,
H. K. Hill, Corresponding Sec.

Education-1925 Pennsylvania.

Colleges,-Change of heads.

Gaston Will Not Accept Lincoln Univ. Presidency

Won't Leave Work of Board Of Colored Misisons And Face Alumni Fight

The Rev. Dr. John M. Gaston of Pittsburgh, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in direct charge of the Division of Missions for Colored People, will not be the next president of Lincoln University. He has definitely declined to accept the position.

When it was announced that Dr. Gaston had been selected by the board of trustees of Lincoln as the new president of that institution, a storm of protest was raised by the National Alumni Association, of which Dr. E. P. Roberts of New York is the president, and at a meeting held in Philadelphia a strong resolution opposing Dr. Gaston was drafted and adopted. It was declared that Dr. Gaston was inclined to the southern attitude of viewing the Negro question and that he was opposed to raising the educational standard of colored schools under control of the Division of Missions for Colored People.

New York City 9-5-25

New York Times

Whether or not this antagonistic attitude of the National Alumni Association was the influencing motive is not known, but under date of August 10, Dr. Gaston sent an official declination of the position to the Lincoln University board of trustees, as is shown by the letter which he wrote to the Rev. Dr. John W. Lee, 654 South 57th street, Philadelphia, field representative of the Division of Missions, on the same date. The letter is as follows:

The Board of National Missions
Of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
156 Fifth Ave., N. Y., N. Y.
DIVISION OF MISSIONS
FOR COLORED PEOPLE
507-511 BESSEMER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Rev. John W. Lee, D. D.,
654 No. 57th St.,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Brother:

I have today sent an official declination of the Presidency of Lincoln University to the Trustees, as I am fully persuaded after careful thought and prayer that I could not justify myself in turning aside from thework of the Division of Missions for Colored People to accept the presidency of Lincoln.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) J. M. GASTON,
Secretary and Asst. Treas.

M'GFS

Education — 1925.
Colleges, — Change of heads.

North Carolina.

Durham, N. C., Herald

JUN 4 - 1925

Dr. James E. Shepard Unanimously Elected President of College

The New Board of Trustees For Negro College "A" Met Wednesday

5 HOUR SESSION

W. J. Brogden Elected Chairman—J. B. Mason Secretary-Treasurer

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

New Courses Established—Only College of Its Kind In the South For Higher Negro Education

The first negro "A" college to be established in the south, came into existence in Durham Wednesday, the third of June, by an act of the legislature of North Carolina, at its last session. It was the taking over of the National Training school, established here some years ago, and the educational child of Dr. James E. Shepard, who made a national reputation as an educator of the negro race.

"The North Carolina college for Negroes," with grading "A" is the title given the institution by the legislature, when it enacted the legislation to start this college for higher negro education on its onward course through the coming years.

The first meeting of the new board under the new order of things met here Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the school, and was in session five hours, considering matters of importance for the successful career of this new higher negro college. Everyone of the twelve trustees were present. They were W J. Brogden, Durham, who was elected president of the board; J. B. Mason, Durham, who was elected sectary and treasurer of the board; R. L. Flowers, of Duke university, Durham; N. C. Newbold, of the state educational department, Raleigh; Luther M. Carlton, Roxboro; Dr. W. P. Lawrence, of Elon college; Dr. S. E. Douglas, of Raleigh; Dr. J. B. Wright, Raleigh; J. C. Clifford, Dunn; Dr. J. A. McMillan, of Wake Forest; E. P. Wharton, Greensboro; Dr. N. W. Walker Chapel Hill.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic and satisfactory gatherings of educators to launch a great institution for the higher education of the negro, the first one of its kind, which gives North Carolina the lead in this matter. The first business was the election of W. J. Brogden, of this city, chairman of the board, with J. B. Mason, another Durham citizen, secretary and treasurer.

The next fine piece of work the board did was to unanimously elect Dr. James E. Shepard, one of the leading negro educators of the south—and the leader in North Carolina—president of the college. This was a fine recognition of Doctor Shepard's abilities as a teacher and as an executive in college work. It was he who established the National Traning school, and carried it on through its checkered career to a national reputation, and at the same time afforded an opportunity for a higher standard of education for his race He richly deserved the position and the honor the board conferred upon him unstintingly.

The most important business transacted was the arranging of the budget and the curriculum. It was learned that the board abolished several department and established a 4-year liberal arts course leading to degrees. Also established a 2-year pre-medical course for young men and women. A high standard was set for the college in all of its department. It is felt that a great work will be accomplished for the negro in this college as the years pass. Durham is proud of the record the school has made heretofore under the guidance of Doctor Shepard, and it bids him God-speed in the new and enlarged work he is called upon to do for his race.

Greensboro, N. C., News
Monday, May 18, 1925

Resigns Position At Negro Normal School

GREENWOOD, May 17.—(Special).—Prof. A. H. Beadle who has served as superintendent of the Brewer Normal school for negroes here for the past six years, has resigned his position which has been accepted by the American Missionary society of New York, according to information received here today. It is understood that Prof. Beadle has resigned on account of his health. He was granted a leave of absence about two months ago and is now at his home in Alexandria, Va.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., News

MAY 10 1925

Missouri Negro Urged as Head of A. and T. College

Raleigh, May 9.—Dr. N. C. Bruce, now head of a large negro college in Missouri, is being urged by some eminent North Carolinians for the presidency of the Negro Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro, made vacant by the death of the President James B. Dudley. Josephus Daniels is among the prominent men urging the appointment of Bruce, who was formerly a member of the faculty of Shaw University, of Raleigh. He is said to have done much good work in Missouri toward establishing better relations between the races.

W. J. Trent Made President of Livingstone

Salisbury, N. C. (Special)—The Board of Trustees of Livingstone College of this city at its meeting here May 27th, elected Mr. W. J. Trent, secretary of Butler Street Y. M. C. A., of Atlanta, Ga., president to succeed Dr. D. C. Suggs, resigned.

The selection of Mr. Trent came somewhat as a surprise as his name had not been prominently mentioned. He is an alumnus of Livingstone, class of 1905. After leaving Livingstone, he studied at the University of Chicago, receiving his Ph.D., there. He was born in Ashville, N.C. After graduating from Chicago, he became Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Ashville, which was donated by Geo. W. Vanderbilt. For a number of years Mr. Trent edited the Ashville Citizen.

Dr. Suggs has been president of Livingstone for eight years. His resignation was tendered last winter to take effect with commencement of this year.

Greensboro, N. C., News

MAY 31 1925

W. J. TRENT NEW HEAD LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

Will Succeed D. C. Sugg As President of Negro Institution—School Finals.

GEORGE KLUTTZ IS DEAD

(Special to Daily News.)

Salisbury, May 30.—Prof. W. J. Trent, of Atlanta, Ga., has been elected president of Livingstone college, negro institution of Salisbury, and will take up his new work June 1. He succeeds Dr. D. D. C. Suggs who recently resigned. Professor Trent graduated from Livingstone about 25 years ago. For some time he has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work and is at present secretary of the Y in Atlanta. His selection was made by the bishops of the A. M. E. Zion church who have been here this week attending the commencement exercises of Livingstone.

George Adam Kluttz, aged 45, of the Union church neighborhood, died at a Salisbury hospital. The funeral was conducted from Union church. Mr. Kluttz was survived by the widow and one son, Samuel Kluttz, and one daughter, Annie Elizabeth Kluttz. Also one brother, David Kluttz, of Rowan, and three sisters, Mrs. F. V. Sherer, of Petersburg, Va., Mrs. J. B Kerns and Mrs. J. H. Butner, the last two of Rowan county.

Martin Gill, 88 years old and a native of Ireland, died at the home of his son, Thomas H. Gill, this city. The body will be taken to Boston Mass., for interment. Mr. Gill had lived in Boston since he was a small boy coming to Salisbury a year ago to make his home with his son.

Livingstone College Trustees Name W. J. Trent As President

Salisbury, N. C.—William J. Trent, secretary of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga., has been elected as president of Livingstone college to succeed President D. C. Suggs, resigned.

New York Age 6-13-25

President-elect Trent is an alumnus of Livingstone and took his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. He afterwards entered the Y. M. C. A. work as secretary of the Asheville, N. C., branch, and was the founder and editor of the Asheville Guide, a weekly publication.

President Suggs has served for eight years, and his resignation took effect at the 1925 commencement. The board of trustees elected his successor on May 27, and he takes charge at once.

ELECT DEAN BLUFORD HEAD OF NORTH CAROLINA A. & T.

Greensboro, N. C., June 26.—The board of trustees of the A. and T. college, in annual session at the college on June 20, unanimously elected Prof. C. D. Bluford dean of the institution and president.

Prof. Bluford has for [illegible] years been connected with the college. He came to the institution as instructor in English and psychology and six years ago was made dean of the college, which position he held until the death of the late President Dudley, in April of this year, when he was appointed acting president.

Prof. Bluford is a native of Virginia, where he received his early training. He is a graduate of the Virginia Union university and Howard university, with the degrees of A. B. and B. Pd. from these institutions, resuectively. He has also done post-graduate work at Columbia university. He also had teaching experience before coming to A. & T., which experience included service as professor of English at the Kentucky Normal and Industrial institute, Frankfort, Ky.; and at the A. & M. college of Alabama, where he was also dean.

Prof. Bluford has been actively connected with the work of administration for the past few years, when the late President Dudley shifted much of the actual responsibility to his shoulders. He was highly recommended and greatly praised by Prof. Noble, chairman of the board of trustees and dean of the school of education of the University of North Carolina.

The A. & T. summer school opened on June 15 with an enrollment of 350 teachers. The summer school will continue six weeks through July 25.

Education — 1925 South Carolina.

Colleges, - Change of heads.

BREWER WILL HAVE A NEGRO FACULTY

All Colored Teachers for First Time Since Organized in 1869

(Contributed)

Brewer Normal school, which was established and organized here in 1869 by the American Missionary Association for the education of Negroes, will open next month for the first time with an entire faculty of Negro teachers and with a colored man as the principal, W. H. Hilyard, who has been with the school for five years, has been elected head of the school and is having the whole plant, which contains nine buildings and 17 acres of land, put in first class repairs for the opening of the school next month.

For years the school has accommodated pupils from the first grade through high school. Since the change in administration the first seven grades have been discontinued with the exception of an ungraded class and the work will be done only in the high school with the aim of making the school an accredited high school of a superior type and the only one of its kind for Negroes in the Piedmont section of the state. Courses are offered now in manual arts, domestic science, science agriculture, blacksmithing, nurse training, and other academic subjects suitable to the practical needs of Negro students and Negro life. The white people of Greenwood, city and county, seem to think much of the work of this school and look to it, under the management of Prof. Hilyard, to give to the county some useful citizens. They have organized evening classes for servants who hold jobs with white people. The courses will be given in household arts and home economics and so arranged that those taking the courses may come in after working hours.

The School Commissioners of the Greenwood School district are cooperating with the American Missionary Association and will send to the high school at Brewer Normal all of the pupils in the Negro schools of the city above the seventh grade. The school is fully equipped to do first class work and a faculty of some of the best trained teachers have been employed.

Professor Hilyard is an experienced school man and the fact that he was reared in Florida he understands Southern sentiment and tradition. Coupled with his experience the Negro educator has attended some of the best schools in the country for Negroes and is fully prepared to carry on the work assigned to him. Brewer Normal school, under its new management, will be of untold service to the Negroes of Greenwood county and will receive the support and approval of the white people.

AUG 15 1925

Education — 1925.

Tennessee.

Colleges. — Change of Heads.

Rev. Sutton Griggs Made President of Seminary

Memphis, Tenn., May 8.—Rev. Sutton E. Griggs, noted author and religious leader of this city, has returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he went to assume his duties as president of the National Baptist Theological seminary, recently organized as a connection to Roger Williams university. Dr. Griggs was unanimously selected by the board of directors of the new seminary.

While in Nashville Dr. Griggs spoke at the A. & I. State Normal college and Fisk and Roger Williams universities, and made a study of the existing social conditions in the capital city.

Defender 5-9-25

DR. F. A. M'KENZIE GONE

FORMER PRESIDENT OF FISK UNIVERSITY SAYS GOOD BYE

Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie, former President of Fisk University, bade goodbye to Nashville and to the Institution and friends last week. The daily papers stated that he was taking up his residence for the time being in Columbus, Ohio.

Nashville Globe 5-22-25

Dr. McKenzie's sojourn to this city has been in connection with educational work, and his going excited comment pro and con, but now that he has resigned, the Nashville people are saying that Nashville will go back to normalcy around Fisk and that there was no personality or bitterness put into the situation or controversy Immediately upon the departure of Dr. McKenzie, as stated by the daily papers, it was also annouced that Mr. Paul Cravath, attorney from New York and chairman of the Board, whose father was the founder of Fisk University, accompanied by Mr Hollinsworth Wood, Vice Chairman, also from New York, were scheduled to be in Nashville last Sunday and that they would no doubt, look after the policy and arrange plans for the commencement exercises and for the future of the University that has helped to make Nashville known throughout the world in educational circles.

CHICAGO DOCTOR NOW HEADS ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY

Dr. Lee Henry Harlan, 3301 State street, has been chosen President of Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tennessee, by a vote of the directors.

Chicago Defender 5-9-25

Dr. Harlan was graduated from Roger Williams University in 1903. He taught school in Mississippi for two years, and later came to Chicago where he attended Loyola Medical College, being graduated from that institution in 1910. Since then he has been practicing medicine in this city.

Chicago Whip 5-9-25

Education-1925
Commencements.

Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS
MAY 28 1925

27 Negroes Are To Be Graduated From Talladega College

TALLADEGA, Ala., May 28.—Special.—Closing exercises of Talladega College, the largest college for negroes in Alabama, will begin Friday night with the annual program of the literary societies. Saturday will be given over to the farmers of the county. Addresses will be given by Mr. McElderry and others who are interested in the colored farmers of the state.

Saturday night the annual concert of the musical department will be given.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday morning by President F. A. Sumner. The college is making arrangements for many visitors then. It is expected that at least 300 Birmingham folk will be here.

Commencement exercises will continue through Wednesday.

The enrollment this year is larger than ever before and there have been improvements made in the plant. A new gymnasium was completed early in the year, and the contract has been let for a new elementary school building which will also house the department of education. It is expected that this building will be ready for occupancy when school opens in September.

The final subscriptions on the $100,000 science hall are rapidly coming in so that work on this buildng will be begun this summer. This will make Talladega the largest college for negroes in the South, it is said.

Graduates of the school are filling positions as teachers in many of the schools of the state. In Birmingham alone there are over 15. Birmingham also is well represented in the graduating class of this year. Eight of the 20 graduating from the high school department are from Birmingham, as are four of the 23 college graduates.

Education - 1925

Commencements.

Georgia.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

MAY 28 1925

NEGRO COLLEGE TO GRADUATE 13

Central City Institution to Hold Exercises Tonight

The graduating exercises of Central City College will take place tonight of the First Baptist Church for negroes, corner of Cotton Avenue and New Street. The exercises will begin at 8 p.m. Dr. J. H. Gadson, president of the institution, yesterday extended an invitation to both white and negro friends of the college, to attend.

The graduates are Theological department, Rev. H. A. A. Jones and Rev. W. W. Wetherspoon; academic department, Crone F. Aaron, Mattie L. Adams, Minnie B. Borders, Ashley J. Harrell, Albyrta L. Harris, Rochelle H. Jones, Leola V. Johnson, Pauline E. Miles, Eula M. Pate, Imogene V. Wilson and Edgar L. Wilson.

From the college yesterday came a note of thanks to friends, both white and negroes, for their co-operation and financial aid during the school year.

Gadson Thanks Helpers

"In return for this assistance," said Dr. Gadson, "we are about to give to the people of Georgia thirteen young men and young women who are much better prepared to serve their country, their race and their God."

During the term electric lights have been installed at the college, city water has been put in, school desks added; a new two-story frame building used as a dining room, kitchen and domestic science department, a large five-room barn, a saw-mill to cut the wood that is used; a gasoline engine, a number of books, hymn books, Bibles, cooking utensils and dining room necessities, $460 worth of maps and charts, two sanitary toilets, a cow and calf and other livestock have been provided with good pastures and lots of equipment.

The principal of the college stated that the institution needs $5,000 for a boys' dormitory, an equal amount for a girls' dormitory; $1,000 for a laundry; $1,500 for a cottage for the President; $1,500 for a cottage for the deacon; a good double range; a new or second hand truck and a Ford car, $15,000 with which to meet outstanding debts, and 200 new students.

Education - 1925.
Commencements.

North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

MAY 17 1925

SMITH GIVES 59 DIPLOMAS

Finals of Negro University Here Will Start May 29 and End June 3

The Jonhson C. Smith University for negro students will open its commencement exercises beginning Friday evening, May 29, and hold the final program of the year, Wednesday morning, June 3. There are 59 members of the graduating classes, 42 in the high school, 16 in the college and one in the theological seminary.

The complete commencement program, as announced by Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of the university, follows:

Friday, May 29: 8:30 P. M., High school exercises with the annual address delivered by John E. Smith of Washington, D. C., in the Federal Bureau of Printing and a trustee of the college.

Sunday, May 31: 3:30 P. M: Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Dr. W. R. Craig, of Latrobe, Pa.

Monday, June 1, 10 A. M: Meeting of the Alumni association at the Y. M. C. A.

Tuesday, June 2, 10:30 A. M: Class Day exercise.

2 P. M: Annual meeting of the boar dof trustees at the library.

8:30 P. M: Annual address to the Alumni association by Rev. Dr. J. L. Hollowell, of Statesville.

Wednesday, June 3, 10:30 A. M: Commencement exercises, comprising three student addresses, two colleges and one theological; presenting of diplomas, announcement of degrees, and address by Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell, of New York City, member of the Board of Trustees.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

Afred A. Adjahoe, of Quittah Gold Coast, West Africa, will be graduated from the theological seminary. In the college the graduates will be Millard F. Adams, of Travelers Rest, S. C; Monitor G. Bullock, of Danville, Va; Ellis E. Gregg, of Sumter, S. C; Matthew J. Green, Portsmouth, Va; George O. Gordon, Cave Springs, Ga; Curley Gore, Hickory; Ruel D. Lester, Hawkinsville, Ga; Rufus P. Perry, Brunswick, Ga; Sanders N. Russell, Charlotte; John P. Sartor, Carlisle, S. C; Talmadge C. Tillman, and Gonzola D. Tillman, Lancaster, S. C; John T. Turner, Chicago, Ill; Orlando L. Westbrook, Hot Springs, Ark; William K. Williams, Charlotte; Aaron A. Womack, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members of the high school senior class are William J. Brown, William Davidson, Robert Foster, Thomas M. Harris, Jr., William L. Love, Scott B. McKnight, L. J. Miller, Drayton A. Oglesby and Hannibal B. Perry, of Charlotte; Oscar L. Byers, of Mooresville; V. Henry Chavis, Wadesboro; Benjamin J. Chisholm, St. Helena Island, S. C; Edwin W. Clark, Camden, N. J; Robert L. Crater, Pine Bluff, Ark; Paul E. Davis, Ocmulgee, Okla; Paul R. Dusenbury, Asheville: Timothy Foulkes, Greensboro; Shepherd Gossette, Union, S. C; Scotland Harris, Charleston, S. C; Clarence Hicks, Oxford; Emmett Malley Laurinburg; John F. Majors, Roanoke, Va; Clarence E. Marshall, Herbert I. Powe and Henry L. Marshall, of Cheraw, S. C; George E. Massey, Monroe; John McKee, Statesville; Francis B. McKoy, McFarlane, S. C; Alfred G. Mills, New Bern; Elijah Parrette, Union Point, Ga; Harmon H. Perry, Fayetteville; Ralph Hicks and Virgil Tate, Knoxville, Tenn; James Scipio, Chadbourne; James S. Smith Dayton, Ohio; Leon Steele, Mocksville; John H. Whiteman and George Williams, Wilmington; La Salle Williams, Seneca, S. C; John T. Wilson, Washington, D. C; Frank Young and James Young, Wake Forest.

JUNIOR MEDAL CONTEST.

The juniors who will participate in the contest June 1 for the alumni medal will be David P. Allen and George L. Allen, of Lumberton; Eugene A. Armstrong, of Fayetteville; Judge W. Graham, of Huntersville; James O. Harris, of Newell and Samuel C. Johnson, of York, S. C.

Officers of the university board are Rev. Dr. R. P. Wyche, of Charlotte, president; Rev. Dr. John M Gaston, of Pittsburgh, Pa; treasurer, and John E. Smith, of Washington, D. C., secretary.

Members of the Board of Trustees whose terms will expire June 1, are George L. Dayton, of Minneapolis, Minn; Dr. Wyche, Rev Dr. G. C. Shaw, of Oxford; L. P. Berry, of Hickson, Tenn and John E. Smith. Those whose terms will expire the following year are Rev Dr. Daniel Russell, of New York City; Rev. Dr. S. J. Fisher, of Pittsburgh; Rev. Dr. C. M. Young, of Irmo, S. C; Rev. G. S. Leeper of Kings Mountain, and R. W. Williamson, of New Berne, June 1, 1928, the terms will expire of John S. Marquis, of Chester, S. C; Rev. Dr. John M. Gaston, W. A. Boothe Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, ar Alexander Murdock, of Pittsburg

Education—1925

Commencements.

Pennsylvania.

Lincoln University Graduates 43 Degree Men On Tuesday

Lincoln, Pa.—Lincoln University will graduate 43 students Tuesday, June 9th. Exercises will be held in Livingston Hall.

Dean Edward McClenahan, of Princeton University, will make the address. Pierre S. Dupont, of Wilmington, will lay the cornerstone of the new science hall. Emory A. Burch, Arkansas, will deliver the Salutory; Earl W. Turner, the oration and Edward R. Archer, Va., valedictory.

American 6-6-25 Baltimore, Md.

Tuesday morning will be the Junior orator contest and the meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Monday is class day and in the afternoon alumni memorial services in honor of the late John B. Randall, president of the University and Dr. George E. Cannon, president of the alumni.

Speakers for this occasion include the Rev. Joseph W. Holley, Albany, Ga.; Charles W. M. Williams, Boston.; R. B. McRary, Baltimore; Dr. Benj. B. Jeffries, Steelton; the Rev. John T. Colbert, Baltimore, and Cornelius W. McDougall, New York.

Members of the graduating class include:

Graduating class as follows:

William Milton Adams, Danville, Ky.
Edward Randolph Archer, Norfolk.
Emory Alden Birch, Little Rock.
Claudius C. Brown, Holly Hill, S. C.
Eugene Golden Burgess, Philadelphia.
Earl Ulysses Byrd, Oklahoma City.
Franz Alfred Byrd, Jersey City.

William Lawrence Colden, Norfolk.
Byrd Dewey Crudup, Cambridge.
Theodore B. David, Indianapolis.
David Lee Dorrough, Blackstock, S. C.
Henry Augustus Edwin, Georgetown, British Guiana.
Sea Harious Ferguson, Brownsville, Ky.
William McKinley Frazier, Ford City, Pennsylvania.
John Chauncey Smith Fridia, Waco, Texas.
Juttee Tallaferro Garth, LaFollette, Tennessee.
Pleasant Leonidas Hailey, Danville, Va.
William Willis Harris, Jersey City.
Louis Loraine Hlil, Winston-Salem.
Alfred Clifford Hilton, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.
George Hoffman, Somerville, N. J.
Harold Marion Holmes, Greensboro, North Carolina.
Maurice Walker Howard, Jersey City.
Philip Grant Jefferson, Baltimore.
Robert Kenneth Jones, Frankfort, Ky.
Asia Franklin Lomax, Jonesville, N. C.
William Thurman Mercer, Norfolk.
William Perry Muldrow, Charlotte, North Carolina.
Thomas Jefferson Murray, Tuskegee Institute.
Arthur Leonard Polk, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Rudolph Gaston Scott, Pleasantville, New Jersey.
James Blanton Simmons, Cleveland.
Graves Clifton Simpson, Lexington, Ky.
Nathaniel Cornelius Spencer, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Balcom Shaw Taylor, Danville, Va.
Claude Cynard Tedford, Dallas.
Earl Wellington Turner, Baltimore.
Fred Linwood Ward, Farmville, Va.
Hiram Goldsmith Webber, Dilmington, North Carolina.
Ellis D. Whedbee, Jr., Louisville, Ky.
Charles Theodosius Woodland, Baltimore.
Clarence Edward Woods, Orange, N. J.

Education - 1925
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Texas.

SIXTY-FOUR GIVEN DEGREES MONDAY AT STATE SCHOOL

(By DOC DIPPY.)

Prairie View College.—It was a happy moment in the lives of 64 young people here Monday, when they were given their various degrees at the state institution of learning. Of this number 16 were graduates from the nurse training school, 26 B. S. in Education, 9 B. S. in Agriculture, 7 B. S. in Home Economics and 4 B. S. in Mechanical Art.

Houston Chronicle 5-30-25

In reviewing the work of this school during his administration, Principal J. G. Osborne stated that when the curriculum was changed and additional courses added thereto, many were dubious and that the first college class number only 5 as compared with 48 this year.

The Prairie View College enrollment during the 24-25 session was 1087, according to Dr. Osborne, with between 200 and 500 being denied admittance due to lack of dormitory and classroom facilities. The high school course has been discontinued and hereafter the school will maintain a junior and senior college, giving associate degrees for completion of prescribed course in Junior college and regular degrees from senior college. The summer school and normal will open Tuesday, June 9, the latter being operated only for those who have already done certain credits in summer normal course of study in the state.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of departments of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., who spoke on "Education and the Race Problem." Being foremost statistician of the race in the world and one of the foremost of all races along this line, Mr. Work showed, by citing statistics, what tremendous part education has played in helping to solve the so-called race problem in America.

So important has the Negro question become in America, said the speaker, that more than 150 books have been written upon this subject in the last few years, 22 of which deal with race relations.

Among other things Prof. Work said:

"Closely related to the influence of education on race relations, is the significant and important fact that the Negro has kept in touch with the best culture of the nation. This has been a most important factor in helping to make him a real part of the body politic. The experiences with world war conditions, proved that he has become an asset and not a liability to the nation. It has been mainly through co-operation in education that the Negro has kept in contact with the best culture of the nation. You already know how during the days of slavery, through the house servant and mechanic, through the free Negro class and in other ways, the Negro group was in contact with the best culture of the South. Since emancipation, through northern education the Negro as a group has been in touch with the best culture and traditions of the North. From this standpoint it was a distinct advantage that Negro education was for so long a period of time and to such a large extent in the hands of northern people. On the other hand it is to be noted that through the public schools and through the work of educational funds and in other ways, the Negro has maintained contact with the best culture of the South. The ideals and aspirations of the race have been greatly influenced by this contact with the culture of the North and the culture of the South. This contact has had a great deal to do with the progress which the group has made."

EDUCATION-1925
Common Schools,
Condition of.

Education:- 1925

Common Schools, Condition of.

See Also: Education, Discussion of

Education — 1925

Common Schools, Conditions of.

Alabama

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS CLEARLY OUTLINED IN SHADED MAP

KENT, O., Feb. 21.—What is the most important thing in the world? What would you say? Steam, electricity, coal, wheat, money?

"A leaf," was the answer of Congressman Martin L. Davey, of the Davey Tree Expert company, in an address here in which he pointed out the immense benefit of trees to mankind and emphasized the value of the new science of tree surgery in saving the individual trees of America for long lives of genuine service.

"The leaf," said Congressman Davey is the one and only link between the organic and the inorganic worlds. Man can assimilate only two minerals, water and salt, and these only in limited quantities. The leaf is responsible for everything else we eat and most of the things we wear. Without leaves—and a blade of grass is a leaf—we would have no meat, no vegetables, no wool, no cotton, no food, no clothing.

"As the lungs and stomach of a tree, the leaf is a chemical laboratory in miniature. It breathes in the air, absorbing the carbon dioxide and throwing off the oxygen for the sustenance of animal life. To the leaf comes the food drawn from the soil by the roots and the leaf digests it as the human stomach digests meat and potatoes. Then the digested food is sent back down through the inner cells of the bark, building as it goes, depositing the material out of which the structure of the tree is created.

"So in the physiology of trees, the leaf transforms dead inorganic mineral elements into organic, living cells which become in the various processes of subtle evolution, the food and clothing of all mankind. So God who created the world and the life that inhabits it, has made the leaf an instrumentality to maintain that life. The leaf is, without exception, the most important thing in all the world."

Wife Of Millionaire Indian Who Cannot Read Or Write Brings Huge Suit For Him

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Jackson Barnett, a Creek indian, from Oklahoma, who now lives in West Los Angeles, Cal., began suit in federal court today to recover a $550,000 trust fund, plus $20,000 annual interest, as part of his share of rents, profits and royalties on Oklahoma oil lands which hte five nations of the Creeks leased to H. U. Bartlett in 1922.

Jackson Barnett is the Creek Indian about whose estate revolved mainly the hearing before a house sub-committee which recently exonerated Charles H. Burke, commissioner of Indian affairs, of charges of maladministration of Indian matters in Oklahoma.

Barnett, aged and uneducated, is reputed to be worth well over $1,000,000, the income from land which he drew when the government divided the Creek lands in eastern Oklahoma and gave a part to each member of the tribe.

Barnett's land was rocky and uninviting and for years he lived in his run down shanty, sleeping on the floor and cooking his meals alone, usually over an open fire in the barren back yard of his crude home.

Then oil was found on his allotment. Overnight he was wealthy. Riches poured in on him but he continued to live in the old cabin and to conform to his previous habits.

In 1920 Barnett dropped from sight overnight and appeared the next morning at Coffeyville, Kansas, as the husband of Mrs. Anna Lowe. Investigation by Carl J. O'Hornett, of Henryetta, Jackson's guardian, revealed that Mrs. Lowe had taken the old Indian to Coffeyville in a motor car and that the ceremony was performed there.

At once Barnett forsook his ways of living. His wife cast about for a more modern home, purchasing one at Muskogee, where she and Barnett took up their residence.

Soon after the marriage Barnett divided what was said to be the major part of his estate between his wife and Bacone college, an Indian institution at Muskogee. Each was to receive $550,000. This settlement constituted one of the chief elements in the charges against the Indian department recently heard by the house investigators. Barnett and his wife are now living near Los Angeles.

Defendants are the Equitable Trust company, of this city; the American Baptist Home Mission Society, Elmer S. Vailey, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, the Security Trust and Savings bank of New York; Hubert Work, as secretary of the interior, and Charles H. Burke, as commissioner of Indian affairs.

Because he cannot read or write, Barnett's wife has brought the suit for him. It is alleged that Barnett's share of the oil land contract was $1,500,000. Of this sum, it is alleged, the department of the interior invested $1,100,000 in liberty bonds to be held for Barnett.

In December, 1922, says the complaint, Barnett deeded $550,000 of this fund of liberty bonds to his wife and in accordance with her wish the department paid the sum to the Baptist Mission society. The society deposited the $550,000 with the Equitable Trust company, under a stipulation that the Indian was to receive from the fund an annual income of $20,000 for life, the income to be paid through the superintendent of the five Creek tribes, who also is the government Indian agent.

Now, according to the plaintiff, the trust company refuses to pay the income or to relinquish the trust fund. Its officials, it is complained, base their refusal on the claim of Bailey that he was appointed Barnett's guardian in the county court at Okmulgee, and has not since been disqualified or discharged from the guardianship. Another ground for refusal, it is said, is that Carl J. O'Hornett, of Okmulgee, also is a guardian of Barnett's, having been appointed in 1912.

The Indian asks the court to give the Equitable Trust company absolute legal title to the $550,000 and accumulated interest, and to order the company to perform the alleged agreement, to render Barnett an accounting, and to surrender to him both the income from the trust, and the original fund also.

LaFayette, Ala.

New Colored School

Mr. Editor of the LaFayette Sun:

Please allow me space in your paper to say a word about the Sweet Home colored school.

We are going to build a Consolidated Industrial High school. Our white friends have given us the five acres of land required and several hundred dollars on our campaign.

The white man of the South and is the colored man's best friend. He has done so much to help us solve our many perplexing problems in the past, and we feel very grateful toward them for what they have done for us and we are confident of the fact that they are going to do more in the future. We are going to remain in the sunny South, where God has in store for us great blessings. The South is the best place for the colored man. Coming back to what I wanted to say we are going to build a school, not for the man with the standing collar and the stiff bosom shirt, but we mean to teach the boys and girls how to work and how to become good citizens of this country.

The first Saturday in May there will be a big rally and barbecue and everybody is invited to be present. The state agent will be the principal speaker for better educational facilities everywhere.

Walter B. Martin,
Teacher Sweet Home School,
Five Points, Ala.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald 3-2-

INSPECT NEGRO SCHOOLS

British Educators Get Pointers For Work In Africa

(State Capital Bureau.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 28.—Methods used in the operation of negro schools in Alabama will be carried to Africa by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dougall, British educators, who were visitors to the Capital City today and inspected the State Normal school for negroes here and rural schools for negroes in Montgomery county. They were accompanied by Professor J. S. Lambert of the state department of education and T. L. Head, assistant county superintendent of education of Montgomery county. They expect to enter educational work in Africa within a few months.

PRESIDENT A. E. A. SAYS OUR SCHOOL OUTLOOK IS DARK

To the People of Alabama:

The schools of Alabama have come to the end of the scholastic year. By the first week of June all grade schools, secondary schools, and colleges will have ended their regular terms. It is timely, therefore, that a statement of certain features of the school year be brought to the attention of the people of Alabama. The schools are closing only to be re-opened in September. What shall we expect for our boys and girls next session as regards educational opporunities?

In some respects the session of 1924-1925 has been good. Doubtless every county, even the most backward one, has its "high points" some outstanding school, some creditable class room achievement, some torch-bearing teacher. A few counties, particularly as compared with others, have accomplished work uniformly good. A majority of the cities and towns have done work that is of the usual type, which is to pronounce it fairly satisfactory. People have evidenced a genuine interest in schools, manifesting this interest at the polls favorably for education in many cases. In fact this is the most helpful, the most encouraging feature of the year—a rift in the clouds that at this time spread over Alabama's educational sky.

From a report of 99 elections dealing with school taxation, 91 such levies were approved and eight defeated by the voters. A greater part of the property of the state is taxed to the constitutional limit for school purposes. The levying of the school millage taxes in Montgomery county, Calhoun county, and Chambers county, and the bond issues in Fairfield and Dothan recently—all by big majorities—indicate the trend of public sentiment for better conditions.

But the actual and at present the possible school situations in Alabama as a state are bad. Existing limitations relating to school revenue must be removed before necessary relief can be expected. The clouds are wide flung. The sunshine happily noted and gratefully welcomed comes through only a rift after all.

Uneasiness is felt because our needs for schools far overreach our money ability to supply these needs. As has been pointed out from time to time, the per capita state appropriation for school is less now than it was two years ago. In 1922-1923 each child received $4.59; this year each child has received $4.36, a loss of 23 cents per pupil. In the meantime school expenses have advanced about equally with expenses in other lines of business, and the number of children to be provided for has steadily increased. This condition has forced building programs at a time inopportune and undesired.

The lack of revenue so far has been most acutely felt in the shortening of the school term. Sessions shortened or prolonged by resort to tuition charges are not infrequent happenings in some of the counties of Alabama. For example, it is known that in Cullman county 25 districts have this year been forced to charge tuition to extend the term ranging from one week to four months. But this session even our wealthiest counties have felt the biting edge of school poverty.

Jefferson, our richest county, recently was forced to close 26 county schools five weeks before the scheduled end of the school year. A majority of these schools have re-opened classes by way of the tuition door, which is not the door America meant to have its children enter school. Montgomery county has already been forced to borrow heavily on next year's resources in order to keep her schools going without interruption—a practice already questioned in some quarters. Mobile county will be forced to borrow $135,000 for the same purpose.

Dowling's Account of Situation

The following summary of conditions at the present time was recently compiled by Acting Secretary H. G. Dowling of the Alabama Education Association:

"Of 123 school officials reporting existing conditions in their schools, 76 report reductions of some kind in school facilities for the current year; 44 indicate that "they have held their own"; and three (Hartselle City Schools, Troy City Schools and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company Schools) report no reductions and an actual improvement in one particular.

"Thirty-eight counties out of 46 reporting showed less in some particular of school efficiency, and the other eight stated that they 'had held their own' for this year; 25 cities out of 42 reporting showed reductions in some item of school efficiency, with 14 of the remainder 'holding' on.

"Eliminations of subjects of departments were reported by eight school officials; elimination of supervisors by seven; cuts in school terms vary from a few days to three months were reported by 24 counties and one city; teachers' salaries were reduced in 15 county systems; one town and two individual high schools; night schools were eliminated in five counties and one cotton mill school; school trucks were discontinued in nine counties; expenditures for equipment were reduced in twelve counties, six cities and five individual schools of these reporting; building operations were stopped or curtailed in 17 counties and two cities reporting. The pupil-teacher load has increased according to 44 of these reports; 16 officials have reduced the number of teachers; 26 reports show that the number of recitations per teacher have increased.

"All these reductions for reasons of economy might be entirely praiseworthy if it were not for the fact that they were made as deductions from school facilities already far below recognized standards. Beginning at a time when the state's ranking is already perilously near the bottom of the list, of states in most particulars of school effectiveness, such a back-set is a calamity easily recognized by thinking citizens. The conditions can hardly be blamed to faulty business sense or improper handling of funds unless the ability and honor of representative citizens selected on school boards in all parts of the state is impugned, and unless the money per pupil furnished in comparison with that of counties and cities of other states of the union is to be disregarded. According to national statistics the per capita expenditure for education is less than half of the amount spent in the 'average' state. We are trying to have modern schools and are feeling the effect."

Such are the conditions in our schools as they close in June, 1925. What will they be in September, 1925, when hundreds of additional children will come to the teachers for seats? What will the teachers do with 30 seats and 40 children? How will she compress into one year's work the session that lies ahead and the incompleted work of the year '24-25? And what assurance have we that the new year that opens in September will, in turn, be shortened, and another arc of the "vicious circle" of clipped school opportunities be thus described?

The outlook is discomforting, discouraging dark. Alabama's people are the watchmen of her children, and as the darkness deepens, we turn to you, our people, and ask, "Watchmen, what of the night?"

FRANK L. GROVE,
President Alabama Education Association.

CITY SCHOOL COST COMPARATIVELY LOW EXAMINATION SHOWS

Examiner Gumpf Completes Five Year Audit Which Reveals Average Annual Per Capita Cost $29.40

LOCAL BOARD SUPT. HARRISON

Expended Over Period $1,646,945: Salaries Average Monthly $129.56

Cost of operating the city schools of Montgomery for the five year period July 1, 1920-July 1, 1925, was $1,646,945.65, according to a five-year audit of the accounts of the city school system just completed by Carl Gumpf, expert accountant, and furnished to members of the school board by Mayor W. A. Gunter, Jr.

The per capita cost of each child per year in the Montgomery schools on the basis of net enrollment to total expenditures for a five-year average is found by the accountant to be $29.40. After calling attention to the high standard maintained in the Montgomery schools, the accountant points out that Montgomery's per capita cost is lower than that for cities of similar size. He uses the comparison to call attention to the efficient handling by the city board of education of the school funds of the city and of the efficient direction of the school affairs by Superintendent Harrison and his assistants. Discussing this phase of his findings, Mr. Gumpf says in his report:

"This coordination of harmonized and intelligently directed effort on the part of the school board, the superintendent and the faculty affords the student body of Montgomery, Ala., a superior quality of instruction and at a per capita cost substantially lower than that of any city of similar size reporting to the bureau of education of the United States, so far as I am able to obtain a record."

The report of the accountant points out the great need for additional high school facilities. He finds that at Sidney Lanier in the last term there were 1,135 pupils. He estimates that there will be an approximate enrollment of 1,250 pupils at Sidney Lanier in the coming term.

The accountant reports that the books and records are kept with accuracy. He commends the superintendent and clerk who have charge of the records for their economy in incurring and efficiency in recording expenses and other items of school operation and maintenance.

The report of the accountant discloses that during the five-year period for which the audit was made the Montgomery city schools received from the state and county a total of $519,113.62, or an average of $103,822.72 per year. The city of Montgomery has given out of its general fund for school operation and interest on school bonds during the five years, a total of $472,221.93, or an average of $94,444.39 per year. He states that the city will pay during the coming year in bond interest on account of public schools, $46,075, which is the annual interest charge on $925,000 bonds outstanding. $875,000 of which were unmatured and $50,000 have been refunded by a new issue.

Mr. Gumpf reports that the three mill tax has only been in effect the past three years during which time $265,203.39 has been collected, making an average of $88,734.46. Mr. Gumpf reports the total receipts for the five-year period exclusive of loans, are $1,123,063.66, making a yearly average of $224,612.73. The yearly average since the three mill tax is $255,124.70.

It is found that salaries of all kinds during the five-year period amount to $1,112,336.24, a yearly average of $222,467.25. The average monthly salary paid to white teachers for the five years is $129.56 for the average school year of 9.1 months and $98.25 per month for a calendar year of 12 months. The average monthly salary of colored teachers for the cshool year is $57.56 and for a calendar year $43.67.

The audit of the accountant shows that the average heating bill in the Montgomery schools for the five years was $4,368.99, which is at an average cost of $6.60 per ton of coal delivered to the schools. "This," says the report, "is a low cost for the quality of coal used." It is found that the light and power bill of the schools average $1.228.23 annually.

The accountant finds that the total receipts of the schools for the five-year period was $1,646,851. He finds that the total capital expenditures from all funds for the five-year period was $560,570.32. Of this amount $366,798.47 represents expenditures for buildings.

The report shows that from October, 1922, until July 1, 1925, there have been bonds sold, par value of which is $600,000, the net proceeds of the same amounting to $590,000. It is shown that there has been disbursed from this sum, including accrued interest, etc., a total of $602,693.50. The accountant reports that the deeds to property have been properly recorded with abstracts of title.

Mr. Gumpf attaches an exhibit to his report showing the per capita cost of educating children in the various grades in the city. Using the average daily attendance basis he finds the per capita at Sidney Lanier $66.21. This is on operating costs only. In the elementary schools the per capita was found to be $43.34. For all white pupils the per capita was $49.66 and for all colored pupils the per capita was $16.30.

Copies of the report of Accountant Gumpf were furnished to L. C. Cardinal, president of the city board of education, and to Associates Leopold Strauss, J. M. Garrett, Tyler Goodwyn, and L. Warren Tyson and also to Mayor W. A. Gunter, Jr., and Superintendent W. R. Harrison. The report is brimful of interesting statistics relative to Montgomery's school system and testifies to the honesty, courage and vision of all who have had to do with the system. It is one of the most complete audits ever made of the affairs of the city schools.

Education - 1925

Common Schools Condition of

Alabama

INCREASED SCHOOL REVENUE NEEDED SAYS ABERCROMBIE

Declares State Attempting to Purchase "Dollar's Worth of Education For Thirty-Three and Third Cents"

TEACHING PERSONNEL IS GREATLY STRENGTHENED

Institutions Throughout State Taxed to Capacity; Equipment Inadequate

Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, in an article contributed to the September issue of the Alabama School Jorunal committee of the Alabama Educational association, stresses the importance of education to the prosperity of the state. He praises the loyalty and patriotic service of Alabama school teachers, but declares there is nothing like equality of educational opportunities in Alabama, and that great improvements must be made before there will be such equality of opportunity.

In order that needed improvements may be made, it will be necessary for school revenues to be greatly increased, he says, and adding that Alabama's present expenditures for educational purposes are only one-third of the national average, he states: "We are endeavoring to purchase a dollar's worth of education with thirty-three and a third cents."

The text of the article by Dr. Abercrombie, follows:

"September is here. The vacation period is ended. Another school year lies immediately before us. To all professionally minded teachers this is a time of aspiration, enthusiasm and work; to all true parents, it is a time of love, hope and sacrifice; to teachers, pupils and parents alike it is a time of reunion and cooperative effort. Let us unite in the hope that the coming year will be full of achievements and happiness for all concerned.

"Since the schools were last in session, a majority of the teachers of Alabama have made strenuous efforts toward better preparation for their work. More than eight thousand teachers and prospective teachers have attended summer schools. As a consequence our teaching force has been strengthened, both academically and professionally, and the ensuing year promises to be the most successful in the history of education in Alabama. The teachers, the pupils, the parrons and the people generally are to be congratulated upon the efforts made by Alabama teachers to keep abreast of the times.

Meager Salaries Paid.

"Considering the meagerness of the salaries paid them, the professional spirit prevailing among the teachers of Alabama is most encouraging. Thousands of them have spent the summer in study in teacher-training institutions. As a consequence they are returning to their duties better prepared to render efficient services. The chief beneficiaries, however, will be the hundreds of thousands of children dependent upon them for instruction. This dependence imposes a tremendous responsibility, a responsibility second in importance only to that of parenthood. Our teachers are striving heroically to meet this responsibility.

"While teachers must live physically, economically and socially, and must receive monetary compensations for their labors, their chief compensations are not found in the salaries received but in the nature of the services rendered by them, in the results of their efforts, in the characters and lives of those who come under their guidance. Teaching has to do with the bodies, the minds, the consciences and the achievements of men and women. No more monetary compensation is comparable to the joy which comes from a consciousness of having touched and quickened and ennobled a human life.

Unequal Opportunities.

"We have nothing like equality of educational opportunities in Alabama. Some children go to school four or five months in the year, while others go eight or nine; some attend school in huts, while others study in palaces; some are taught by the least efficient of teachers while others have instructors possessing the highest qualifications; some are provided with the minimum while others enjoy the maximum of facilities for study. Without equality of educational opportunities there can be no equal chance in life.

"Great improvements must be made before equality of educational opportunities are provided for our children. These improvements cannot be made without money. In order to make them it will be necessary for our school revenues to be greatly increased. As a matter of fact, our present expenditures for educational purposes are only one-third of the national average. We are endeavoring to purchase a dollar's worth of education with thirty-three and a third cents. That this is an impossibility should be apparent to all, even to the feeble-minded.

"Students of economics tell us that in natural resources Alabama heads the list of states; that, in her per capita annual income, she stands lowest in that list. If Alabama is the richest of states in natural resources, why is she the poorest of stater in per capita income derived from the development and use of those resources? There can be but one answer, namely, our people do not know how to utilize the resources with which they have been blessed. In other words, our people have not been adequately educated

Low Prosperity Degree.

"Occupying a domain whose economics potentalities are concededly unlimited, Alabamians are credited by students of the subject with having attained the lowest degree of economic prosperity. If this be true it is to be attributed to our economic inefficiency. Economic inefficiency, other things being equal, comes from lack of adequate vocational training. Along with the education of the mind to think the conscience to guide and the will to execute must go a training of the eye to see, the hand to do and the body to endure. For the occupation of the many, no less than for the professions of the few, special training must be provided.

"The world is coming more and more to a realization of the fact that "Knowledge is power." In every walk of life this is true. As a result our educational institutions—elementary, secondary and higher; public, private and denominational—are taxed to utmost capacity. Many of them are overflowing. Our educational equipments are very inadequate. So long as this condition obtains our schools will languish and our children will suffer."

Education - 1925
Common Schools, Condition of

General.

Swainsboro, Ga., Forest Blade

MAY 28 1925

STATE MUST END UNIVERSITY'S TEN YEARS OF STARVATION, DEAN CHARLES M. SNELLING DEMONSTRATES

Approximately $3,500,000 must be provided for the University of Georgia in the next five years if that institution is to continue to function with any degree of efficiency, and if the university is to keep pace, even in a small way, with the progressing and expanding institutions of similar nature located in other states, in the opinion of Dr. Charles M. Snelling Dean of the University.

Dean Snelling pointed out the needs of the university in a recent address delivered before the University Club of Savannah. He summarized these needs using figures compiled by the University budget committee as his basis. He declared that the time for action has come if the University is to live and thrive. He showed what other states, many of them southern states, are doing for their higher institutions of learning, and drew a comparison which showed that Georgia, as a state, is lagging behind woefully in her support of these institutions.

One of the first steps to be taken to improve conditions at the University should be the completion of a survey of the entire university system.

"What I should like to have is a complete survey, made by detached but sympathetic agencies, of the entire University," Dean Snelling declared. "Indeed such a survey is desirable for the whole university system. The results of such a survey, arrived at by collaboration with those of us on the ground, would give a reasonably sure basis of comparison and erect a standard to be aimed at."

Using the minimum figures of the estimate Dean Snelling summarized the monetary needs of the university as follows:

Increase in maintenance for salaries, $102,350; increase in maintenance for supplies and equipment, $71,185; increases for miscellaneous purposes, $120,755; appropriation for buildings, immediate, $500,000; appropriations for buildings after 1926, $2,[illegible],000; total, $3,594,290. The budget committee also recommended an annual increase of 10 per cent in maintenance.

Meets Immediate Need

Dean Snelling declared these figures represented sums required largely for present needs and did not provide for the continued growth of the university. He gave an exhaustive review of the progress made at the university for 19 years under the administration of Chancellor David C. Barrow, and pointed out in particular the rapid growth of the College of Agriculture under the direction of Dr. A. M. Soule. He then recited the growing demands on the university and the constantly increasing number of students.

"The rapid increase in the number of students coupled with the fact that few additions have been made to the faculty, has resulted in a distressing condition of congestion. Lecture room and laboratory space is practically what it was in 1915," Dean Snelling said. "The library, which is the heart of the institution, has had no increase in desks, or office force, or in space, or in equipment. During all these years no money at all has been spent in buildings. In many cases classes are so large that effective teaching is out of the question. In some departments an effort to meet the situation has been by employing student assistants. But it can be well understood that clases entrusted to young people still in college and with no experience will make but questionable progress."

Dean Snelling then cited figures showing the educational progress in other states of the South in the last ten years. He showed an astonishing total of $4,440,000 spent in North Carolina in a building program alone. He showed where the state of Florida in 1925 appropriated $1,374,000 in one year for its university. Tennessee reported an appropriation of $776,000 in 1925 in addition to its $900,000 spent in buildings. Alabama showed a total of $750,000 spent in buildings during this period. Mississippi spent half a million and Georgia spent exactly nothing in building appropriations from 1915 to 1925.

Dean Snelling then went into further details concerning North Carolina's educational progress and showed where that state in four years spent $9,824,000 for permanent improvements in higher education and for maintenance $8,003,000. He pointed out that North Carolina, in this period spent $1,084,000 for permanent improvement to negro institutions and $675,000 for maintenance.

Spent More on Negroes.

North Carolina spent more in its work for negroes alone than the state of Georgia spent on its entire higher educational system for the same period.

"I have dwelt at some length on what North Carolina has done because the history of the development of higher education there shows that the people are not as poor as they some times feel themselves to be and further because it shows what can be done when once a proper will to do is educated," he said.

Dean Snelling uttered the hopeful note that in Georgia all signs now point to an educational awakening.

"Years ago when Walter Page, Doctor McIver, Doctor Alderman and Governor Aycock started the campaign for education in North Carolina the people were hardly less reluctant to embark upon new and ambitious enterprises or impose new taxes upon themselves than are the people of Georgia today," Dean Snelling declared.

"Georgia now, like North Carolina then, is waiting for leadership," Dean Snelling continued. "The secret of North Carolina's progress lies in the men who led the fight, who, putting aside private affairs, gave expression to their love for and faith in North Carolina by preaching the doctrine of progress from one end of the state to the other. In Georgia the signs all favor an educational awakening. At the last session of the legislature a small increase was voted to the maintenance of the University of Georgia. To me the striking thing was that there was no recorded opposition to the item."

Dean Snelling then pointed out the significant fact that there is no longer any rivalry between the higher educational institutions of the state and the denominational institutions. He said all now have as many students as they can handle.

"Enough has come to pass to make us realize that the south lies open to competition from the best brains of the nation," Dean Snelling concluded. "Her progress being assured, what are we going to do in the way of furnishing leaders in the development? If we sit supinely by leadership must pass to other hands. Young men and young women of Georgia must have the opportunities given so freely and so graciously by other sections of the country. Education for the masses and education for leadership. A well rounded and complete system of grammar and high schools. Modern and properly equipped normal schools. A school of Technology amply able to meet the needs of the time and a university [illegible]

WHERE GEORGIA LAGS.

The civil war left a wake of poverty and desolation that necessitated the children of that day going to work instead of to school. The money that ordinarily would have gone to the building of schools had to be used for more pressing needs —the obtaining of food, the building of homes, the reclaiming of farms.

The consequence was that a generation grew up in the south which had few advantages to obtain an education. The schools of that day were scarce and poor.

It was in comparatively recent years that the south awakened to the fact that it was far behind the rest of the nation in the education of its children. Since then some of its states have done some great things toward recovering their lost ground.

The war was particularly hard on Georgia and left her even behind most or all of her sister states in impoverishment and desolation. And in Georgia the schools suffered as in the other states. Despite the facts that the oldest state university in the United States, the oldest chartered women's college in the world, and other notable institutions were located within her borders, education languished in Georgia. Most of her children who went to school at all grew familiar with the old poorly-taught, poorly-equipped log school, with a three months' term. The standards of education fell rapidly, illiteracy increased. The highly intelligent, pure Anglo-Saxon stock of the state, a race that has made great progress through education, grew up too much in ignorance. Georgia, in the days after the war, lagged behind the south as the south lagged behind the nation. Great progress has been made since those old days, speaking comparatively, but Georgia had far to go, and she is still behind her sister states.

A survey made by the Georgia citizens' education movement discloses the appalling fact that Georgia is LAST in the southern states in the amount spent per inhabitant for education. And as the south is still behind the nation, this amounts to saying that she is last in the United States.

Let us look into the figures: Georgia spends, per inhabitant, $5.30 a year; Louisiana spends $12.18, more than twice as much; Florida, $9.52, or nearly twice as much; Virginia, $8.78; North Carolina, $8.17; Tennessee, $6.67; South Carolina, $6.48; Arkansas, $5.95; Alabama, $5.87, and Mississippi, $5.87.

Are we going to let this deplorable condition continue? Or are we going to awaken and catch up with the other states—or, better still, pass them—and give Georgia children the same chance in the world that others have!

These are vital questions. The legislature meets shortly. It will not meet again in regular session until the summer of 1927. What we ought to do we should do this year. And certainly we should reconstruct our state school system, as applying both to common schools and to the university system.

Race Attendance In Public Schools Slumps In South

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—In the weekly notes on child welfare topics, compiled by the United States Children's Bureau, it is shown that large percentages of Negro children of school age are not enrolled in schools in Southern States, according to facts brought out at the Thirty-fourth Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference in January. Twenty-eight and six-tenths per cent of the total number of Negro children between 10 and 14 in the rural areas of Alabama did not attend school in 1920; in Georgia the corresponding percentage was 32.5; in Louisiana 40; in Mississippi, 26.2.

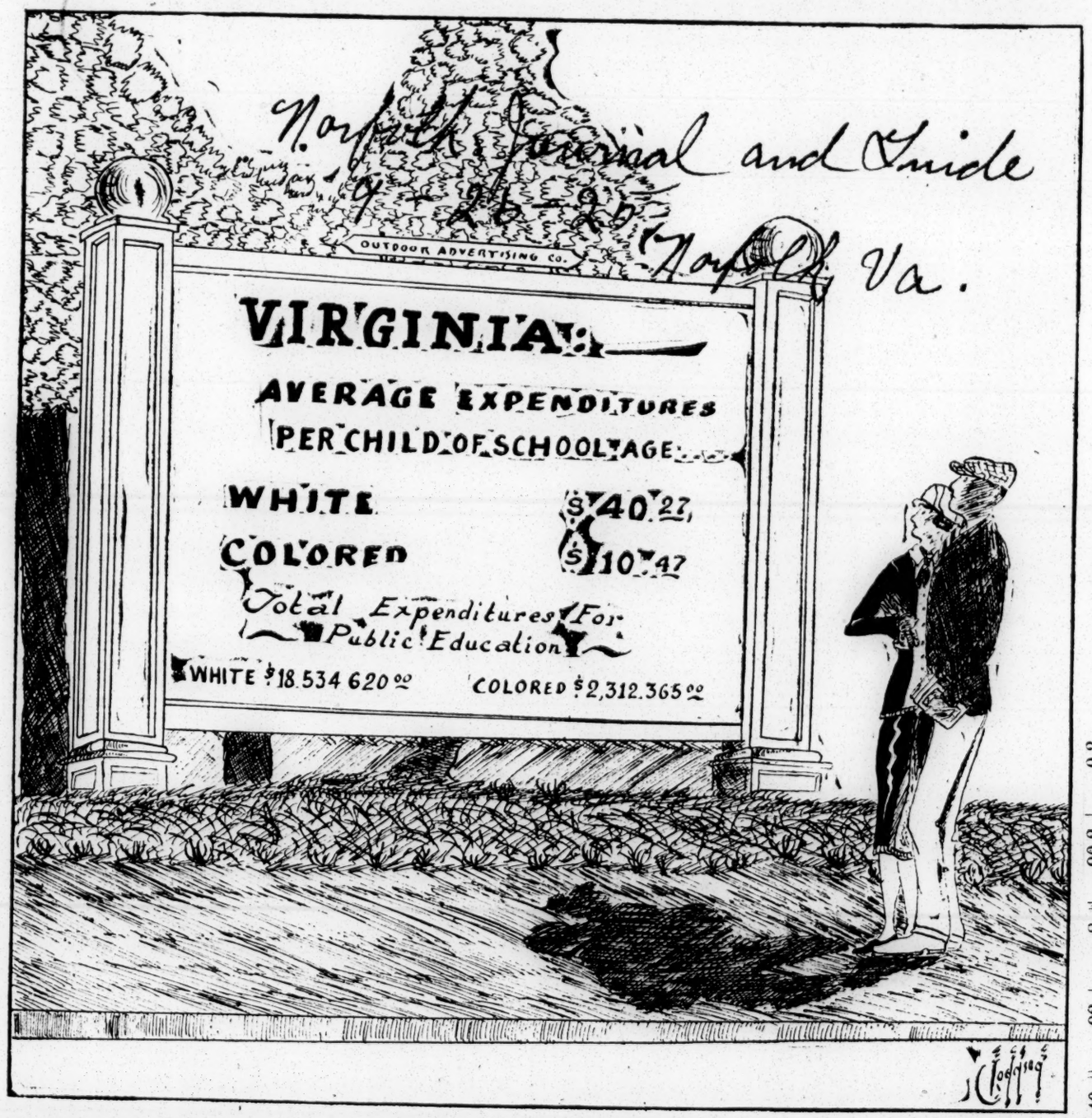
NEGROES AND EDUCATION

Chicago, Ill.—According to the Negro Year Book, 1925-26, there were in the U. S. 3,786,957 Negro children in the 20 years inclusive. Of these, 2,030,269, or only 53.5 per cent, were enrolled in schools. In 1924, according to the reports of State Superintendents of Education, there were in the 16 former slave Stats and Oklahoma and D. C., 3,141,869 Negro children of school age. Of these, 2,149,548 or 68.4 per cent, were enrolled in school. The number of Negro public school teachers in those States is 42,018.

It is well known that quite a few of those teachers have not been above the eighth grade in school. Some are working for from 15 to 25 dollars per month. Children taught under such conditions in this supposedly enlightened country does not speak well for its enlightenment. And still the missionaries are anxious to go to China and Africa to teach the "poor heathens." In the so-called ex-slave States is a good place for those missionaries to let off some of their surplus energy.

Making Progress Despite Their Handicap

Norfolk Journal and Guide
Apr 18 1925
Norfolk Va.



Thousands of boys and girls of the race are enrolling in the public and private schools and colleges this fall determined to improve their opportunities. Education advantages are improving in the Southern states despite the great disparity between the average expenditures for the schooling of white and colored children as shown by the table printed below. South Carolina has the lowest record—$2.74 per capita for colored and Alabama is next lowest with $3.81 spent for the education of each colored child. VIRGINIA spends annually $40.27 for the education of each white child and $10.47 for each child of the colored race. West Virginia tops the Southern states with an expenditure of $32.15 for each colored child of school age. The per capita expenditures of fifteen Southern states are tabulated below:

STATE	Av. Exp'tures per child of school age		Per Centage Expenditures		Percentage each Race of Population	
	White	Col'd	White	Col'd	White	Col'd
Alabama	26.57	3.81	91	9	61.6	38.4
Arkansas	13.36	6.48	83	17	73.0	27.0
Florida	42.01	7.33	92	8	65.9	34.0
Georgia	25.84	5.78	86	14	58.3	41.7
Kentucky	16.60	15.40	92	8	90.2	9.2
Louisiana	33.73	5.48	90	10	61.0	38.9
Maryland	34.70	17.17	90	10	83.1	16.9
Mississippi	25.95	5.62	80	20	47.07	52.2
North Carolina	25.31	7.52	88	12	69.07	29.8
Oklahoma	33.08	21.04	95	5	89.08	7.4
South Carolina	27.88	2.74	89	11	48.06	51.4
Tennessee	21.02	11.88	88	12	80.07	19.3
Texas	31.77	20.24	88	12	84.0	15.9
Virginia	40.27	10.47	89	11	70.1	29.9
West Virginia	36.36	32.15	95	5	94.1	5.9

Education - 1923 General

Common Schools, Condition of

Prof. Bruce Gives Views On Mo. School Conditions

Draws Comparison With Other States In Education. Tells How The Economic Life Of The Colored People Is Affected.

St. Louis Argus

During a recent visit to Dalton, Mo., Prof. N. C. Bruce gave out a statement to a representative of the St. Louis Argus in which he told some things about school conditions in Missouri, as well as other economic conditions as they affect the colored people of the State, which was as follows:

"If you will read from the Missouri State Superintendent's biennial report just issued, as well as from recent school reports of St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Hannibal and other large Missouri centers, it can be seen that colored children's enrollment has increased from 32,000 to 36,000 in this past biennial period a 10% increase, and colored teachers in Public schools have increased from 850 to over 1,300, or over 60%, with some getting good salaries, as in St. Louis where Negro teachers annual pay ranges from $6,000 per year on down to $1,750 and with Kansas City and St. Joseph colored grade teachers on the same scale as others doing similar work. In some Missouri cities, for instance Carrollton, the per capita paid for public education averages $28.00 for white children and $32.00 for the poorly equipped colored school children who have no high school privileges. A poor state of affairs obtains in most rural places in Missouri. Of course, this is due largely to the fewness of colored residents in those places and the never equal dual system obtaining here.

3-6-23

"Nevertheless and notwithstanding all, Missouri is more liberal, even if in spots, is broader guaged and more upstanding and imperial for justice to all, than any other states that are praised so fullsomely. Missouri has the two finest Negro High schools, the costliest and best equipped for colored students in America, if not in the world. The principal of one draws perhaps the highest salary of any Negro educator in America. Wherever in Missouri colored citizens are home owners, direct taxpayers, permanent thrifty and in sufficiently large number to justify the outlays, Missouri white and colored children get pretty nearly even breaks in the matter of Public school education. Proof of this is in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Sedalia."

Other States in the Limelight Are Being Praised

Colored writers in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, West Virginia, Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Alabama are blowing loud trumpets about the advances made in getting public school education to Negro children. And they are making progress down there in bettering rural school conditions, largely thru the Negroes themselves contributing in the past few years, over two millions, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, giving two and one half millions and the states and localities nearly one million in fourteen Southern states. But the truth is, one city in Missouri itself spends over a million a year on Negro schools alone. It is notoriously too true that Missouri rural sections are equally as needy, many of her school districts are as hard up for finances and have as ill faring colored schools as darkest Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi or anywhere else. Yet, the Rosenwald, Jeanes, Phelps-Stokes, nor any other outside aid has been sought or received in Missouri.

The feeling right here is that it is the birthright of every Missouri boy and girl, whatever race, color or previous condition, to be provided for by means of Public school education by the State itself. This the state of Missouri is heartily trying to do. Of course, since all cannot be provided for equally at the same time, the doctrine of self first obtains in Mo., as everywhere, where segregation and the costly dual system of public school education obtains.

Yet with all her faults, Missouri stands at the head of the column of former slave states for her fair dealing with her colored citizens and their children educationally, economically and politically. Her colored citizens have but to work productively after settling themselves permanently, to save and spend for their own business and economical standing; have only to buy their own homes, and cultivate their lands, market their crops, establish, build up and give efficient services in business and look after their just dues. When they do this, regardless of politics, they can save themselves and they will have numbers of square dealing state and local white officials and citizens in Missouri to aid them, who like the present State Superintendent of Missouri Public schools, Hon. Chas. A. Lee will go the limit in getting a fair deal for all rural schools regardless of color of the pupils. In Missouri, there is in posse what all thoughtful colored citizens have always asked for, "A fair field and no favors nor allowances." It is here in the making, but people always have had to and always will have to give these boons to themselves.

Missouri colored people who work, attend their own affairs, own and produce something on farms as well as in cities and towns, who save and spend for the economical advances and not for vain glory and mere show, can have life more abundantly, liberty equal to their powers of possession, peace, power and plenty all their own. schools and schooling for their children with adequate equipment and the best teachers and homes of Christian piety where peace, happiness and prosperity reign supreme. For colored citizens can vote and do vote in Missouri and their votes are counted as votes. This is America—Missouri forever.

We have a little representation with taxation in Missouri too and a small voice in our self determination, the same as is freely accorded Filipinos, Hawaiians, Alaskans, Porto Ricans. Missouri's miniature state department in its Negro Industrial Commission with power to investigate, finds the facts and report health, home, industrial, educational and economic conditions with constructive and remedial recommendations to the powers and proper authorities for improvement. The first state of the Union to set apart such a department, giving us a modicum of consent in our government.

Our group also has an accomplished, finely prepared and forceful Representative in the 54th Missouri General Assembly, the same capable lawmaker it had in the 52nd, elected by a majority white constituency upon his superior merits after a first trial with such brilliant and splendid success four years ago. These are indubitable evidences that Missouri is broaded guaged, more just and fair, when compraed with many others that have similar and not greater problems. We all should feel proud of this advance and do if we dared to speak.

While we have pictured Missouri as comparing favorably with the former slave states with which it is perhaps not unnaturally aligned in providing for Negro education and doors of progress, I do not forget that when it is compared with what America stands for as to square dealing, there is still much to be done by way of improvement and progress.

Missouri is committed in its constitution to a policy of segregation in schools and public institutions generally by its dual system at once burdensome and cumbrous. The theory means duplication and the fact here as elsewhere is inequality when measured by the highest standard yet attained; or better when measured by the ideal standard. Much must yet be done and the foundation of the state will not be secure until all of the influence of a developmental or remedial character are extended equally to all of its citizens, especially to all public school children. Education, particulary, is in the nature of life insurance, and ignorance, crime ad diseases know no "color line." They may be anticipated and to an extent prevented, but when in being, they respect no man made law. This great state with only eight (8) accredited high schools for colored people widely scattered and one higher grade institution with a recently accredited first class high school in it situated in the center of the state five or six hundred miles in dimensions, makes it a necessary handicap even for only the few colored parents who are financially able to send at great cost, their children either off to Lincoln University, Howard, Fisk, or some other university in other states, if these are to be fitted either for teaching or for increasing their college credits or for any business or other profession for racial services and upliftment. Over a third of the Counties of Missouri have no schools at all which colored pupils can attend. The impossible is not to be expected. "Bricks without straw can't be made any more than education without schools and teachers."

Colored citizens will themselves have to get together in productive settlements in larger numbers and remain as tenants and owners out in rural sections and look after their own labors and interests, especially for the better and more practical education of their children. All Missourians of all creeds and color should work together for improving rural schools and rural education for all, as they have been and are now working together and spending to get Missouri out of the mud. All must believe each in one another and know that no good Missouri white citizens deliberately want others kept down and away from the light of his best possibilities and from intelligent pursuit of their possible happiness. There is no social equality anywhere except from personal choice.

We too should begin to give honor and praise to whom due and when due and work together to keep Missouri in the front, with truth, justice and mercy to all alike within her imperial bounds. A greater Missouri should be our motto, "All up, none to be held down."

Education - 1925

Common Schools, Condition of.

Georgia.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer

JUN 23 1925

Georgia Not At The Foot

The Dawson News makes a strong defense of Georgia and its work along educational lines in the following interesting editorial:

The Savannah Press asks "Are Georgia schools starving?" and adds "The Atlanta Constitution insists that Georgia is last in the Southern states in the amount spent per inhabitant for education. Georgia spends about $5.30 a year, Florida $9.52, North Carolina $8.17, etc. Now, Editor Jack Cohen, of the Atlanta Journal, recently made an address before the Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, in which he stated: * * * the payments of the state of Georgia for the support of educational institutions, $5,379,000, exceeded the total maintenance fund and the biennial building fund of North Carolina by more than $500,000, and was approximately $2,000,000 more than the school maintenance appropriation of either North Carolina or Virginia. By Mr. Cohen's compilation of figures Georgia is doing more to educate her people than North Carolina or Virginia.

The annual report of the state superintendent of schools for 1924 shows that the people of Georgia spent for education last year $19,580,-177.34; and it was all raised by taxation, too. The 1925 report, according to information obtained at the office of Mr. Ballard, will show expenditures in Georgia of $22,264,607.37 for education the past twelve months.

Nor is that all. Facts from the latest educational survey of the United States Board of Education, the only reliable survey there is, is equally interesting and enlightening.

According to this survey Georgia has the longest average length of school term of any of the Southern states except three.

Georgia has a larger percentage of its enrollment in the high schools than has any state in the South except Albama and Louisiana, and in one of these states, at least, they count the junior high schools.

Georgia has more boys and girls in its colleges, university and normal schools than any other Southern state except Texas.

The value of the college and university plants in Georgia is greater than in any Southern state, except Virgina, South Carolina and Texas.

We pay more teachers in Georgia than any other state, except North Carolina and Texas.

It is a fact, too, that no state in the South has finer or better school buildings in more counties and communities than are presented by Georgia today, according to the state department of education.

Georgia is not, by any means, at the foot of the ladder in illiteracy. Our average rate of illiteracy is 15.3 per cent. Our negro illiteracy is 29.1 per cent., but our white illiteracy is only 5.1 per cent. Below us in white illiteracy are Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina, Keatucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and New Mexico. Below us in average illiteracy are Arizona, New Mexico, Akabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana. The cause of the seemingly large percentage of illiteracy in Georgia is due to the fact that the state has the largest negro population. We have reduced negro illiteracy from 95 to 29 per cent. and white illiteracy from 40 to 5 per cent.

Since 1870 Massachusetts has increased its school enrollment twice; the United States, as a whole, three times, but Georgia has increased its enrollment 13.7 times.

Notwithstanding propagandists who have various axes to grind and delight to make invidious comparisons to the detriment of their own state, Georgia stands in the forefront of progressive commonwealths. It not only contributes more toward the education of its sons and daughters than does North Carolina the particular shining example in the eyes of these critics as to what a state should be, but Georgia has more good roads than North Carolina, produces more agricultural wealth and outstrips her in many other respects.

Georgia has been libeled more and done a greater injustice than any other state. There are those who seemingly delight to paint her in the blackest possible color in an effort to arouse the people to do something they would have done.

The fact is, Georgia has made wonderful educational progress—as well as progress along other lines—and it is time for Georgians who love their state and are loyal to its best interests, to quit comparing it so unfavorably with other states. Georgia is all right

SCHOOL SITUATION UNSETTLED

Investigation of Prof. C. B. Gibson's Methods is Expected to Bring Improvement.

For several weeks an investigation has been under way by the Board of Education and its committee on teachers into the methods and practices of the superintendent. The disclosures made shows there is quite a deal of dissatisfaction among the white teachers and a number of members of the Board of Education and efforts were made at a recent meeting of the Board to terminate the services of the present superintendent. It is pleasing news to the colored people that the czar like methods of Prof. Gibson are being investigated and it is to be hoped that any rules that are placed in force for the conduct of the white schools will also be effective for the colored schools. During the past twelve years since the Cuyler school was built there has not been a new school furnished for the Negro children of Savannah. What is known as the Paulsen Street school is an abandoned cotton factory which was bought last year for a few thousand dollars and converted into a schoolhouse for Negro children.

The bond issue passed several years ago was used entirely for white school house yet before the election promises were made to rebuild the West Broad Street school out of a portion of the funds, yet not a penny was so used, and thousands of dollars more than the bond issue was spent on the new white school which is considered too lavish owing to the crippled condition of the Board's finances.

Fully one-third of the Negro children of the city are without public school facilities, and as we constitute almost entirely a laboring people earning small wages the additional burden of paying for an education in private schools is plaed on hundreds of families.

The system of the selecting colored teachers is open to severe criticism judged by a number of the appointees and the colored people of the city will welcome a change in the methods of selecting teachers which will apply to the colored teachers as well as the white teachers where standards of ability, morality, training and experience are used instead of rank favoritism whereby incompetent and unsatisfactory teachers are appointed in the colored schools. If the Board of Education should decide to remove the present superintendent it will prove of great benefit to the colored schools.

Savannah Ga. Journal

Education - 1925

Kentucky

Common Schools, Condition of.

B. OF E. AND U. OF L. ASSURE COLORED VOTERS THEY WILL BENEFIT BY BOND ISSUES

When talk about bond issues being necessary to secure money for public school and University of Louisville arose, the ears of Colored Louisville pricked up, all attention. Conditions are such that whe nbond issues are proposed the Colored part of every community asks at once "Where do we come in?" And it has gotten so now—not only in Louisville, but all over the country—that if the Colored part has not been considered, the bond issues receive a solid opposition from that source.

Louisville Courier Journal 10-25-25

So when the Board of Education and the University of Louisville were given permission to go before the citizens with bond issues of $5,000,000 and $1,000,000 respectively Colored citizens began to talk. A Committee of One Hundred hastily banded together. They expressed themselves as willing and anxious to support any measure that meant progress and development for Louisville, but the old law of self-preservation began to work and thoughts of what these things meant to Colored children came to the surface.

This Committee of One Hundred is composede of persons from all classes of the citizenship. Dr. Richard Oliver is the General Chairman with other active workers. This committee employed at its own expense Mr. Wm. Evans, architect and former social worker, to make a survey of the city and make recommendations that would meet the needs of Colored schools and their patrons. Mr. Evans made a very comprehensive report. It was adopted by this committee and submitted to the Board of Education. The Board took that report or expression of the Colored people's needs as made out by Colored people, under consideration. In due time the Board replied and its reply is an adoption of practically everything Mr. Evans, through this committee, recommeneded.

Dr. A. Y. Ford, President of University of Louisville, told the committee the Board of Trustees of that institution, had authorized a statement assuring certain things to Colored students.

With these statements from the Board of Education and from the Trustees of the U. of L., the Committee of One Hundred goes before the Colored voters of the city of Louisville and urges them to vote "Yes" for both bond issues.

Two statements are herewith published so that Colored citizens can see that in voting "Yes" for these bonds they are not only voting to help the White children of Louisville, which is commendable, but that they are doing good for Negroe boys and girls. These statements speak for themselves:

Board of Education of Louisville, Ky.
Administration Building.
October 7, 1925.

Mr. J. M. Ragland,
Louisville, Ky.
Secretary Colored Committee of One Hundred.

Dear Sir: This is to certify that the attached recommendations of the Building Committee of the Board of Education of this city, were unanimously adopted by said Board of Education at its regular meeting held on October 6, 1925.

Yours very truly,
HENRY MANLY, Sec.

We recommend as follows: That inasmuch as citizens representing the Colored people of Louisville have requested information as to what the Board of Education intends to do for the Colored children in the event of the passage of the proposed Five Million Dollar Bond Issue, that they be informed that this board carrying out its fixed policy, intends to relieve the congestion in the Colored schools in the same proportion as in the white schools and submits the following proposed program as indicative of how it intends to do this:

For all children an equal share of the benefits of the $5,000,000 School Improvement Fund.

All buildings projects are deemed important in the following order:

1. Relief of congestion by Junior High Schools.

2. Relief of any remaining congestion.

3. Modernization of antiquated plants.

All projects are subject to the above order and to practical considerations as follows:

New buildings designed to serve children for seventy-five to one hundred years to come.

Our population really comprises about fifteen separate communities or colonies.

Certain communities are in the path of industrial expansion or racial growth.

A community should be of fair size and of probable permanency to justify a modern permanent school building.

Bond Issue may not be expended for repairs andmodernization of sanitary facilities.

The Board of Education deems the following projects logical and practical:

1. Junior High School, 17th and Madison streets.

2. New Junior High School—East End.

3. Addition at Lincoln Colored School if Junior High School does not relieve same.

4. Enlarge Virginia Avenue Colored School to absorb Parkland Colored and portables at Virginia Ave.

5. New location for Mary B. Talbert Colored School.

6. New location for the Wilson Street Colored School.

Twenty-ninth and Cedar streets district will shortly inherit the school at 22nd and Magazine and the one at 23rd and Grayson streets. The Junior High School will relieve the Booker T. Washington Colored school.

Extracts from minutes of Board of Trustees, University of Louisville, at the meeting held Sept. 15, 1925:

The Trustees authorized the statement that there will be provided out of the proceeds of the Bond Issue of $1,000,000, if voted, a laboratory building for use in giving extension courses for Colored students under university control and supervision for which coursese full credit will be given: This building to be erected at some convenient place so that its facilities may be combined with other facilities with the view of co-ordinating all available agencies for offering complete courses to Colored young men and women of Louisville.

Louisville School Tests Show Colored Pupils Excel

Pittsburgh Courier 2-27-26

NEW YOYRK, Sept. 17.—(N. A. A. C. P. P. S.)—Tests of school children in the schools of Louisville, Ky., have been [illegible] results, according to an editorial in the October Crisis, which states that the authorities have been suppressing the results. Says the Crisis editorial:

"A little bird whispered to the editor and he wrote a polite note to the Superintendent of the Louisville City Schools, asking for the published results of the 'Intelligence' tests. Silence. Some of the local colored leaders asked. Silence. The editor wrote again and even more politely, enclosing a stamp, and the reply came:

'I have your letter of July 17. We are constantly making tests in the Louisville schools, but this information is not available to the public.

'Very truly yours,
'B. W. Hartley, Supt.'

"What is wrong. Why all this heavy secrecy? Tell it not in Gath, but if the truth must be known, these damned tests went and came out wrong! In other words, instead of proving white children superior, they actually proved—but no; we cannot write it; it's too awful.

"But what difference does it make anyhow? Who needs psychology, or evolution or anthropology or anything else to prove Nordic superiority? Doesn't everybody know it without proof? And if the new psychology in the hands of scientists, instead of army Bullards and academic idiots, eventually fails our McDougalls, Grants, and Stoddards, need they worry? There's plenty of scientific' proof to come.

"Meantime to Louisville in its misery we make the suggestion: Don't publish all the results, publish the parts you like best. Or better, wait and publish only those which come out RIGHT."

The October Crisis also publishes a list of the winners in the recent Amy Spingarn Literary and Art Contests, poems by Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes, two of the prize winners, and contains in full the address on "Science, Pseudo-Science and the Race Question," delivered at the Denver Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by Prof. Herbert Adolphus Miller of Ohio State Univerisity.

SEGREGATION IN KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Million Dollars for Negro Schools — University to Have "Colored Department"

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 21.—The colored school system of Louisville will profit by more than a million dollars, providing for many improvements and extensions, as a result of two school bond issues recently voted by a majority of almost five to one. The first, an issue of one million dollars for the University of Louisville, will provide $200,000 to establish a colored department of the university, which will be maintained by taxation as a part of the city's university system. A suitable site will be selected and a handsome building erected at once, where courses will be given in pre-medical training, English, modern languages, mathematics, pedagogy, and the sciences. Credits and degrees in this department will be conferred by the university.

From the larger bond issue of five million dollars for the improvement of the common schools, the colored people of the city will get two new junior high schools, an elementary school, the transfer of three schools from the white to the colored department, and the enlargement of two others. The building program involved will run to $800,000 or more, and the three schools to be transferred will carry the total beyond a million dollars.

In the case of the University bond issue, the movement for a colored department was initiated and successfully followed through by the interracial committee, under the leadership of Dr. James Bond. The needs of the common schools were represented by representatives of the principal Negro organizations and were cheerfully recognized by the school authorities. Everybody is happy over the result.

LOUISVILLE, KY. COURIER JRN
OCTOBER 25, 1925

NEGRO SUPPORT OF BONDS URGED

Officials of Committee Give Out Statement On Proposed Issues.

"IGNORANCE DANGEROUS"

"Children out of school are potential criminals," Dr. Richard Oliver, chairman, and J. M. Ragland, secretary of the Colored Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, declared in a statement issued Saturday, urging Louisville's negro population to vote for the university and public school bond issues and the constitutional amendment removing the salary limitation for public officials.

The document, issued under the heading, "Louisville's Progress and the Negro—and the Bond Issues," is as follows:

It has been reliably stated that the colored people of this city have made more progress along business lines during the past six years than they did during the previous sixty years. Louisville is destined to become one of the great metropolitan centers of the Nation, and the colored citizens are conscious of their civic duty in helping to build their city along all lines.

Just at this time they are especially interested in the passage of the two bond issues. The establishment of a college for negroes out of the proceeds of the $1,000,000 bond issue so that colored boys and girls as well as adults can receive training in the higher branches of knowledge along the lines best adapted to their needs will fill a long-felt want. The establishment of two junior high schools and the addition of several elementary buildings will add greatly to the facilities for public school education for colored youths.

Colored citizens are not unmindful of the advantages of free education which the colored children of this day and generation enjoy. Negroes as well as the white people are interested in good government and citizenship and will build more schools, furnish more teachers and compel negro children to attend, or they will build jail houses and increase the attendance in the penitentiaries and other penal institutions of Kentucky.

The records show that 20 per cent of the negro boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 21 are out of school. Some of them are at work, while others are loafing the streets, hanging around places of amusement or otherwise squandering time that should be spent in school. The parents and the public are warned, for out of this number will come a large percentage of the criminals of the race.

Ignorance is a dangerous thing, cruel and savage at times. Children out of school are potential criminals. Those who cannot attend day school should attend night school. Negroes should make a sacrifice for an education. We are yet a poor race; here and there we find one able to live in pomp and splendor, but the race as a whole makes a mistake when we fashion our example after characters of this kind. We should live within our means. Educate our children, live on less and become independent.

The age is demanding trained men and women. The most intelligent laborer gets the best consideration, he lasts longer on the job, he takes advantage of his work, satisfies his employer and earns some money for himself and family.

Our society is too expensive. We must not sacrifice the education of the children to fine clothes, furniture and other expensive luxuries. In so doing we become criminal and start the children on the same road. Children should be put in school. If we must, we can pay more taxes for this purpose. A dollar spent in this direction brings the most profitable return. We are building a race and must keep our rapid birth rate and good citizenship. We must educate our neighbors' children as well as our own. Education must be general. No community is safe where ignorance predominates. No State is progressive, half educated and half ignorant.

We are not far enough from the chains, the overseers and the masters to spend our time in pleasure seeking. What we need is training sufficine to appreciate freedom and not become a slave to it. Let all colored voters place the stencil in the bracket after the word "yes" and vote for both bond issues and the constitutional amendment.

Education - 1925 Kentucky

Common Schools, Condition of

WATCH THE BOND ISSUE.

Louisville News

Again, we feel it our duty to call the attention of Colored voters and citizens to the proposed $5,000,000 bond issue for the Board of Education.

In some circles there is a dictum that to vote "No" is Best For All Bond Issues. We do not agree with that kind of reasoning, because many bond issues—most bond issues—are meant to do good for the community. But we certainly do believe in voting "No" on all bond issues that make no provisions for the uplift of Negro citizens.

Our good white friends meet up town, decide certain things are needed, submit a bond issue to get those things an dtake absolutely no cognizance of their Negro fellow citizens, though we compose one-fifth or one-fourth of the total population.

Here we are, a group of fifty or sixty thousand people, and yet politicians meet and make up their slates, educators meet and decide what they want. Municipal buildings are proposed and scores of things planned supposedly for the entire city, and yet these fifty or sixty thousand people are ignored and theier views and wants unsought. This would not be so bad, if after all plans have been worked out, the Colored citizens were not asked to vote **for** these various propositions.

We do not believe any bond issue can pass in this city if the solid Colored vote is cast against it, because theere's always going to be a considerable **White** vote against any and all bond issues. The Board of Education now proposes a $5,000,000 bond issue. American prejudice, jim-crowism and segregation compel us to selfishly ask, **Wheere Do We Come In?** The Board of Education has not always dealt fairly and squarely with the Negro citizenry. Once before it made promises to us that have never been kept. What does it promise us this time? Our high school is the poorest in any large city, both in its physical appearance, its curriculum and its morale. But the Board of Education does not seem to care. Apparently they reason, **Anything is good enough for Negroes.**

Our Normal school was discontinued and when it was replaced it was put back under conditions not conducive to the highest scholarship and training.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals says Kentucky's policy in racial matters is **"Separate But Equal."** The Negro gets nothing equal in educational matters—neither equally trained educators, eequal salaries, equal buildings, equal facilities.

We urge Colored voters to study this coming bond issue and if it doesn't make adequate and fair provisions for the Negro, **Then Vote "No."**

Education – 1925 Maryland

Common Schools, Condition of.

FRANCIS WOOD NAMED HEAD OF CITY SCHOOLS

Principal Of Frankfort, Ky. State Normal School Given $4200 Post

NEW APPOINTEE TO HEAD ALL SCHOOLS

Dorsey Eligible For Junior Hi; Nine Teachers Made Regulars

Francis M. Wood, of Phoebus, Va., was appointed supervisor of all colored schools here at a salary of $4200 per year, effective August 1st, at the meeting of the Board of School Commissioners last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Wood was born in Kentucky He is a graduate from the State Normal School at Frankfort, Ky He received his master of arts degree from Eckstein Norton university Lincoln Institute Shelby County, Ky.

From 1896 to 1889 he was teacher in the rural schools of Kentucky. From 1901 to 1907 he taught in the State Normal School in Frankfort; from 1907 to 1910 he was principal of the elementary schools of Kentucky. From 1910 to 1922 Mr Wood was principal of the high school at Paris, Ky.; 1922 to 1923. he was state uspervisor of the high and rural schools of Kentucky. From 1923 to 1924 Mr. Wood was president of the State Normal School at Frankfort.

Rockefellow Student

In 1924 and 1925 he was a Rockefeller Foundation student at Hampton Institute.

President Isaac S. Field, in a statement to reporters declared.

"We have found the best educated colored man available for the position. Dr. Wood is one of the outstanding colored men of the country. He comes to Baltimore untrammeled by local prejudices and is purely capable of handling the situation here.

"The Board took its time in making this selection. Dr. Wood has the best reference in the country from persons of both white and colored races. The School Board feels Baltimore is lucky in obtaining his services."

Appointed Regular Teachers

The Board approved the recommendation to make the following special substitute teachers regular teachers of the Douglass High School:

Bernard Briggs, 1128 N. Carrollton avenue, Miss Ethel J. Cummings 1509 Druid Hills avenue; Ethel E. Jones, 1417 Argyle avenue; Helen R. Reynolds, 1528 Druid Hill avenue; Dorothy Craft, 1528 Druid Hill avenue; Ruth DeMond, 1528 Druid Hill avenue; Thelma A. Garland, 1528 Druid Hill avenue; Leroy Taylor, 428 E. 23rd street, and Nelson Williams, 1830 Madison avenue.

Charles Dorsey, 747 Dolphin street, was recommended as eligible for a position as teacher in the Junior high school.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
APRIL 17, 1925

Home Economics Taught In Baltimore Negro School

Unusually fine equipment for teaching home economics is provided in the new addition to the Douglas High School for Negroes in Baltimore. It has an apartment consisting of living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and bedroom. There are two excellent clothing laboratories and two food laboratories.

One laboratory is a unit kitchen with a unit desk organization. The kitchen for the cafeteria is equipped with the latest hotel appliances, steam jacketed kettles, electric dishwashers and refrigeration with separate compartments for dairy products, meat and vegetables.

15,780 PUPILS IN BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS

Two Junior High Schools Are Opened For the First Time

MILLION DOLLAR HI SCHOOL IS OPENED

Supervisor Francis Wood Is Hard at Work in the New Office

Preliminary survey of city schools shows 15,780 registered to date with School 115, Merryman's Lane, near Greenmount avenue, not reported.

Afro American 9-19-25

SUMMARY

Total Number Of Pupils	
Elementary	12,052
Junior High	1,275
Senior High	1,675
Training School	100
Vocational School	103
Total Number Of Teachers	
Elementary	335
Junior High	35
Senior High	74
Vocational School	9
Training School	6

Supervisor Francis Wood with offices in Junior High School No. 2, began work two weeks ago preparing for the opening. Some 2000 pupils for the first time entered the Dolphin and Pennsylvania avenue, new Douglass Hi and Junior No. 1, opened at Dunbar School 101, Caroline and Jefferson streets. Work is being hastened on the new shop buildings there.

Baltimore Sun

TRAINING SCHOOL

Saratoga and Mount Streets
Miss M. Edythe Cooper Act. Prin.

About 100 prospective teachers are enrolled at the Training school. Six teachers compose the faculty.

Senior High School
Carey and Baker Streets
Mason A. Hawkins, Principal

Enrollment, 1,675. Number of teachers, 74. New teachers are F. Marion Reid, home economics; Alfred Dixon and Miss Mamie L. Diggs, science department.

SCHOOL 100

Saratoga and Mounts Streets
Miss M. E. Cooper, Act. Prin.

classes of 300 pupils. 20 teachers.

Enrollment, 780. Eight part time The six demonstration teachers are 1st grade, Miss Margery De Vere; 2nd grade, Miss Nannie W. Gray; 3rd grade, Miss Louise Mussenden; 4th grade, Miss Louise Parrott; 5th grade, Clarence Roberts and 6th grade, Charles W. Jones.

Junior High School No. 1
Caroline and Jefferson Sts.
Wm. H. Anderson, Principal

Enrollment, 700; 800 in the elementary grades. 19 teachers in the elementary division and 23 in the junior high. No part time classes. New teachers in the junior high are John F. Cotton, vice principal; Luther C. Mitchell, James N. Howard, Frank Phillips, Miss Frances P. Smith, Miss Ella G. Hayes, Charles R. Campbell, Lee A. Davis, James G. Martin, Miss Elizabeth E. Mahoney and Miss Bessie V. Dove.

New shops in the old annex in the yard are not yet ready for occupation. The roof has been painted and also the fence and tin work was done during the summer.

Junior High School No. 2
Pennsylvania Avenue And Dolphin
P. D. G. Pennington, principal

Enrollment, 575; 12 teachers. The new teachers are J. O. Hill, of Philadelphia, teacher of manual training for boys; Miss Sadie A. Bryant, of Washington, D. C., teacher of domestic science; Miss Marian Sabbs, of Washington, and Miss Inez H. Duffin, of this city, teachers of domestic art. During the summer the entire building was renovated and changes made within.

School 102
Jefferson and Bond Streets
H. Grafton Browne, Principal

Enrollment, 820; Eight part time classes and 21 teachers. Miss Adah Watts is director of the practice teachers.

School 103
Division Street, near Lanvale
Harry T. Pratt, Principal

Enrollment, 900; seven part time classes of 250 children. 20 teachers. New teachers, Lewis M. Gwynn and Miss Dorothy M. Coleman.

School 104
Carey and School Streets
D. C. Creditt, Principal

Enrollment, 985 pupils, 25 teachers. Miss Emily Johnson, Miss Lillian Forrester and Miss Ida Rusk are additions to the faculty. The furnace was repaired during the vacation period and painting of the interior of the building will be done this month.

School 105
East Street, near Lexington
Henry W. Ebb, teacher-in-charge

Enrollment, 400, 12 teachers.

Glass panels were put in the frnot door, the roof was repaired and painted and there was a general overhauling of the furniture.

School 106
Hill Street, Near Sharp
George A. Owens, Principal

The faculty of 39 includes the following new teachers, Mrs. Marion F. Ross, James M. Robinson and Elmer A. Henderson who has charge of the new practice center.

School 107
Biddle St., Near Pensylvania
Miss Gladys Holland, teacher-in charge

Enrollment, 537; 17 teachers.

School 108
Caroline Street, Near Bank
Howard M. Gross, Principal

Enrollment, 200; 9 teachers.

School 109-110

School 109, Fremont and King St.
School 119 Fremont and Waesche Street
Wm. H. McAbee, Principal

Enrollment, 406 at School 109 and 1007 pupils at School 110. 39 teachers in both schools. New teachers are Miss Consuelo Durand, Clarence E. Miller, Miss Alma C. Saunders, Mrs. Mary J. Camper and Miss Susie C. T. Berry. During vacation, the furnace was overhauled and electric lights were put on the second floor of School 110.

School 111
Carrollton and Riggs Avenue
Mrs. Mary Rodman, Principal

Enrollment, 650; 6 part time classes of 250 pupils. 15 teachers.

School 112
Calhoun and Laurens Streets
Geo. B. Murphy, Principal

Enrollment, 1425; 32 teachers. The new teachers are Miss Mary E. Hughes and Miss Edna Finney.

School 113
Federal and Carter Streets
J. W. Woodhous, Principal

Enrollment, 500; 8 Part time classes containing 200 pupils; 19 teachers. Mr. M. M. Walker and Miss C. E. Connor are new teachers.
ers.

School 114
Caroline, near Lombard
H. M. Gross, Principal

Enrollment, 557. No part time classes. Teachers, 15. Mr. Wilbur Harris, new teacher. Roof painted and furnace overhauled during the summer.

School 116
Druid Hill Avenue, Near Biddle
Wm. H. Proctor, teacher-in-charge

Enrollment, 425; 12 teachers.

School 118
Argyle Avenue, Near Lanvale
Geo. W. Biddle, Principal

Enrollment, 430. Two part time classes of 59 pupils. Fourteen teachers.

School 151
Arlington, Denmore and Patapsco Avenues
G. S. Whyte, Principal

Enrollment, 45 pupils, two teachers. Outside stairway repaired and made fireproof.

School 154
Miss M. Estelle Hall, Principal

Enrollment, 150; Four teachers.

School 157
Mt. Washington, 42 Kelly Ave.
Miss Louisa E. Derricks, Prin.

35 pupils enrolled, 1 teacher.

Vocational School
Carey and Baker Streets.
Joseph C. Briscoe, Principal

Enrollment, 103. Number of teachers, 8. They are Sylvester W. Ginn, carpentry; Howard E. Washington, shoe repairing; James E. Moore, auto mechanic; David Echols, auto mechanic; John M. Greene, related subjects; Alexander Brown, related subjects, and Oscar W. Long, tailoring.

One more teacher of related subjects is expected to complete the faculty, at which time 160 boys can be cared for. There are still openings for boys in the four departments.

Education — 1925

Common Schools, Condition of.

Maryland

Sadie B. Prince And Emma B. Ailor Top Long List Of Teachers

HIGHEST AVERAGE MADE IS 94 PER CENT

Only Four Of The Entire Group of Fifty-one Are Male Teachers

Forty-one candidates successfully passed the recent city examination for teachers. Of this number four are men, and forty-eight women.

Afro American 7-18-25 Baltimore, Md.

Miss Sadie B. Prince led the primary group with an average of 94. Miss Emma B. Arlor led the intermediate group with an average of 90. They head their repective lists.

Only four or five teachers passed the 1924 examinations.

Junior High School, Charles E. Dorsey, 747 Dolphin Street.

Kindergarten—Primary

1. Sadie B. Prince, 94.; 2. Vernice E. Downing, 93.3; 3. Bessie R. Laney, 93.3; 4. Mabel A. Johnson, 92.3; 5. Ruby H. West, 92.3; 6. Susie C. May, 91.6; 7. Maud L. Williams, 91.3; 8. Agnes E. Wilson, 89.; 9. Naoma A. Marshall, 88.3; 10. Cora M. Gosnell, 86.; 11. Alma Nixon, 85.3; 12. Annie P. Cephes, 81.; 13. Edna S. Bragg, 80.8; 14. Mary I. Grant, 80.6; 15. Katherine M. Gwaltney, 78.1; 16. Bertie B. Howard, 78.; 17. Sarah Hunt, 78.; 18. Edythe M. McMechen, 78.; 19. Madaline L. Garrison, 77.6; 20. Margaret Holliday, 77.; 21. Sara F. Smallwood, 75.6; 22. Ruth M. L. Penn, 75.3; 23. Alma T. Taylor, 75.

Intermediate

1. Enna B. Ailor, 90.; 2. Annie E. Carson, 89.3; 3. Orangie E. Wise, 86.; 4. Ava M. Randall, 85.6; 5. Annie R. Bowser, 82.6; 6. Janie L. Rusk, 82.6; 7. Edith M. Thomas, 82.3; 8. Elizabeth Woodland, 81.6; 9. Lillian Hurd, 80.; 10. Thelma D. Johnson, 73.3; 11. Ellen C. Thomas, 78; 2. Edna B. Gillette, 75.3; 13. Geraldine S. Palmer, 75.; 14. Annie B. Smith.

Men—Intermediate

1. Vanleor A. Redmond, 81.; 2. Edward E. Brittian, 80.; 3. Clifton H. Taylor, 80.

Education — 1925.

Missouri.

Common Schools, Condition of.

JUSTICE IS NEEDED IN THE SCHOOLS

Prof. C. B. Ingram, a graduate of Howard University, and a Commissioned Officer in the World War, is showing up the duplicity and unfairness of the Superintendent of the schools and the School Board in Springfield. He refused to stand for the filthy, rickety school building which is not fit for cattle, and for this reason he is dismissed by the Superintendent because he asked for necessary improvements. He is opposed by non-progressive colored people of his own race who seem to think that anything is good enough for their own people when sanctioned by the white man. The good white people and the progressive colored people should stand by a progressive man like Prof. C. B. Ingram.

When the masses of any city, town village or flag-station allow themselves to be dominated by a "wrecking-crew" who is abnormal to civil virtue; and would rather see themselves in a disturbance than any other endeavor have more race pride, or backbone than a jellyfish. An unnaturalized "sea urchin," two females of the species that are trying to escape from their race, and are selling their souls to the white politicians for a few dollars; a cat's paw that has never been outside the corporate limit; dumbness personified, and who wants to make an easy living, and worship the almighty dollar, altho he claims to be a gospel beater, like his leader the sea-urchin who we forgot to admit is a man with a magnanimous mind, as he says: "We repeat, when the masses submit in silence under such condition there is something wrong somewhere." Yes, wrong with the masses.

In Springfield, Mo., we find that there is always something happening against the race people, primarily, inaugurated by a few race people influenced by money and encouraged by white individuals who would leave our race but cannot. Persons who, if they cannot run a thing want to break it down and help the whites to lower the standard of our school by placing an inefficien man with a honorary degree received in 1901 for delivering an address at the head of the school all because the Principle, a real man would not click with them. This clique is composed of the following: a woman who has never contributed anything to the city welfare of the city but trouble; and a daughter who wants to be whie but cannot. She would rather fight against the tide even though it would carry her to safety, and would try to bite a rattle snake that was already coiled, if a white man said: "Go on, Auntie, you can do it." Then the daughter who is in the same old rut with the mother in feeling that the whit eman is God and his money is the unwritten law that governs her life, makes herself obnoxious by constantly saying, "H'm. We've got as many white friends as anyone half needs and we have never tasted defeat.."

She would cut off her nose to spite her face. Next is a minister, an intellectual giant, a man with a magnanimous mind, and a speech that resembles a cross between a cat fight and a radio not properly balanced. An unnaturalized henpecked man without any backbone, a man who is tied to his wife's apron strings and one who cannot even keep his congregation intact, who does the family washing, ironing, cooking, housework and care of the children when not in the pulpit. The other member of the clique is the "cat's paw," who does not support his wife, who never bought his own marriage license, and is just a yellow mongrel cur with a sore tail. These are the persons that are the nucleus of all the various disorders and confusion that are constantly being stirred up here in Springfield and through whose influences much evil has been wrought.

The Principal of the Lincoln High School has been handed mud through the influences of these people, whom the whites use as pawns and lead them into fool traps baited with five dollar bills. Several of the Principal's co-workers have also been dealt the same kind of mud under cover by these white God money worshipers. The Principal, a graduate of Howard University, a member of Phi Beta Sigma has been laboring here for the past year in the school system and has succeeded in raising the standard to the first class, and the building though aged has been made more fit for use under his hand, lighted and wired with bells. He proved an ardent worker in the church but did not join the Elder's Church Bone of Contention to the whites by saying, "He [illegible] for too much [illegible] school;" and thus, when the Principal could not recommend those he was to work with he resigned like a real man.

The second assistant, a Wilberforcean, and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha, and Instructor in Science and History also refused to work under such perverse conditions and be swayed by these persons. The second assitant instituted a course in Negro History in his History Class and in calling in men to speak to his classs, he overlooked a man with a magnanimous mind. He always insisted that his classes had the necessary scientific apparatus and instruments for work and followed the Principal [illegible] rather than work under an inferior man, and he too left the school system.

The Second Grade Teacher and the First Grade Teacher, both graduates of Lincoln Normal School at Jefferson City, Mo., were without a doubt the victims of this clique. They began their contention against the Second Grade teacher when she refused to be governed in any way by them and to devote all her time to seeing that the six year old child of one of the women, who for her own benefit should have died before she took a step, was pleased with her lessons, [illegible] in out of the rain, held [illegible] a grudge [illegible] to see the other's viewpoint, and sent the truant officer to that particular home when the child sayed out of school. The mother, "supposed" to be a graduate of Howard University, wrote this Second Grade Teacher two insulting letters on wrapping paper, saying she felt insulted, and we are made to wonder if she can really be insulted.

The First Grade teacher was also falsely charged with incompetency and these two young women were thus affected by the rabbles. It is clear that the School Board composed of whites allowed these persons who voted for them to dictate some of the things that [illegible] people of Springfield, we hereby perceive hat you are asleep and are allowing persons who would be a detriment to "Hell" ruin your city, your community, your school and your children. Your children are deserving of all that is high and elevating. Why allow them to be robbed of their heritage by the insiduous "foursome" that woudl sell their soul, body and life to a white man for five dollars; an unnaturalized foreigner, "would-be white women, a mucker, clown or mongrel cur!

If your children lose the "golden fleece" of Education, what shall be the redemption of the third and fourth generation, million dusky children yet unborn, whose footsteps echo down the corridors of time. Something must be done. The solution lies in the uprising of the masses to protest that the community may not be dragged into complete oblivion by persons of low spirit who have nothing to lose but the white man's favor to gain by their actions in fighting and lying against their own people.

It is clear that the School Board here though composed of whites, allowed these persons who voted for them or worked for five dollars each, to offer comments and accept them without any investigation. We say again something is wrong in the School Board. It is generally understood that the Superintendent is a "cracker" in mind and wants the colored man to come out the small end of the horn and the "white folks' niggers" to be payed for their labors and lies.

What is to be done? There must be an awakening in the crowd or the dusky children will sadly miss the heritage of their youth. As long as the condition which now exists remains unchanged, the school and community must suffer.

Why do the people sit idly by and allow the white school board to be influenced by two insiduous women, a "money man, and a cat's paw," and we must say the board must itself be polluted to listen to outside "mammy palabo."

So long as you sit by effortless and accept the things dealt out with closed lips, so long will the doings be of unlucrative to education and the well-being of civilized people, with red blood coursing through their veins and imbued with that intuition that makes a man a little higher than the other mammals.

So long as you hesitate to remove these undesirable characteristics, so long must your children be subjected to inhibition at the hand of people, not men and women, for no man or woman would carry on thus, but rather, the male and female of the species.

Read the signs of the times in the heavens and understand that the race in Springfield, as well as in the rest of the world, must eradicate just such types as these and fight for the upbuilding of the race, and this must come by allowing them the unrestrained facilities of the educational institution.

These people must be exterminated. Now, once, and for all times for the good of the community. And after the final assignments have been handed out due to pressure brought to bear by a 100% woman, because of the realization of a possible mistake, two supervisors called to observe the first grade teacher in her work, to "see" if there was some mistake. As the second lady of the "click" once said, "H'm, there is too much money going into one family."

If these conditions are to last then the "end" is just beyond the pale of tomorrow's dawn, and the children are to be led into darkness and blindness by people who are bigots, muckers, prudes; who in their minds are as unclean as the flesh of a leper, and under no condition could any one ever feel that they would ever mean any good to themselves or to the community.

Topeka Plaindealer 5-25-1

and "it were better if a mill-stone were hung about their neck and they were drowned in the depths of the sea."

Springfield, Mo.,
May 9, 1925.

To Whom it May Concern:

I understand that I have been accused of being incompetent for the position in Lincoln School. I am asking the parties concerned to produce evidence. I believe in giving justice to all that justice is due; I must say that I have not been given justice. I would like very much for the following questions to be answered:

1—How many standard tests have been given in the High School?

2—How many times has any member of the Board of Education visited the Principal's classes?

3—Is there any definite program laid down by the Board of Education for Lincoln High School?

4—Did Prof. O. Nance report to the Superintendent that the Principal was incompetent?

5—Has the principal been asked to turn in a report for the school?

6—How many teachers did the Principal recommend to be dropped.

The answer to these questions will show whether the Principal has had a square deal or not. I am,

C. B. INGRAM,
Principal

WOMEN VOTERS WANT SEPARATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The League Of Women Voters Gathers Data And Presents Same To Board Of Education

Shows Inadequate Facilities For Training Teachers Under Present Arrangements.

Separate housing, faculty and administration for the Negro Normal School, attended by teachers in the St. Louis Negro schools, are urged by the League of Women Voters of St. Louis as a means of improving conditions in the Negro schools of the city. The recommendation is contained in a letter sent to members of the Board of Education.

Commenting on this, the league stated in its letter: "A booklet labeled 'St Louis Public Schools, Senior College Courses at the Sumner Teachers College, Spring Term Beginning January 26, 1925,' contains a list of thirty-nine names under the heading 'Faculty Summer Teachers College, Spring 1925.' Of these thirty-nine persons, but four are giving their full time to normal teaching and five more are dividing their time between normal school teaching and high school teaching.

"The other names include the principal of the John Marshall School, the principal of the Cottage Avenue School, the principal of the Sumner High School (also listed as principal of the Normal School), the assistant principal of the Sumner High School and twenty-four high school teachers.

"We feel that it is very unfortunate for the St. Louis schools to give young people an incorrect impression as to the magnitude of a school or the value of the work offered them. We believe, moreover, that it is difficult for Normal School students to work satisfactorily in a building which is housing inadequately 1450 high school pupils and a kindegarten.

"The fact that, despite the confusion exisiting because of too great entanglement of the Normal School and the high school, there were during the last term seventy-five students engaged in normal school work. This indicates a sufficient willingness on the part of the colored people of St. Louis to co-operate in the improvement of their schools."—Globe-Democrat.

DUAL SCHOOL SYSTEM MAKES BAD PROBLEM

State Supt. Chas. A. Lee Says Something Must Be Done To Correct This Evil Finds It Difficult To Provide For Colored Children

E. W. Baker, Correspondent

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4—That there are some serious problems confronting the Negro Public Schools in Missouri was made known by the State Superintendent, Chas. A. Lee, from facts gleaned from a summary of reports received. Mr. Lee said that with these facts at hand he would be enabled to take up the solution leading to the betterment of Negro education. Some of the facts as set forth in the 75th report of Public Schools are as follows:

"The isolation of small groups of colored children in certain sections of the state under the dual system of public schools presents one of the most perplexing problems in the school administration in Missouri. Until some solution is found for this problem so that a maximum number of pupils may be reached without taking a larger amount from the county and state funds, than would be right in view of the requirement for larger groups, it will be difficult to provide adequate school facilities for these isolated communities with Negro children.

Some Progress

"The enrollment of the Negro children in Missouri public schools in 1921 was 32,891; in 1922 it was 34,638; in 1923 it was 35,540, and (estimated) in 1924, 36,712. There has also been an increase in the number of teachers from 850 in 1920 to 970 in 1921; to 939 in 1922 and to 1,261 in 1923.

"During the year the academy at Lincoln University has been accredited and is now a first class high school makig a total of eight accredited first class Negro high schools in the state. Also, plans are in the making for a Negro high school in St. Louis County, where the need has been great for several years, and in St. Louis City. These accredited first class high schools for the colored group will bring the total up to ten and will yet be fourteen less than the quota of twenty-four in keeping with the five per cent of the first class high schools for white children in the state.

"The enumeration of Negro children is 52,883 and the total enrollment in public schools is 35,540, an increase of 3,187 in two years. Several hundred colored children live with their parents scattered over forty odd counties, unfortunately with no public school privileges. These necessarily are growing up as illiterates and will be the future burden of all concerned. Still in many places where schools for colored children are opened, the location, sanitation, the bare play grounds, the small pay and inefficiency of such teachers as can be obtained are such that the conditions must be improved, if these people are to be encouraged to do the most for themselves and for the State of Missouri."

St. Louis Globe-Dem. Mar 6, 1926

St. Louis Globe-Dem. 3-26-25

Education - 1925

Common Schools, Condition of:

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
APRIL 19, 1925

North Carolina

Visiting School Committee Makes Report To The Board

Supplements Data of Other Schools Published in This Newspaper Week Ago—Tells of First Ward, Villa Heights, Open Air and Wesley Heights White, and Myers Street, Fairview, Biddleville, Alexander Street and Second Ward Negro Institutions.

The visiting committee of the city school board, comprising Mrs. Gordon Finger, chairman; Mrs. J. R. Purser and Ernest Ellison, has made an additional report to the chairman regarding conditions in the several schools. It supplements a report on other schools published in the Observer a week ago. Sketchy in nature, it gives these facts:

FIRST WARD GRAMMAR.

Uhuman Alexander, principal—the building has been greatly improved, and the fire hazard removed by erecting a tower for the stairways; being lighted and whitewashed has transformed the basement; in the hands of a good janitor.

Two schools being located on one small corner plot with the street car line on one side and heavy auto traffic on the other, with the solid phalanx of juvenile humanity which the grounds present at assembly and recess hours, make accident conditions hazardous. The janitor has erected a strong iron pipe at the danger points to protest thoughtless little ones.

In the building is located the dental clinic, Dr. T. P. Williamson director. The children of the entire system of schools are sent here by appointment of the principals for examination and treatment. Hundred of children have been saved from pain and enabled to make their grades because of the clinical work. It was first established by the Junior Red Cross and the state board of health. The dentists and health authorities of the city approve and co-operate in the work, saying that right habits and early care save the health of the adult.

The school has bought a linoleum rug for the waiting room of the clinic, and curtains adding comfort

VISITING TEACHERS.

Miss Roberta Tarpley, the visiting teacher, who investigates and helps remedy difficulties of children beyond the confines of the schoolyard, has her office adjoining the clinic. From this office work is done for the First and Fourth Ward schools and all pupils who have been under her supervision and removed to other parts of the city.

Two unusually interesting objects in the office, besides the owner, are the window drapes with crimson French canticleers on a tan ground. There were used in a Red Cross hut in France. The other was a red painted chair which the children of the Fourth Ward had sent to the office (their own work) for Christmas.

Miss Tarpley is doing her work here as one of thirty experimental studies in such work, as a practical demonstration by the National Committee of Visiting Teachers. She is supplied with a light car and expenses for its operation and an expense account for stenographic and file work to keep a record of the study. Durham is another city where a like study is being made.

The work is so highly recommended that it should be extended to the other schools.

Departmental work in geography is being well tested out by Mrs. Nettie Wearn and is recommended to the course of study committee favorably for extension of other schools.

Miss Blair combines supervision of the school lunch with teaching the course in domestic science. A clever demonstration was a model of two contrasting homes, "The Fairy House of Health," where all is as it should be, and the "Witch's House of Woe."

VILLA HEIGHTS.

P. S. Carmichael, principal. The grounds have been wonderfully improved. The mayor has had muddy places about the doorways graveled and the janitor has placed a protecting pipe around the shrubs planted near the buildings. The Graham grove, added to year by year at arbor day, on the hilltop which impresses every railroad traveler in the state, is entering its stage of imposing beauty.

Classroom work denotes solid progress. The buildingg, one of cheap construction, needs repairs which we will enumerate to the building committee. A notable plan they carry out is one of personal savings. Each child who will has a bank account, with book, etc. Each week the school collects the books and the accumulated savings and they are carried to the bank in bulk for deposit. This work has two purposes: To inculcate habits of thrift and as a practical study in arithmetic.

Good streets, at last, have made the school easily accessible. The board will recall an interview with the city commissioners requesting reaching schools be a major consideration in street improvement. Their ready recognition of the hint is appreciated.

NORTH CHARLOTTE PRIMARY.

This is a tiny, neat, well kept refuge for the little folk under Miss Holloway's careful supervision. The rooms were all bright with Easter flowers, bunnies and baskets in cut work.

The furnace and incoming water main require attention.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

Miss Janie Matthews, principal. This is the first school of the sort opened in North Carolina, and was made possible in the existence of a little cottage already existing on the site bought for the Central high school. The children who attend are selected by the school nurses and may come from any part of the city. They are not afflicted with tuberculosis but are aenemic, underweight, may have been ill with some depleting diseas as influenza, or whooping cough and develop a tendency to a tubercuar condition. Their lessons are adapted to their more urgent physical needs. Open air, sunshine, rest periods, facilities for taking them (cots and blankets), and a warm lunch are provided.

Close watch is kept on their weight and every detail of health under Dr. Donnelly, of the city health department. Charts on display visualize the story of each child's improvement or retardation in health and school progress. One boy had come from a weight of 72 to 94 pounds with marvelous improvement in fifth grade work.

WESLEY HEIGHTS.

Mrs. Essie Blankenship, principal. This is a medium-sized grammar school with medium grade equipment. Lights and redecoration of walls are badly needed in the basement. The principal has been honored by the state department of education by her selection as teacher instructor in primary work for summer schools. The work in music there was exceptionally good; also the nature study work.

MYERS STREET NEGRO SCHOOL.

Mary Wyche, principal—This is a sort of museum of the unusual and superlative in schools. There is an old wooden building with two backward extending wings and innumerable outside staircases. There are 24 rooms. It has been in use since 1883. In point of pupils in attendance it is the largest school in North Carolina, 1824 by last official roll with some recent accessions.

Double sessions almost in every room, a really double barreled school. The desks are among the most ancient in the city, transferred from the old South school marked with the deep carvings and cuttings of the days before manual training, drawing are art work and desks received all the impulse of a boy to physical energy outlet which the corner switches had not dissipated.

Additional repairs and improvements will have to be made for safe use of the structure another year. But the children work well there, and with seeming content.

FAIRVIEW NEGRO.

M. G. Davis, principal. This school house traveled from the state of being a residence on Graham street, where the Fourth Ward school is, to the neighborhood of the abbatoir near the limits of the city. But it is made to do splendid things nevertheless; neat, clean, prettily decorated by teachers' and pupils' efforts; a good little library which they also provided. A domestic science kitchen which they have also equipped. The sixth grade girls prepared a splendid Easter menu dinner which they served to the members of the board.

BIDDLEVILLE NEGRO.

E. R. Anderson, principal. This is a small school without any vocational training facilities. It was found well kept; in need of shades for afternoon classes on the sunny side of the building.

They have secured for themselves a room library for each grade of 25 books each, and have raised $50 of a piano fund.

ALEXANDER STREET NEGRO.

J. M. Pride, principal. The drainage about the building has been greatly improved by recent work. The building was found in average condition and the janitor should have calcimine for improving them. The classroom care and decoration were very good. They also have no vocational equipment.

SECOND WARD, NEGRO.

W. H. Stinson, principal. This was the first good brick school house to be erected for the colored people in this county and they take pride in its use, possession and care. It was in process of receiving a very thorough scrubbing and eradication of finger prints on plaster and paint.

The manual training or shopwork and cooking and sewing there and in Myers Street are emphasized features. Energetic men and women are giving valuable instruction for the production of splendid citizenship, better earning capacity and more efficient workers among the coming generation.

A feature of commencement will be a fashion show of the clothes the girls have made. The work included handmade underwear of practical design and finish, house dresses, wool dresses, coats, thin dresses, on to silk party dresses. Embroidery and fancy finishes are included, enabling the girls to qualify as first-class home sewers and to earn as seamstresses.

In a night school women from 19 to 45 years of age learn the rudiments of good cooking and sewing.

The vocational work begins earlier in the colored schools than it does in all of the white schools because the children as a whole stay in school fewer years and would miss entirely this needed course. The night school is, of course, largely a state and national vocational board work. The white supervisors overlook the work and efficiency of the colored teachers.

The second ward school has also secured a library of 600 books and catalogued them.

THE NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Editor Smithfield Herald:

You were kind enough to give space to a previous communication by which I sought to attract the attention of the white people to the importance of the Negro school as a factor in community uplift and in community civilization. I am happy in the assurance of having been measurably successful. The most encouraging and highly commendatory expressions have come to me. This is well. Some good has been effected. It is the object of the present effort to bring home to Negroes themselves their opportunities and possibilities for good by means of the public school. I shall speak very frankly but kindly. Conditions as I view them demand great plainness of speech. I sometimes fear that we are losing interest in the education of our children. There are thousands of Negro boys ahd girls in North Carolina who should be in school and are not there. They are engaged in no useful work. They are under no parental guidance or restraint. They are growing up in idleness and are being infected by all the vices which idleness invites. They furnish the recruits for our jails, chaingangs and penitentiary. This is particularly true of our cities and towns and is becoming increasingly true of our rural districts. Our home life seems to be degenerating. Instead of ruling their children, parents are being ruled by them. The situation is indeed serious and places upon our public schools and public school teachers the tremendous task of correcting this tendency and doing for Negro children that which should be done in the home. And this

work, as great as it is, must often encounter adverse influence of parents themselves. Instead of vindicating the spirit of obedience, good manners, politeness, respect for their teachers, some of them—by far too many— are actually instilling into their children the spirit of lawlessness. They take but little account of what must be the ultimate consequences.

During the long period in which I have been engaged in teaching I have never failed in enlisting the sympathetic influence, and active co-operation of the white people of every community in which I have labored. But for this my work, to a large extent, would have been a failure. In most cases I have worked under intelligent school committeemen and capable superintendents. These have furnished the support so necessary in dealing with factional feuds, petty jealousies, and senseless notions, so common among our race group. More than this, these white people have contributed a most generous measure of financial aid. I have built and improved school houses wherever I have taught. I have done more of such work, perhaps, than any other one Negro in the State. I am well known in North Carolina, and what I here state is common knowledge. My success has been due to the splendid support which I have received from the white people. This does not carry the implication that many of the people of my own race have not afforded wonderful help. Of course they have. This, however, has been made possible through the active influence of the white people.

Negroes of Johnston County, you are face to face with the opportunity to help your children, help yourselves, help your historic old County, help your State. Cease whining; cease complaining; cease foolish strife; make full proof of your ability to use wisely and well what you have. This is the gateway to higher ground and broader plains. It is the only way. He who will not use his one talent need not bolster a claim for two, or five talents. If your school house is not all that you would like, then use it for all it is worth. Use it to the uttermost. This is the surest and the speediest way to a better one. Above all teach your children in your homes, good manners, politeness, respect for law. I have seen what is commonly known as the race problem from another angle since I have been in Johnston County. My views as to the attitude of the white people have undergone some modifications. We can by our good conduct change that attitude as far as it can be changed. If we would be helped, we must help ourselves. God, Himself, cannot help a person or a race who will not put forth an effort to help himself or itself. Let us do our part. Let us fill to its very brim the measure of duty. Let us return to some of the old standards in the raising of our children. Let us inculcate obedience to law. If we will do these things our future holds out for us a beautiful promise.

CHAS. N. HUNTER,
Principal Booker T. Washington School.

Wilson's Mills, N. C.

REQUEST DISMISSAL OF BOARD MEMBERS

County Education Board to Render Decision in Case of Three

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 16.—The county board of education spent the greater part of the afternoon of Oct. 5 hearing the two sides of an argument which has arisen over three members of the Negro board of education of Middle Creek township, district No. 1. The three members under discussion are Richard Rogers, John Jordan and Alex Mitchell, who are said to be reputable citizens and who have served on the school committee for 15 years.

Other members of the community become dissatisfied with their service and drew up a petition charging them with general and specific neglect of their duties and asking for their dismissal by the county board. After hearing both sides of the dispute the board withheld its decision until the next meeting, which is scheduled to come up this week.

PLANS "BOOK OF FACTS" ON RACE SCHOOLS

Claims Figures Prove State's Fairness

Alarmed by The Chicago Defender's constant exposures of its wholly inadequate provisions for the education of Race children in its public schools, the educational department of the state of North Carolina is conducting a strenuous publicity campaign to convince the public that conditions there are not as bad as they have been pictured.

Bulletins are being dispatched to the newspapers of the country with imposing lists of figures which purport to show the "real situation" and the department announces that it will soon publish a "book of facts" giving a full statistical account.

Very good, North Carolina! The Defender will await with interest your "book of facts." There are several "facts" it will study with special interest. North Carolina state officials say the book will tell the length of the school terms for Race children, the number of Race children in school and not, the investment in school property for the Race.

We hope it does. And meanwhile, for fear the state authorities may forget some things, The Defender will suggest that its "book of facts" answer these questions: Is it not a "fact" that in 1920 the school term in North Carolina for children of the Race was only 134 days, as against 141 days for white children?

IF IT'S JUST A QUESTION OF "FACTS"

Is it not a "fact" that in North Carolina in the same year the percentage of Race children out of school was 16.2 per cent, as against only 14.9 per cent of white children?

And since the educational department chooses to bring up the subject of "investments in school property for the Race," we wonder how they will account for the "fact" that the state of North Carolina in 1920 invested $31,610,505 in public school property for white children, but spent only a little over $3,000,000 for school property for children of the Race.

If the state of North Carolina in its little "book of facts" tries to point out that there are more white children to be cared for, then The Defender will have to rephrase its question. Is it not a "fact," it will ask, that in 1920 the state of North Carolina spent $52.03 in public school property for each white child, and only $12.90 for each Race child? The Defender will be looking for North Carolina's "book of facts," because there are several "facts" that the department of education will have a hard time getting around.

STATE TRIES HARD AT PROPAGANDA

Meanwhile, here is some of the rubbish that the state department of education is broadcasting, carefully avoiding any comparitive figures, and selecting only the statistics that tell the brightest story:

The school teachers of the Race were receiving a salary of $24.76 12 years ago, $37.17 seven years ago and $54.83 a month in 1923. The average term was then 114.4 days, it dropped duirng the war to 105.6, and five years later had come back to 134.6.

The school population of 12 years ago was 253,276; it went to 266,434 seven years ago, and two years ago reached 293,188. The enrollment for 12 years ago was 189,919 and it is 248,904 now. The value of school property then was $1,021,786.93 and now it is $6,580,770.

In 1914 the state spent $74,405.65 for new school buildings and sites, and in 1924, $772,992.25. In 1914 the average value of school houses of our group was $396.60 and in 1924 it was $2,705.91. Moreover, the one-teacher rural schools in these 11 years have dropped from 1,972 to 1,356; our log houses from 125 to 53; our percentage of illiteracy from 31.9 to 24.5.

The maintenance appropriation for normals has gone from $14,000 in 1914 to $148,000 in 1924, and for colleges it has increased from $12,500 to $62,500. And the investment in instruction, the cost of teaching to each pupil, has mounted from $5.38 in 1914 to $26.44 in 1924.

CONTROVERSY ENDS OVER NEGRO SCHOOL IN N. CAR.

Preston News Service

SMITHFIELD, N. C., Oct. 21.—The colored school of Smithfield, which has been under discussion for several months and which finally landed in the courts under an application for a writ of mandamus by the Negro patrons of this place in School dist. No. 1, was given an eight months term Tuesday.

The board of trustees of the Smithfield schools held an execution stipulating that the school shall have a term of not less than [illegible] months with requirements necessary for a standard accredited school. This settled the matter in the controversy and permits the school which reached standardidati n last year t remain unmolested.

Prof. N. C. Newbold and Dr. J. H. Highsmith of the State Department of Education were present, also E. J. Wellons, attorney for the colored tax payers of the district.

DEC 10 1925

Low Cost in Negro Schools of State

(By Leased Wire)

RALEIGH, Dec. 9. (AP)—The average cost of instruction of a negro student in the public schools of North Carolina is a fraction less than seven cents a day; which, for 249,951 negroes enrolled, amounts to a total daily expenditure of $17,406.

The low daily cost, which is far below that of the instruction of white students, is primarily due to the low salary scale for negro teachers, the state department of public instruction points out in a bulletin issued today.

In New Hanover county, which has the highest pay rating for negro teachers, the average is $103 per month. In Watauga county, which employs only three colored instructors, the average is $36 a month.

Of the counties, Mitchell expends the largest sum daily on negro students, 14 cents. Lenoir county spends the least, 3.4 cents. Mecklenburg spends 6.4 cents a day, Buncombe 9.3 New Hanover 13.9, Forsyth 8.5; Guilford 10.5; Wake 7.6.

Greensboro expended most among the city school systems, 14.2 cents; Durham next 13 cents; then Wilmington 12.2; High Point 11.9; Winston-Salem 10.9; Raleigh 10.7; Asheville 9.5; Charlotte 8.4; Wilmington pays the highest average monthly salary, $105; Greensboro next, $100; Durham $99; Charlotte $94; Winston-Salem and Raleigh $93; Asheville $91, and High Point $86.

Education—1924.

North Carolina

Common Schools, Condition of.

Deplorable School Conditions In Edenton

Norfolk Virginian Pilot

Edenton, N. C.—The school system of the colored people of Edenton is deplorable. (1) Too many so called schools. Edenton is one of the historic towns on the Albemarle Sound. It has a population of four thousand, nearly half are Negroes. The schools for the colored children are divided into five different divisions; each division having its own government and teachers picked to suit their conditions. These schools are located as follows: One on West Church St., old church remodeled; one on East Church St. annext to a church; two on East Albermarle St. second floor of an old store, one old church remodeled; one four or five room building on West Freemason St. and county school within the corporate limits. All of these schools charge titution from 50 cents to $2.00 per month, with the exception of the graded school. It is not in the graded school district but the children of the district go to it. The other students even though they are in city limits must go to the county school or pay titution to go to one of these other schools.

Health of the children cannot be properly cared for in these buildings. Furniture for the building is not what it should be; we do not see Old Glory hanging on its walls. Edenton is the only town in Eastern, N. C. with such conditions prevailing and if these conditions continue, we cannot hope for our boys and girls to make good citizens. Ignorance is a curse to any people.

— W. H. A. Stallings.

3-29-24

MAY - 8 1924

WILLISTON SCHOOL HAS OVER $3,000

Need For More Room in Negro Institutions Set Forth in Bulletin

The Williston school drive so far has resulted in cash subscriptions and pledges of more than $3,000. The objective is $10,000 for increased school facilities. The Williston Bulletin, discussing the needs of this negro institution has the following:

"That improvements are needed at Williston school is evident. The rooms are overcrowded, the sanitary conditions are not conducive to good health or good morals.

"The school on Tenth street was built in 1915. Since that time the school records show an increase of 60 per cent in pupil enrollment. In spite of the fact that far back as 1915, the class-rooms were barely able to comfortably seat the pupils then enrolled, there has been no increase in class room space to accommodate this increase in enrollment.

"There is also a crying need for an auditorium where pupils may listen to lectures and assemble for devotions, programs and recitals, without being subjected to the torture of standing for periods ranging from 50 to 90 minutes in length. This auditorium would not only relieve the school children, but it would benefit the entire community. It would foster school spirit, good citizenship, and in addition, it would serve as a gathering place for all the people on occasions of public interest.

"In order that a teacher may do effective and efficient work, it is recommended that the number of pupils per teacher should not exceed 30. In extreme cases 35 have been admitted; however, this is usually a temporary arrangement. With this fact in mind, a glance at the following figures will show clearly the disadvantages under which both pupils and teachers labor.

"There are 115 sixth grade pupils occupying two small rooms. That means about 57 pupils to one teacher. In the seventh grade occupying two rooms, there are 104 pupils, or 52 to a teacher. Each of the eighth grade rooms has 54 pupils enrolled.

"The 459 pupils of the grammar grades and junior high school occupy seven rooms. This means that packed and crammed into each of these seven rooms are 66 children. The enrollment at the primary is 948 pupils. These occupy 15 rooms, 64 pupils per room. The 157 of the senior high school are accommodated in four small rooms, 40 to a room.

"The total enrollment of the Williston schools is 1,564 pupils. The total number of rooms is 26. From this we see that the average number of pupils to a room is 60, exactly double the number recommended by the best educators.

"Recently the grand jury condemned all of the Williston schools as being both unsafe and unsanitary. Because of these conditions the Parent-Teacher association determined to take some steps to alleviate the situation, especially that existing at the Primary school.

"At first the suggestion was made that an effort be made to secure sufficient funds to add the necessary rooms and conveniences at Williston primary. On second thought, it seemed a wasteful piece of folly to be satisfied with doing a little thing, when, with almost the same effort, a big thing could be done. Consequently, the association launched a drive for $10,000, so that the primary may secure at once the improvements which are imperative, and Williston high school may receive funds for a much needed auditorium."

ASHEVILLE, N. C., CITIZEN

DEC 13 1925

Negro Teachers In Rural Schools Not Up to the Standard

RALEIGH, Dec. 12. (AP)—Although more than three-fourths of the negro children attending public school in North Carolina during the school year of 1924-25 were enrolled in the rural schools, with approximately the same proportion of negro teachers employed in the rural schools, 95 per cent of the negro teachers holding non-standard certificates were those in the rural schools.

This is shown in the current issue of State School Facts, a publication of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, just published. It also shows that negro teachers in the city schools are paid much higher salaries than those in the rural schools, where the bulk of the children attend school.

Non-standard teachers, the publication explains, are those who hold certificates based on scholastic training that is less than graduation from a standard high school. Standard teachers are those who hold certificates based on training the equivalent of standard high school graduation or more.

A total of 5,210 negro teachers were employed in the public schools of this State during the year 1924-25. Of this number, 4,070 were employed in the rural schools, the remaining 1240 being employed in the city schools. Expressed in terms of percentage, 76.6 per cent of the total were employed in rural schools, 23.4 in the city schools.

During the 25 year period, 1900 to 1925, the number of negro teachers in the rural schools has not quite doubled, while the number in the city schools has been increased by itself seven times.

During the past five years, the figures quoted by State School Facts show, the total number of certificates held by non-standard teachers in the negro schools has decreased from 2,884 to 2,298 or 19 per cent. At this rate, it points out, it will take 21 years for the non-standard certificate among negro teachers to disappear entirely.

The 5,310 negro teachers last school year taught the 249,951 negro children enrolled in the schools. Of this number, 190,968 were enrolled in the rural schools, while 53,983 were in attendance at city schools. In other words, 76.4 per cent of the negro children were attending rural schools, the remaining 23.6 per cent being enrolled in the city schools.

Comparison of the percentage figures discloses that the proportion of rural teachers and children are almost identical—the percentage of the teachers in the rural schools being 76.6, and that of the children in rural schools being 76.4.

Halifax county led the State in enrollment figures for negro children. That county's enrollment was 6,677 last year, while Wake, Edgecombe, Pitt, Nash and Robeson each had more than 5,000. Winston-Salem led the cities in enrollment, with 5,003, Charlotte coming second with an enrollment in the negro schools of 4,008.

Attendance record figures quoted show that only 67 children out of every hundred attended school every day. The rural schools, where the attendance was 65 out of 100, fell behind the city systems, where it was 74 out of every hundred. The best attendance records were made in the eight large city systems, where 80.4 per cent of the enrollment were in average daily attendance.

Negro teachers in this State last year received an average salary of $64.85. The average in the rural schools was $89.44, as compared with an average in the cities of $82.62. The largest average salaries were those paid in the eight large city systems—the average in those systems being $95.86.

Among the rural systems, the highest average salary was paid by New Hanover—$103.25. Watauga, with an average salary for its rural negro teachers of $36.67, paid the smallest salaries. Wilmington, county seat of New Hanover, led in the average paid city teachers. Its average was $105.92 per month, while Morganton paid the lowest city salaries—$65.83 per month, on an average.

Education-1925 Ohio

Common Schools, Condition of

DAYTON PARENTS ARE DIVIDED IN SCHOOL FIGHT

Some Seem To Prefer That Their Children Attend Separate Schools

Chicago Chronicle

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 15.—Robert W. Bangnall, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on his return to New York from Dayton, Ohio, reports an active fight over the question of school segregation in which the Parents' Protective Association is opposing segregation and a few others together with whites are endorsing it.

"The National Office of the N. A. A C. P. was appealed to in this Dayton school situation," said Mr. Bagnall, "and I went to Dayton and advised with the Dayton Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Last year, as a result of the migration, colored children were placed in a semi-basement of the Willard School, separated from the white pupils, and were made to enter the building through a rear door.

2-14-25.

"The Parents' Protective Association was organized to protest to the Board of Education against this procedure, and when the Education Board ignored the protest, the parents organized a boycott o fthe school, 95 per cent of the pupils absenting themselves for more than two months.

"The case came up before Judge Martin who attempted to obtain arbitration of the difference, but failed. This case is to come up before a new judge during this month of February and the colored people are confident of the legality of their case. Another similar case has arisen at the Garfield school in Dayton where a colored citizen has demanded that his children be taught in the main school and not in the annex hitherto reserved for colored children. Upon refusal of the principal to admit the children the colored citizen, Mr. Reese, employed counsel and brought mandamus proceedings. This case is also to be heard in February.

"A number of colored people are agitating for the continuance of segregation on the ground that a number of colored teachers will lose their jobs, if it is abolished. The segregationist group is known as 'The Hand of Ethiopia.'

"In this connection I pointed out that in New York City, where segregation does not now exist, and where it was feared that the abolition of segregation would lose jobs for colored teachers, there are more colored teachers employed than ever before.

"The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity has also entered the Dayton fight and has sent a statement to the Dayton School Board demanding that in the Garfield district one school be erected for all citizens."

OUTSIDE SCHOOL CENSUS BARRED BY BOARD VOTE

Cleveland Plain Dealer

No census of Cleveland public school pupils, which would classify them as to color, race or religious belief, is to be taken hereafter for use of organizations or persons outside the school system without consent of the board of education.

A resolution to this effect, suggested by Supt. R. G. Jones, was referred to the board's committee on education Monday. Its purpose, Supt. Jones said, was of a preventative nature rather than curative.

2-17-25

"There have been no abuses leading to such a ruling," he said. "It is simply that we believe this kind of classification is unfair to the pupil. We believe we have no right to classify him except in regard to his achievements or his parents' achievements.

Cleveland Ohio

"All attempts to distinguish one pupil from another in any respect other than achievement are bad. It's our purpose to blend the pupils rather than segregate or separate them into classes."

Education — 1925

South Carolina.

Common Schools, Condition of.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Greenville Daily News makes the interesting statement that public school attendance in South Carolina is more than 153,000 less than it was four years ago, despite the State's increase in school expenditures, despite the larger number of teachers, despite the natural growth of population. Also, a smaller percentage of enrolled pupils attend regularly than four years ago. South Carolina schools' physical plants are growing and improving, but the State is "going backward" in education.

Montgomery Advertiser

The Daily News says the explanation is not far to seek. In 1919 the general assembly adopted a compulsory education law and provided for the appointment of enforcement officers. The year the law went into effect enrollment of white pupils increased by 5,697, or 23.9 per cent, and of colored pupils, 53,335, or 26.8 per cent. In 1921 the general assembly destroyed the effectiveness of the compulsory attendance law and caused inspectors to be discharged. Since then the enrollment has decreased by more than 150,000, and attendance record of those enrolled has become bad. "Never was a plainer story of cause and effect."

11-24-25

Commenting upon this statement of school conditions in South Carolina, the Spartanburg Herald exclaims: "What is the use of pouring tax money into buildings, equipment and teachers' salaries, only to let unappreciative parents keep their children away, so that opportunity duly provided is left unused and wasted? * * * What are we going to do about it?"

Compulsory school attendance laws rest upon sound principle, even in the freest society. The State does not, and should not compel adults to attend school; but the State—all of them do today but one or two—assumes the responsibility of saying that indifferent, ignorant or unfit parents shall not deprive their children of their educational birthright. The State assumes that some measure of learning is a part of every normal child's heritage, and no adult having authority over the child, has the right to rob the child of its heritage.

It is cruelty for parents to deny their children the right to get the rudiments of an education in a modern civilization where all the choice rewards go to those best equipped to perform their duties. But many parents nevertheless are indifferent to educational rights of their children, and it becomes necessary for the State to intervene: The State must protect itself against the decay of its institutions, and the first step, next to the maintenance of order in society, is to encourage all who are to become citizens to know as much as possible.

Education - 1925 Tennessee

Common Schools, Condition of.

KNOXVILLE TENN. SENTINEL
SEPTEMBER 6, 1925

PLAN TO ALIGN NEGRO TO AID RECALL MOVE

Leading Colored Citizens Refuse to Give Movement Their Approval.

ORGANIZERS ARE IMPORTED

Opposition to Present City Council Credited With Responsibility for Activity.

A movement to organize negroes of this city, one of the purposes being to encourage opposition to the present city government, is reported to have been disclosed and to have been checked in its incipiency.

According to information that became known yesterday, activities have been under way here, the guiding hands of which were men from other states. Representatives of the parent organization reached Knoxville several weeks ago and undertook to launch the movement through leading colored citizens, but without success. It is stated that others were then approached, and some degree of success has been attained, but that at this time the movement is believed to have spent its force and is in decadence, if not altogether futile.

Colored Minister Approached

Rev. W. A. Downer, pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian church, and a foremost colored citizen of Knoxville, told a Sentinel reporter last night a most interesting story of how he had been approached with a view to interesting him in the creation of such an organization in Knoxville. The colored minister said he was telephoned by a white man who represented himself as being the organizer of a society that had for its objective the betterment of the status of the colored race, both socially and politically. He said he declined to meet the organizer at a place to which he was invited, and countered with an invitation to the organizer to call on him at his home on East Clinch avenue, if he desired to discuss the matter. The organizer responded, and met the minister in the latter's study.

The minister stated that the organizer stressed the importance of the society as a means of securing better school facilities for colored children of Knoxville, and also as a definite movement whereby lynching would be stopped. Rev. Downer said he replied to this that he felt the city government of Knoxville is giving the colored children school facilities that are unexampled in the south and elsewhere, and that he was entirely satisfied with these conditions and had no quarrel with the city government's policy toward the colored schools. As to lynching, he said that is a practice that is not indulged in or approved here in Knoxville or East Tennessee and he felt there was no necessity for any society to stop lynching in Knoxville. He said he was not interested and declined to proceed in the matter. Downer sent the organizer to W. L. Porter, editor and publisher of the East Tennessee News, a newspaper published in the interests of the colored race of Knoxville.

Political Purpose Apparent

Editor Porter told a Sentinel reporter last night that he was called upon by the organizer and invited to take the obligation of the new order and urged to throw his influence behind it. He said that while the declaration was not specific, he was led to believe that the chief local objective of the proposed society was to antagonize the present city government. He said no specific methods of opposition were outlined, but the general tenor of the promotion talk was that the colored race in Knoxville had a grievance at the city government and should assert itself. Porter spoke most appreciatively of the good colored schools of the city. He said it was very gratifying to him and to all other good colored citizens that there exists such a feeling of sympathetic interest and understanding in the minds of the white population of this city for the colored people generaly. He said there is not the slightest foundation in fact for any movement looking to antagonizing the friendly relations existing betwen whites and colored here, and that any such movement should not be encouraged. Porter said he did not believe any movement among negroes, seeking to work up petitions for recall of members of the city council, as it is rumored have been proposed, would get anywhere.

A. A. Fleming, one of the best known negroes of the city, and who has been active in local politics for many years, was informed by a Sentinel reporter that it had been reported that he was one of the leaders in the movement to organize the proposed new negro society. Felding made emphatic denial of any connection with the enterprise. He said he had heard of the project, but that it was positively disapproved by him and that he had declined the invitation to go into it, and would discourage it in every way possible.

Felding said that shortly before the supreme court made its recent decision holding valid the city charter amendment providing for the primary on August 29 and the city election on September 19, he had heard, more or less talk in colored circles with a view to developing colored strength as factors in these elections. This, he said, came up in meetings of negro lodges and at negro churches. The movement failed, he said, for the reason that himself and others were of the opinion that such concerted action should be discouraged. He said on several occasions he was presiding over meetings when some one would undertake to injech city politics into the meeting, and in every instance he declared the discussions out of order and stopped the talk.

Since the supreme court's decision, Felding said, there has been nothing done in colored circles looking to any sort of political activity in connection with the city election of September 19 or any possible recall petitions thereafter. He said the talk before the court decision was with a view to getting out a large colored registration, but after the court decree this was dropped. Felding admitted that had there been any possibility of opposition candidates to the present city councilmen, in all probability several of the councilmen would have had opposition, and colored votes would have been given to some of these opposition candidates. This, however, he said did not necessarily mean that the colored voters are unfriendly to the present council for, as a matter of fact, the councilmen have strong following in the colored sections of the city. He said that personally he was opposed to the city manager form of government in the beginning, but, since it had been decreed by the majority of the voters, he, as a good citizen, accented the verdict and was doing his duty as a good citizen to help make the city manager rule a success. He did see, however, possibilities for some changes that he thought would be advantageous, and he believed many other good citizens were likewise inclined. Felding reiterated his strong opposition to the proposed organization of negroes and said the movement had failed.

Editr Porter also stated that the organizer of the society who came here from another state, was working in co-operation with a local man whose office was in an uptown building, and who is known to be sympathetic with the political element that is not friendly to the city administraion.

Emolumens Promised

According to rumor that was current yesterday, the negroes who have been invited to join the ranks of this new organization were assured not only of beteer schools, but also of lower water rates, substantial reductions in taxes and other emoluments, including colored representation in the city council in the event they should make it possible to bring about a recall of one or more of the city councilmen who will be elected on September 19. The plan, it was explained in the current gossip, contemplates the perfection of the negro organization with a view to having the membership en masse endorse and sign the recall petitions, should such be launched, and thereby facilitate the posibility of a recall election being made effective, provided of course the signers to the petitions are bona fide voters.

In the opinion of the well known colored citizens quoted, there is now no prospect or possibility of this omvement being made effective. They believe negroes of the city will not respond to the effort reputed to have been undertaken to bring them into such an organization.

This clipping
CHATTANOOGA TENN. Times

SEP 16 1925

COLORED SCHOOL IN BAD LOCATION

Delegation Urges City Officials to Make Change.

Eleventh Street Structure Has Outgrown Attendance and Relief Necessary.

Change in location of the Eleventh street school for colored children is being considered by the department of education, according to announcement made last night by Commissioner Frazier. Several prominent colored citizens called on Mayor Hardy and Commissioner Frazier yesterday for the purpose of describing conditions existing around the school and praying for some relief.

The delegation described the type of neighborhood around the building, which is bounded on three sides by factories and on the fourth by a railroad. The class of people living in that section does not provide an environment suitable for good influence on growing boys and girls, it was declared. The location is not central to the densely populated colored section and it is thought a school parallel to the present location between Ninth and Tenth streets would more adequately serve the colored families.

This is not the first time such a request has been made of the department of education and efforts have been made to find a suitable location for a new school, but at the present time Commissioner Frazier has no building site in mind.

Appreciation of the efforts of the commissioner and the mayor to provide adequate school facilities for the colored students was expressed by the delegation calling at the city hall yesterday morning. The delegation was assured by Commissioner Frazier and Mayor Hardy that the petition would receive serious consideration.

The Eleventh street school is badly congested, more than 600 pupils having been enrolled, and it is anticipated final enrollment figures this year will greatly exceed that number. It has been necessary to utilize cloakrooms and hallways for classrooms and every space is said to be overflowing. Commissioner Frazier and Supt. Zeigler are endeavoring to lease several cottages to relieve the crowded condition of the main school, but as yet no property adjacent has been available. A trip will be made to that section some time today and an arrangement will probably be made so that the colored children can be provided with more space.

This school building is one of the oldest in the city provided for the care of colored students. It is of brick, three stories high, and before the erection of the Howard High school in 1920 was used for a combined grammar and high school.

When the new building is erected at least seventeen classrooms must be provided. Not only has the population grown, but under the compulsory school law a larger number of colored children are attending schools than was true in former years.

The old building is considered the only eyesore in the Chattanooga public school system and with its removal every building will be modern and thoroughly equipped for the conduct of classes in the various branches offered.

Education — 1925.

Common Schools, Condition of

Texas.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR SCHOOLS

The Express along with all of the other citizens of Dallas, is gratified at the improvements made in the school system of Dallas and especially with those which directly affect the Negro schools. The Darrell school which for many years has been a veritable death trap is to be remodeled and made safe for the children who seek training in it; a nurse to look after the health of Negro children has been named and she will work under the direction of the Health Office of the system. Other minor improvements which involve the slight raise in the salaries of teachers and the addition of several teachers have been noted.

Dallas Express 9-21-25 Dallas Texas

Some of these improvements, The Express feels, are the direct result of the petition presented to the School Board early last year by a group of the interested citizens. That petition set forth in detail the actual condition of the Negro schools and attempted to recommend certain improvements which seemed necessary. The school nurse and the improvement of the Darrell school were among the things recommended. This is as it should be. The citizens should take just such interest in their schools and they should present their cases in such form that they will be worthy of serious consideration. The history of Dallas proves that its directing heads including the School Board have an interest in the improvement of conditions as they affect the whole public and that they will respond to requests for needed things.

The success of this petition as far as the improvements noted are concerned should be reason enough for the continuation of th eefforts of this group of interested citizens and it should be encouragement for the more active interest of those who had no part in the framing and presentation of this first document. It should happen also that the efforts of these citizens shorld not cease until all of the things asked for last year are secured.

For some reason not made clear, the new school project for Oak Cliff was abandoned. Whether temporarily or not has not been made known. That project is as badly needed as are all of the other things which were asked for. It should not be allowed to be forgotten in the pleasure which comes with the improvements which have been made. Let the citizens still think in terms of their schools. Let them study their needs. Let them grow more and more into the realization that it is the duty of the state and civic governments to provide for every child, such training as will make of him a profitable citizen. The best in education is the right of every Negro child along with all of the others in America.

HOUSTON'S CUTE LITTLE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING!

Houston Informer 9-12-25 Houston Texas

The Informer has been besieged with complaints from colored citizens, tax payers and patrons of the Houston public schools, in which these citizens of color are completely disgusted with the miniature school building now being erected in "deep Third Ward" to be employed as a junior high school.

The Informer had discussed the small structure in a previous issue and when the foundation was started quite a number of our people inspected it to see if The Informer had mis-stated and exaggerated the matter; and practically all of these people are unanimous NOW that this paper was right in its original contention.

If our foresight, as a race, was as good as our hindsight, perhaps we would bestir ourselves a little bit more and get more consideration and recognition along many lines.

Now to add insult to injury, the board of education has decided to name this cute little school building, the Jack Yates High School.

The Reverend Jack Yates, former pastor of Antioch and Bethel Baptist churches and moving spirit in the founding and establishing of Houston College, was a great factor and mighty power in the early days of this city; but The Informer thinks the school board has shown him a cheap and niggarly honor by naming such a misfit, inadequate and "hamfat" makeshift after this great and notable character.

According to former published statements, this Third Ward junior high school will accommodate ONLY 300 PUPILS, and when completed will not compare favorably with similar school buildings in some of the smaller cities and larger towns in the state.

It seems that some members of the other race are contending that this building's cost is in keeping or commensurate with the taxes that colored citizens pay in this school district, and that the race should be satisfied with this meagre consideration; but this contention is a fallacy and does not obtain where other racial groups are involved.

In a democracy such as ours professes and espouses to be, the strong are supposed to bear the infirmities of the weak; and schools are not maintained and supported because of ratio of taxes paid by any group or race of people, but in view of the fact that such institutions are imperative for the good of the entire social family.

The object of our educational system, whether in public, private or parochial schools, is to fit and equip boys and girls for useful careers in life and to make them good, honest, industrious, law-abiding, faithful and loyal citizens, without regard to race, creed or color.

With fully $3,000,000 available for a public school expansion program, which consisted of purchasing sites for junior and senior high.

high schools and erecting modern buildings on these sites, it borders on criminality that the local board of education spent practically all this huge sum on and for white schools, and then gave the colored citizens the leavings in the shape of this little two-by-four structure stuck out there in Third Ward—now in course of construction.

Now this same board proposes to submit another bond issue for around $3,000,000 for ward schools, and if the issue is submitted and carries at the polls, we presume that, pursuing the policy and following the ratio that obtained in expending the tax payers' money in the junior-senior high school expansion program, the local board of education will finally decide to at least paint one of the present inadequate and antequated frame structures now employed for housing colored children in the various ward schools.

Even in the face of such raw and rotten deals the colored citizens of Houston can not be aroused to a sense of their civic and patriotic duty sufficiently to register their complaints to those in authority or to wield a negative force at the polls in order to attain a positive result when these bond issues are being submitted to the electors of this independent school district.

With our racial forces disorganized and demoralized as they are, we are easy prey and helpless victims for the designing politicians and others in official life who care little for our welfare along any particular line; yet we sit around and sing the blues to ourselves with a blending of tone and harmony that would net us a fortune were it reproduced on a phonograph record.

We are not ingrates, neither are we beggars, but we make a mighty miserable showing in looking after, protecting and safeguarding our own sacred, civic and educational rights and interests, which, in a large measure, accounts for the scant attention paid us by those in official authority or the meagre consideration they give us in those matters and causes that vitally and directly affect our radical contingent in particular and the social family in general.

Our people have been indoctrinated with the ante-bellum idea and preachment that it is treasonable, radical, "uppish" and impertinent for colored citizens to make any demands of or wage contentions before those who have to do with disbursing the people's money in affairs of state, including the public schools, and as a consequence we are just a little removed from the status of the slave and serf—we are mere **FREEDMEN**, but we are far from being **FREE MEN.**

Free men are always on the alert and job, looking after their interests and those they represent, while **freedmen** must content themselves with the crumbs and scraps from the tables of the **free men.**

With the largest colored population in Texas and their potential strength of colossal and elephantine proportions, the Houston Negroes do not even begin to measure arms with their racial brothers in other Texas cities and towns, who contend manfully, soberly and sanely for what they believe to be their just deserts; and until we wake up, "stay woke" (meaning to stay on the job at all times) and exert our full strength and power for our best interests, we shall forever be regarded and treated as human slaves by the governing class and those in official positions.

PUBLIC INSULTS TO COLORED TEACHERS!

At the recent cornerstone laying of the Jack Yates Colored High School, located in "deep Third Ward," the superintendent of the Houston public schools showed either undue familiarity or rank discourtesy in referring to and calling some of the colored principals by their first or Christian name, such as "Jimmie," "Nat," etc. Houston Informer

Coming from the head of the local educational system—a man supposedly learned and a doctor in education—this thrust was not merely directed at the head of the colored high, but the system and profession; and was such a vivid contrast to the glowing manner in which the principal of the local high, who was master of ceremonies, introduced the local superintendent on that occasion. 10-31-25

The fact that all the public school teachers, a large number of pupils, patrons of the schools and citizens were present at the exercises, had no deterrent effect upon the superintendent, who not only violated all rules of propriety and common courtesy by employing such common titles on such a public occasion, but created within the breasts of teachers, pupils and patrons disrespect for their colored principals. Houston Texan

We dare say that pupils at some of these schools will have the audacity to approach some principal and call him by his first name, and if the principal remonstrates with and upbraids such a flippant and discourteous student for such gratuitous familiarity, this student will tell said principal right off the reel, "Well, I heard Superintendent Oberholtzer call you that and you didn't get mad!"

The Informer is not necessarily contending that the superintendent of the Houston public schools should so stultify his manhood and violate the traditions of his race in the South (let us pray!) by calling our principals "Mister;" but this paper does contend that he could call them "Principal So-and-So" or "Professor So-and-So" without bordering on what most Southerners are wont to call "social equality," but which, in reality, is only according to every man the title that society has decreed that shall be employed and is rightfully his, particularly on public occasions.

From an intellectual and cultural standpoint our principals and teachers are supposed to, and do, represent the best the race possesses, and it is quite humiliating, embarrassing and disgusting to see these over-worked and under-paid public servants publicly insulted by the superintendent of the public schools of Houston; and then to behold these insulted principals and teachers apparently enjoying, relishing and encouraging such slurs and slaps, is beyond our mental comprehension.

When any race or man reaches the stage in its or his career where it or he is not susceptible to insults and gullibly swallows every concoction handed it or him, the situation becomes hopeless and insult after insult is heaped upon it or him with impunity.

A man does not have to be a red, radical or agitator to resent an insult, and most men will respect any man that stands up manfully and contends for his rights.

When it comes to developing real manhood and instilling the fundamental principles of Americanism and democracy in the children, the public schools, especially of Houston, as they relate to colored children, are a dismal and heart-rending failure in many respects.

In no other city in Texas does the superintendent of the school show such little regard and respect for the colored principals and teachers, and the principals and teachers who are subjected to most of these insults and discourtesies are chiefly responsible for the same being accorded them; for they are always squatting, bowing and playing pure "Uncle Tom" around the school head. The superintendent of public schools in another Texas city used to pull off such stuff on the colored teachers and principals as the Houston superintendent is doing, but his hand was called one day by one manly and courageous young male teacher in an institute, and today the present head of public schools in that city accords every colored principal and teacher his or her rightful title, even to "Mr.," "Miss" or "Mrs."

Permit us to digress here long enough to charge some of our local colored principals with being contributing factors to this humiliating spectacle; for some of these colored principals would drop dead were they to call their female teachers "Miss" or "Mrs.," even when reading papers in public or mentioning the names of these teachers to other people—especially to those of the other race.

high schools and erecting modern buildings on these sites, it borders on criminality that the local board of education spent practically all this huge sum on and for white schools, and then gave the colored citizens the leavings in the shape of this little two-by-four structure stuck out there in Third Ward—now in course of construction.

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Education 1925 Texas.

Common Schools Conditions.

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL TO HOUSE ONLY 300!!

The Houston Informer 7-18-25

In a recent issue of The Informer we discussed the impossibility of erecting a decent, creditable and respectable brick school building for a sum of money not exceeding $75,000, to be employed as a junior or junior-senior high school for colored children; same being located in "deep" Third Ward.

It remained for one of the white daily newspapers to term the colored high school, in an issue last week, as a "small affair," adding that when this building is completed it will not seat more than 300 pupils.

Mind you, the article did not say "accommodate 300," but "seat 300." We mention this because the local school authorities have a neat way of crowding two and three colored children into a seat that is usually occupied by one student in the public schools for other races in Houston.

The school board has religiously avoided giving out any information about this proposed school structure, which made The Informer suspicious and dubious; the suspicion and doubt, apparently, being well founded since the announcement has been made that the building will be a "small affair"—a joke, a misnomer, an insult to our racial pride and a reflection upon the fair name of Miss Houston.

Here are the estimates of what the new colored high school building will cost: General contract, $70,900; plumbing, $10,848.50; electric, $3,800; heating, $9,265; architects, $4,740.67; site, $35,000; total cost, $134,554.17.

Note the total costs in the erection of the following white high schools: Eastwood, $507,056.30; Norhill, $471,700.17; South End (east of Main), $498,964.25; South End (west of Main), $501,483; West End, $198,917.15; Heights Senior, $504,290.29; North Side, $319,826.

Of the $3,136,791.33 being spent by the board of education of the Houston Independent School District for junior and senior high school sites and buildings, less than 1/25 is being invested in colored school buildings and sites; or rather we should say, in a colored school building and site.

Now the board proposes another huge bond issue for financing a ward school building program, and notwithstanding the fact that our people have almost been left out of the high school building program, we venture the assertion that the colored patrons of the schools and taxpayers will not evince any more interest nor make any more demands than they made when the present $3,000,000 bond issue was submitted and carried.

The average colored citizen in Houston thinks that it is a crime unto high heaven to make any requests from either the municipal authorities or board of education; yet the Holy Writ admonishes us to "seek and we shall find; ask and we shall be given; knock and the door shall be opened unto us;" for the individual or race that refuses to seek or ask for what he or it wants or desires, shall never receive very much in this world or the world to come.

In the language of Br'er Lee Gilmore, "Blessed is he that expecteth nothing, for nothing he shall receive," we wish to serve notice on our people that such will be our lot if we pursue our present policy of indifference, cowardice and apathy in matters and issues that directly and vitally affect us and our posterity.

We were indifferent to our children's educational welfare and advancement in this community, and now our new colored junior-senior high school, shunted off in "deep Third Ward," will house only 300 pupils; while practically all of the white junior and senior high schools will house from 900 up, with the possible exception of the West End school.

In the face of all this, we understand that some ebony-hued son of Ham, species Houstonian, had the bold audacity and brazen affrontery to make an impassioned plea before a certain organization in defense of the attitude of the school board towards the colored citizens of this district, and sought to convey the idea that the colored people in this city were getting more along this line than in any other city of Texas, if not the South.

We do not know whether this report is authentic, for any colored man, who has resided in Houston six months and who has visited any other city in Texas, knows better than this; and we can not see how any sane, rational and sensible man could make such assertions and try to block the work of those who were trying to get the race some real, substantial consideration from the board of education.

The sad plight of the Houston public schools today, as it relates to our people, both as to sites, buildings, equipment, etc., is largely due to the "Uncle Tom" and "me-too-boss" element within our racial group—generally men occupying high positions; and until we relegate such leadership to the rear and select a new type of leader, we shall continue to receive it in the neck.

THE INFORMER AND HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Informer has been accused, in certain local school circles, according to the latest city palaver, of being responsible for the colored citizens and children of Houston not getting a first-class, modern and commodious high school building; and it seems that there are some poor, misguided colored dupes who have fallen for this "bullsheviki" and pure poppycock.

The Informer has never opposed any building program per se that included the Colored High School, but this paper has contended that the present high school site at San Felipe and Frederick streets is not the proper location for a high school, and that sufficient ground should be purchased elsewhere (the Fourth Ward being more preferable) on which a modern and commodious building could be erected and sufficient grounds to afford the children an opportunity to play and engage in recreational activities without being compelled to resort to the streets for such diversion.

After hearing that The Informer and its editor had been blamed for the failure of the school board to do anything tangible and commendable with respect to a real building at the Colored High School, we got in touch with a member of the board, who branded such a charge as being base and untrue; but who added that it had about been decided by the school board to purchase a large tract of land in the Third Ward as a site for the Colored High School, where it is proposed to erect a modern and up-to-date building. Houston Informer

Just how The Informer could be responsible for the failure of the board to erect a building on the present Colored High School site, when all of the $3,000,000 bond issue for school purposes had

been exhausted on a few school sites and buildings for white children, makes such statements and allegations appear as as both ridiculous, ludricous and misleading. 4-25-25

Our people are so easily misled, duped and hoodwinked, especially if the people doing the misleading, duping and hoodwinking are members of some other race, in which instance the majority of our people will fall for anything put forward or advanced by said persons. Houston, Texas.

It was never intended that our group should receive anything much from the $3,000,000 school bond issue, and then on top of this our people sat supinely by and slept on their rights; and if they never get a building or even annex to the high school or a ward school, instead of The Informer being responsible, they will have nobody to blame but themselves, for indifferent, apathetic, apologetic and cowardly people seldom ever get anything worthwhile either in this life or the life to come.

Another thing: There is a movement afoot to freeze the colored citizens out of the Fourth Ward and make it a white residential section, which was evidenced in the statement made recently by those sponsoring and promoting the colored hospital proposition, who stated that the Third Ward section, where the site was purchased for the colored hospital after such strong protests had been made against the Golf Park site (which the city already owned) would always be a "Negro district."

Talk about multum in parvo, but there is and was certainly much contained and involved in that little seemingly innocent statement by the city fathers.

Now on the heels of the hospital statement, it is proposed to purchase a site in the Third Ward for the Colored High School, and while we are "from Missouri," it begins to appear as if a well defined plan has been laid to ultimately make Fourth Ward a white district.

This is again evidenced in the action of the school board in having the frame structure at Gregory School, gutted and rendered well nigh useless by fire some months ago, repaired and again placed back in service for the colored children of the Fourth Ward.

If this had been a white school the board never would have pulled off such a stunt, and white patrons would have raised such a howl against such procedure that the repairing and rebuilding program, as is now going on at Gregory, would have never been attempted by the board.

We presume somebody will step forward now and charge that **The Informer is responsible for the board not erecting a modern building at Gregory School** to replace the antequated and antedeluvian frame structure almost totally wrecked and destroyed by a conflagration during the winter.

The colored citizens of Houston will do well to "stay woke" and read and interpret the signs of the times, instead of falling for all species of propaganda and all kinds of arguments advanced and proposed by those who would deny the race of its inherent, inalienable and constitutional rights.

If The Informer is responsible for the board abandoning its contemplated program of buying a few more lots adjacent to the present Colored High School on San Felipe and repairing and remodeling that ancient structure for school purposes, then this paper feels gratified, elated and highly complimented with its achievement in this respect, even if some other ward gets the proposed (?) senior-junior high school for colored children!

The Informer still contends, however, that the Fourth Ward is the logical section of the city for the Colored High School, but that the San Felipe site is a bad location; for this is the only ward reached without crossing a multitude of railroad tracks and is easily accessible from practically all the other wards in the city where colored citizens reside in any appreciable number.

If the city fathers, school board members and real estate dealers think that colored people will not reside in Fourth Ward much longer, they have another thought coming, and many of them will be dead and forgotten before colored people will not reside any longer in the Fourth Ward.

Yet, The Informer takes the same unselfish position in the high school matter as it did in the hospital proposition, viz: any site in the city will beat no site at all; being something like the fellow who said, "If I can't get pork chops, chili will do."

In the meantime, let's keep the record straight and let's not accept any alibis and excuses for the failure of the board of education to expend any of that $3,000,000 on and for schools for colored children in this district.

Finally, fellow-citizens, the fault is not in The Informer but largely in ourselves that we are always slighted, neglected and overlooked along this and other lines in this community. Selah!

Education - 1925

Common Schools, Condition of.

Virginia.

Grossly Unjust Division Of Public School Funds Is Alleged In Norfolk County

POINTS OF STRIKING CONTRAST IN EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES IN A NORFOLK COUNTY DISTRICT

Colored children studying in building that was erected in 1869 to be used in dual capacity of church and school. No improvements since 1884, when it was partitioned into two rooms and ceiled with rough boards.

Norfolk Journal and Guide

Colored patrons, after unavailing attempts to get Norfolk County School Board to relieve crowding, built out of their own meagre funds an annex. County provides 7 months' term. Patrons have added from 4 to 6 weeks to term through public subscriptions. Patrons, in a desperate attempt to have county erect a modern school building, have bought, paid for and presented a site to the county, fee simple. Site growing up in weeds and the school board has made no more toward erecting a building on it.

11-28-25

White children have had three school enlargements since 1870. Twenty years ago a modern brick building was erected as a grammar and high school. Ten years later $60,000 bond issue successfully carried out to pay enlarging facilities of this plant. Pupils have nine months' term and free transportation to and from school.

Population of the county one-half or more colored. Many own substantial homes and farms and are good taxpayers.

NORFOLK VA. PILOT
NOVEMBER 28, 1925

NEGRO EDUCATORS WARNED OF WASTE OF SCHOOL FUNDS

Superintendent Hart Congratulates Norfolk Colored Citizens On School

Unwavering interest by the more than 800 teachers attending the conference of the Negro State Teachers' Association here was manifested in Thursday night's program when W. D. Gresham, State supervisor of negro education, spoke on the enrollment of colored children in rural schools. Gresham gave facts and figures showing a slight increase in enrollment of colored children during the present session over that of previous years, "yet," he declared, "it was by no means what it should be."

He said the girls are taking advantage of educational opportunities, because of the sacrifices the mothers were willing to make for them. Fathers, he said, seem unwilling to do as much for their boys. He deplored the scarcity of boys enrolled, and intimated the race could not produce capable leaders under prevailing conditions.

Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute of Petersburg, gave interesting information indicating what the association had accomplished during the past year in the way of improving the grade of colored teachers throughout Virginia, and of efforts to inspire them to rise higher in the teaching profession. Dr. Gandy said the conference should outline definitely its objective in this its new field. He insisted that the convention indorse the Hi-Y movement now spreading throughout Virginia.

Yesterday morning, Dr. Charles H. Judd, dean of the School of Education, Chicago University, addressed the conference on "Modern Methods of Teaching Reading." Dr. Judd told of the teaching system in which the A. B. C. was discarded in teaching reading. The speaker said that few learn to read except in school.

Dr. L. R. Alderman, specialist in adult education, spoke on "Self Education," in which he discussed the value of self-activity on the part of those securing an education. Dr. Alderman gave many practical and helpful suggestions to teachers.

Harris Hart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was introduced by Dr. Gandy, as the next speaker. Mr. Hart dwelt upon the necessity of guarding against waste of the funds raised for the educational purposes. He told the teachers nothing was so wasteful as inadequately trained and indifferent teachers, and that waste could be eliminated by securing teachers adequately trained to render efficient service. The speaker cited data showing the cost to the State of the illiterate in the matter of earning capacity.

Mr. Hart congratulated Norfolk upon the new Booker T. Washington High School and also congratulated Superintendent Mason upon the type of teachers he usually gets. "After all," declared Mr. Hart, "the fundamental thing in education is the teacher behind the desk. Education should be for the purpose of development along mental, moral and social lines. But the saddest thing is the person who thinks he is educated. For if the instruction is below par, has he learned anything? We want that education that will give us mental tenacity, mental capacity that will develop us as thinkers."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, spoke on "Work Among Colored Boys." The speaker stressed the importance of organizing a movement to save the colored youth from contact with influences that keep him down and prevent him from reaching a standard of right living and of useful service to the community. Dr. Tobias emphasized the need of such an organization among negro youth as would give opportunity for expression sought by organizing a Hi-Y club among the colored boys of Virginia.

The closing session of the conference will be held at the auditorium of the Booker Washington High School at 10 o'clock this morning.

EDUCATION-1925
Common Schools,
Improvement of

Education - Common Schools, Improvement of - 1925
See Also: Education: Discussion of.

Education – 1925.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Alabama.

U. S. BUREAU MAKES SURVEY

Negro Pupils Increase At Rate Of 4,000 A Year

BY KENNETH WATSON
(Post Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Negro children are being added to school rosters in Alabama at a steady rate of 4,000 a year.

This fact was borne out today when the U. S. Bureau of Education completed a report showing enrollment statistics for every state in the school year 1921-22.

The report shows that at the end of the school year 1922 a total of 180,263 negroes were enrolled in Alabama schools. In 1920 a similar census showed 174,278 negroes enrolled, while the 1910 census showed 134,706.

Thus for the past 12 years a steady increase of about 4,000 negroes every year has been added to school lists.

The report shows that 412,347 white pupils were enrolled in the elementary and secondary schools of the state in 1922. This is 84 per cent of the white population of the school age from 5 to 17 years.

The percentage of negro pupils was 59.8 per cent of the total negro population of school age.

The report of the governmental bureau discloses one startling fact about education in Alabama that probably is but litle realized by Birmingham citizens. That is that with the exception of the state of Arkansas, Alabama has the shortest school terms of any of 12 southern states.

The average length of the white school term in Alabama is 140 days. In Arkansas it is only 135 days, but in other southern states it rises as high as 184 days for the school term.

The average length of the term in negro schools is 110 days in Alabama, which is a longer term than negro pupils in Florida and South Carolina have, but shorter than the terms for all the other southern states.

The government report also reveals that both white and negro pupils in Alabama, but especially the former rank much lower than the average of other southern states in the matter of school attendance.

In fact in the white schools but one southern state, Arkansas, has a poorer record for attendance than does Alabama.

Negro pupils in Alabama schools attended an average of 23 less days than did the white students, but ranked better in comparison with other southern states than did the white students.

A recapitulation of statistics for both white and negro schools in Alabama, shows that 26 per cent of the school term was wasted in white schols of the state in 1922 and 27 per cent in negro schools.

The per cent of pupils attending daily in white schools was 74 per cent and in negro schools 72 per cent.

In 1922, Alabama had a total of 11,233 white teachers and 3,070 negro teachers for its elementary and secondary schools.

SCHOOL BUILDING FOR COLORED PEOPLE COMPLETED

The Blount County training school for colored people is almost complete.

We are glad to say the County Superintendent is sparing no pains in carrying on this work. This gives him the credit for doing work that never has been done in this county before, as to building a county training school for colored people.

We have received a letter from the field agent, M. H. Griffin, stating that he could not be here on March 31st, as he would be in Mobile at that time, so he asks for a change in the date, and the time has been extended until the Fifth Sunday in May, and we hereby extend an invitation to the good white people to be with us on this date, as the board of education has asked, please come to the new school building on the Fifth Sunday in May. The program will begin at 9:30 a. m., and will continue until four in the afternoon. We want that day to go down in history, and be called the Lord's day.

L. Anthony, Chair.
A. G. Gamble,
E. R. Robinson.

REPORT CONTRIBUTION OF $11,000 FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

Statement Covers Activities For Eleven Months.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 1.—Approximately $11,000 has been contributed by the negroes of Macon county during the past year for the support and maintenance of their rural schools, according to a report made by C. J. Calloway, director of the extension department of Tuskegee Institute, to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal.

This report covers activities from June 1, 1924 to May 1, 1925 and is evidence that the colored people of this community are responding to the educational campaign initiated through the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald through his rural school building program.

Forty-three schools of the county have extended their terms from one to three months.

The field workers of the department, Lee A. Jones and Vivian Gilmore, have worked through the local trustees boards and through 49 mother's clubs, 52 girls clubs and 39 boys clubs.

The special activity of the girls clubs has been a campaign for pure bred poultry, while the boys' club work has been very largely confined to the raising of pigs. The pig project club among the boys' clubs was initiated some years ago by Mr. Crawford W. Johnson of Birmingham, Alabama. The descendants of the Johnson pigs are to be found in almost every section of the county.

Director Calloway reports that in all of these activities, the department has had the active cooperation of the county board of education and the county superintendent, Mr. W. B. Riley.

CITY TO BUILD NEGRO SCHOOL

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald.

New Structure And Site Involve Approximately $130,000

NOV 11 1925

A half block at Ninth street and Ninth avenue adjoining the Lincoln public school for negroes, has been purchased by the city school board at a consideration of approximately $60,000 for a new school to be built soon.

The additional ground increases the school site to three-quarters of a block, according to Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of schools, and settles the problem of congestion in that district.

Building will start as soon as architectural plans are completed, the funds having been provided for in the last school bond issue. The new school will be ready by the beginning of the next year, it is expected. The present building will continue to be occupied, Dr. Glenn said.

The new building will cost approximately $70,000, which is the average cost of the elementary schools built during the last two years.

Birmingham, Ala.

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Education—1925

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Arkansas.

VOTE FOR NEGRO SCHOOL.

Osceola Special District Carries $10,000 Bond Issue.

OSCEOLA, Ark., May 17.—The proposed erection of a modern $10,000 school building for negro school children of Osceola became a settled fact yesterday when the voters of Osceola special school district No. 1 cast an overwhelming majority of votes in favor of a $10,000 bond issue to cover the expense of the project.

Only six dissenting votes out of the total of 102 votes were polled on the 12-mill tax issue; J. W. Quinn and George Edrington were re-elected to succeed themselves on the board of school directors and A. F. Barham was elected a member of the board to succeed Thomas Henderson, resigned, all of whom ran without opposition.

5-18-25

The Osceola box also voted solidly for J. F. Tompkins of Burdette, unopposed candidate for member of the county school board to succeed J. L. Dean of Luxora, whose term expires this year.

The Luxora box voted for the customary 12-mill tax and also for a $10,000 bond issue which will cover the expense of additions and repairs on both the white and the negro school buildings at that place, and elected Walter Lynch and C. B. Wood directors.

The Shawnee special school district No. 10, which is a recent consolidation of the five rural schools of Bardstown, Bassett, Joiner, Wardell and Frenchman's Bayou in the south end of the county voted for the 12-mill tax and elected George Hill of Bardstown to succeed himself on the board of directors J. B. Wilson also to succeed himself and R. L. Johnson of Bassett to succeed C. M. Bell, resigned.

Both the Luxora and the Shawnee box also went solid for Tompkins for member of the county board.

The voting of the bond issue for the Osceola negro school is the culmination of efforts extending over a period of something like two years to replace the negro school building which burned with an adequate modern structure and sufficient available land to provide for future proposed Smith Hughes instruction.

The negroes themselves, through popular subscriptions among their own people, have raised sufficient funds to purchase three acres of ground located just north of Osceola near the handle factory and facing the North and South Highway, on which the new building will be erected.

The property was bought of J. W. Quinn at a cost of $500 per acre.

Actual construction of the new building will commence as soon as the bonds are sold and every effort will be made to have the work completed and the building ready for occupancy at the opening of the school term in September.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Com'l-Appeal.
MAY 18 1925

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Education - 1925
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Florida.

Tallahassee, Fla
Weekly
9-11-25

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO PROMISING IN FLORIDA

"The outlook is exceedingly promising for the education of negroes in Florida this year."

This was the statement of J. H. Brinson, agent for negro schools of the Department of Public Instruction, who has just returned from a tour of inspection over Florida.

The number of negro schools has shown a notable increase in the state, Mr. Brinson said, and plans are going forward in many sections to formulate an extensive educational program. This is particularly true at Miami, he stated, where he recently took part in forming plans for the erection of a $500,000 negro school as a part of a $3,000,000 improvement schedule for the pursuance of negro educational work.

Mr. Brinson expects to continue his trip over the state shortly. The next point on his itinerary is Marianna, the first of a series of stops in western Florida, where conferences will be held with county superintendents and school boards.

Education—1925. General.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

SOUTH USING BALLOT TO GET MORE SCHOOLS

St. Louis Argus 5/15/25

Survey Shows That Negroes Are Gaining Broader Educational Opportunities Through Their Votes.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 13.—Slowly but surely the South is according equal educational opportunities. Great inequalities in the apportionment of public funds for educational purposes persist in many communities and the educational standard for the race is still pathetically low in many sections but the day when the Afro-American in the South can be excluded from opportunity for a good education is passing. Painful sacrifices on the part of Negroes in this section of the country bent on securing for their children what was denied to them are responsible for much of the educational advance. White philanthropists and religious organizations in the North have done much to extend the Race's educational opportunities here in the South. The two most significant forces at work today in the improvement of the Race's opportunities in the South are use of their own voting power to force good schools from a begrudging community and the earnest efforts made by southern white men and women to extend to Negroes the opportunity for schooling now accorded whites. Whether by exercise of the franchise or by belated recognition of right, the Afro-American is getting good schools for his children in many sections of the South. Delegates to the recent inter-racial commission here brought reports of huge expenditures for schools in a number of their respective communities which were as widely separated as Texas and Virginia.

Negroes Using Ballot

Contrary to the widespread impression that the Negro does not vote in some sections of the South, in some communities they hold the balance of power which they are exercising in their own interest. There are sections where the "shot-gun quarantine" still operates in the vicinity of the polling places and state Democratic parties as a rule bar Negro voters from their primaries. It is in local elections and particularly in bond elections that the Afro-American makes himself felt. Reform forces in a recent Savannah, Ga., municipal election found themselves thwarted until they invoked the aid of leading Negro citizens who brought out on full vote in support of the reform candidate and made possible the ousting of the corrupt machine. Atlanta itself can testify to the power of the Negro's vote. The city was desperately in need of additional school buildings. Proposals for bonds to finance school buildings were uniformly defeated by a substantial majority. It finally dawned upon the friends of education that the bond issues were being defeated by colored citizens, who held the balance of power. In desperation they called upon Negro leaders to help them put over the school bond issue. They pointed out that the proposed funds were to be used for white schools only and that no concern was manifested for colored people, who were still being taught in sheds of the civil war period. Through the Atlanta inter-racial committee an arrangement was negotiated whereby $1,250,000 of the proposed $4,000,000 bond issue was to be devoted to buildings for Race children. The bond issue carried overwhelmingly at the next election, and today, the City of Atlanta has a high school for colored pupils which compares favorably with the best buildings for whites. New elementary schools have also been completed as part of the program.

New Era In Louisville

Bishop George C. Clement, Louisville, of the A. M. E. Zion church, told the inter-racial commission that it is impossible to put through a bond issue in his community without the support of the Negro vote, which is withheld when there is any discrimination in measures for new schools, parks or other improvements. Use of the ballot by Afro-Americans forced the City of Louisville to open the doors of the municipal university of Louisville to Race students. Bond issues were uniformly defeated there until the bars were lifted. A state bond issue for educational purposes carries the provision that a fixed percentage shall be used for the education of colored children. Delegates from other sections brought reports of state and local expenditures for the education of Negroes and of drives made upon state legislatures for increased expenditures for this purpose which barely failed of success and which they believed world be carried at the next session—drives participated in by prominent white men and women as well as colored. Coahoma county, in the heart of Mississippi's agricultural district, is spending $250,000 on a group of agricultural high schools for Race pupils with twenty feeding centers in the rural districts. Natchez, Miss., recently voted $75,000 for a new high school—"the first money voted outright for school purposes for Negroes in sixty years," the Mississippi delegates reported. Mississippi also has a new school for Negroes and dental clinics have been inaugurated in some of these schools in Mississippi.

Louisiana Is Awakening

Louisiana, which is reckoned among the backward states in its treatment of Negroes, is waking up to the importance of their education, according to Dr. Leo M. Favrot, representative of the general education board in the South, who was one of the Louisiana delegates to the recent inter-racial commissions' conference held here. A proposal for a state normal school for Afro-Americans, which the Louisiana legislature flatly refused to consider two years ago, was unanimously approved by the senate and adopted with only three dissenting votes in the house at the last session of the legislature. The governor vetoed the measure along with other appropriations on the ground of insufficient funds, but Louisiana will soon have such a normal school, Dr. Favrot asserted. A recent meeting of the school superintendents from all over Louisiana, who ten years ago would have ridiculed the idea of higher education for Afro-Americans, came out for adequate high and normal schools for them. The inter-racial commission of Virginia led the fight to have the state take over the Manassas Industrial school for colored boys to use as a second normal school for the training of our teachers. The trustees of this $175,000 institution offered it to the state as a gift and a large section of the white and colored population hope to see the State of Virginia operate the school in the very near future. Under the leadership of the inter-racial commission, Tennessee's legislature appropriated $160,000 for our Agricultural and Industrial institute at Nashville and the white and colored people of Tennessee raised $60,000 to enable the institution to obtain $100,000 from the general education board which conditions its gifts on self-help by the colored and its friends. The Tennessee inter-racial committee raised money to pay for teachers and buildings in backward counties where the authorities refused to aid in colored education.

Esteem For Benefactor

In many parts of the South these committees of white and colored people have co-operated with communities which strive to raise money for the erection of modern school buildings in accordance with the terms prescribed by Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist. They think a great deal of Mr. Rosenwald in the South because his generous offer to share the expense of modern buildings has made it possible for 2,617 communities to get modern schools. The indirect influence of these Rosenwald schools in improving the educational standards for both the white and colored schools in the South is immeasurable.

North Carolina, together with its political sub-divisions, has spent approximately $15,000,000 on Negro education during the past four years including $4,250,000 in 1924, and has become a model for British education. James W. C. Dougall, who will become director of Negro education for the British government in Kenya Colony, East Africa, next fall, will arrive in Raleigh shortly to study North Carolina methods.

SOUTH IS PROVIDING MORE NEGRO HIGH SCHOOLS

(B. C. Caldwell speaks to Hampton Institute Summer School on the Training of Negro Teachers—He Pays Tribute to Jeanes Teachers Who Help to Raise Levels of Community Life.

By WM. ANTHONY AERY
(Special to The Western World)

Western World 8/22/25

Hampton, Va., Aug. 10.—Through well organized summer schools, colleges, and county training schools the number of colored teachers is being rapidly increased, according to B. C. Caldwell of Hartford, Ky., field director of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, who spoke recently to the Hampton Institute summer school. Mr. Caldwell described the work which is being done to train colored teachers in 17 southern states, including Missouri and West Virginia.

"The Southern States," he said, "are building high schools for colored boys and girls faster than they can train high school teachers. The movement for colored high schools is new. Up to six or seven years ago there was the general feeling that a state was doing pretty well if it provided elementary education for colored children. Eight years ago there were eleven colored high schools in the Southern States: this year there are over 300. Texas has 234 colored high schools. There is not nearly a large enough supply of trained men and women for the Negro high schools."

Last spring Mr. Caldwell made a tour of inspection of the work done by 327 Jeanes teachers, who are rather uniformly distributed throughout the South. Virginia has 57; North Carolina, 41; South Carolina, 34; Louisiana and Alabama 29 each; Georgia, 24; and Tennessee, 23. The Jeanes teachers carry sound ideas of education to the people and help to raise, by slow, steady stages, the levels of community life and to bring about better understanding and co-operation between the races.

"Teachers who attend summer school should have the opportunity," said Mr. Caldwell, "of being furnished with such lessons as will be guides to them in their future work and of hearing lessons taught by teachers with the easy voice of conversation."

South is Providing Larger Number of Negro High Schools

Memphis Tenn. 8/22/25

HAMPTON, VA., Aug. 15.—Three hundred Negro rural ministers, who recently assembled for an undonominational, four day institute at Bettis Academy, a Baptist school in the sand-hill country of western South Carolina, seven miles from Trenton, the nearest railroad station, represented conservatively 125,000 Negro church members.

Quietly and regularly for the past seven years this institute has been meeting under the leadership of Dr. James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., who is president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, member of the General Education Board, rector of William and Mary College, trustee of the General Theological Seminary, and a prominent layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

For four busy, interesting days some 250 to 300 Negro rural ministers....men who are recognized leaders- - men who are eager to learn and rid themselves of handicaps; men who are helping to build God's kingdom on earth; study from eight o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening. Regular classwork was conducted as follows: "The Material and Method of Preaching," the Rev. Dr. James E. Gregg; "The Minister's Correspondence," B. C. Caldwell; "The Church and the Nenghborhood." Jackson Davis; Church Finances and Records," W. T. B. Williams; and "How to Use Bible" J. H. Dillard. Some attention was given in class discussions to "Sunday Schools" by the Rev. J. D. Crain and to "Good Heatlh" by W. A. Avery.

Each year the truth is told in these words: "This has been the best institute of the series." Doctor Dillard says of the recent seventh institute: "I am glad to re-

port that the attendance was not only larger but more prompt and steady than ever before. It is impossible to tell the exact number Some in from the neighborhoods around for a particular class. or for a day or two days. We have no red tape and have not arrived at the point of registration. We have only the list of those receiving contribution for railroad fares. Last year there were 144 of these; this year 170. I have only once taken actual count of my own class. There were 187 present. I would guess that our total attendance was from 225 to 250.

"We observe improvement from year in the dress of the ministers. Nearly all are poor in purse and many have had but little education. They are eager for any good reading matter."

Helpful Contacts

Devotional exercises with brief talks by visitors, were held each morning at 11:15 o'clock for the benefit of ministers and teachers - and to no less degree for the spiritual uplift of all the visitors. The Speakers included Mrs. J. L. Mims of Edgefield, S. C.; Mrs. C. P. McGowan of Charleston, S. C., who is the State chairman of the Inter-racial Committee; President Nicholcon; Leo M. Favrot of Baton Rouge, La., field agent of the General Board; and W. H. Bartton of Edgefield, S. C.. county farm demonstration agent.

The speakers at the evening joint meetings included Dr. E. C. Sage of New York, one of the assistant secretaries of tthe General Edication Board; the Rev. J. D. Crain of Columbia, S. C., W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.. field director of the Jeanes and Slater Boards; Jackson Davis of Richmond, Va., field agent of the General Education Board; Miss Rebecca E. Davis; Doctor Dillard; and Mr. Caldwell, who also served as the efficient, though genial, presiding officer.

Education-1925.
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PROGRAM OF TWO STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS, ONE WHITE, ONE BLACK

We run their programs in parallel columns in this issue of The Independent that the public may see what is in the minds of the educational leaders of the two groups.

In the left-hand column is the white program as enunciated at Macon, and in the right-hand column is the colored program as enunciated at Macon.

WHITE PROGRAM

Recommendations

Following is a list of the recommendations of the legislative committee:

A bill permitting any county or city desiring it to adopt a county unit plan.

A bill to revise the tax system in such a way as to bring out the invisible and other untaxed property of the state.

A bill submitting an amendment of the constitution authorizing bonds for the erection of public school buildings and for the university system.

A bill providing for a flat appropriation for public schools of not less than $5,000,000, and the repeal of the fifty-fifty law, and the requirement that county boards submit annual budgets to the state department for approval before state funds are paid.

A bill increasing the borrowing power of the state.

A bill providing for an adequate number of supervisors, including a physical education supervisor.

A bill increasing the Barrett-Rogers fund to $300,000, extending this equalization fund for rural youth.

A bill providing for the continuation of the appropriation of $20,000 to be used for the training of teachers in service.

Public Library Bill

A bill to permit counties to establish public libraries and kindergartens from local funds.

A bill to appropriate $10,000 for education of adult illiteracy.

Legislation giving to the university and its branches maintenance funds commensurate with demands of the youth of the state and the needs of a great state for higher education.

An amendment was passed asking for state and for every county from a $1,000,000 equalization fund where the school levy was five mills, but which was unable to afford at least a seven-months term.

COLORED PROGRAM

1. We recommend that a field worker be authorized and appointed to work in the field between conventions.

2. That the sum of $2,400 be raised to meet the expenses of the field worker.

3. That the money be raised, first, by begging Rosenwald for $1,200, and second, by taxing colleges, secondary and grammar schools in the state $10, $25, and $50 each, as they may rank in literary standing to raise the other $1,200.

4. The field worker shall be controlled by the Executive Committee.

54,144 CHILDREN IN CITY SCHOOLS

The largest number of students in the history of Atlanta schools was registered at the beginning of the second semester on February 2, according to figures made public Tuesday by M. E. Coleman, director of census and attendance.

A total of 54,144 students registered for the semester, or an increase of more than 7,000 over the number of registrations when school started in September, Mr. Coleman stated. Of that number 47,109 were in actual attendance last week.

White grammar schools, of course, lead the list, with total registrations of 22,547, and an attendance last week of 20,909. Registrations of other white schools follow: Senior high schools, total 2,699, weekly 2,393; junior high schools, total 7,028, weekly 5,885; special schools and Smith-Hughes courses, total 1,190, weekly 768; night schools, total 1,323, weekly 738. Total registration in white schools is 34,787, while actual attendance last week was 30,693.

Colored school registrations show a total of 19,357, with 16,416 students in attendance during the first week of the semester. Of that number junior and senior high schools show 1,941 registered, with 1,698 attending last week; grammar schools' total registration 13,988, and weekly attendance 12,791, and total for night schools 3,430, with 1,927 in actual attendance.

The large increase is attributed by Mr. Coleman to the "Back to School" campaign waged throughout the city previous to opening of the semester, together with the natural increase.

What Is Fulton County Doing For Negro Education?

It will be interesting to the public, as well as the lovers of the liberal education of the masses to know just what Fulton County, the richest county in the state, is doing for the education of the Negro. Of course, it will be interesting to know what the county is doing for the education of all of its youth, but in this day of discrimination and proscription, the people will be glad to know just how Fulton County is treating its Negro youth. The public is being educated gradually to the point where it is interested in the education of the masses; not in a part of the people, but in all of the people. But, the politicians do not seem to realize the willingness of the people to carry tax burdens for the youth of the state. Or rather the politicians do not realize that they owe service to all the people, but seem to satisfy themselves that they only owe service to white people, and that they can enhance their own personal value, and promote their own personal ends, by outlawing a part of the people on the grounds of race, color or previous conditions of servitude.

But, The Independent is going to devote much of its time enlightening the public with the view of quickening its conscience to the point where it will demand of its public servants education and services to the masses. The best investment the state can make is in the education of all of its people. It will pay better than any investment the state can make. Oil wells, gold mines, and no other economic factor will pay so much in dividends as the liberal education of the masses. Government was instituted for the benefit of all of the people, and the benefits accruing from the government ought to reach and help all the people, not a part of the people. The nation's strongest and most valuable asset is not in its railroads, its banks, its factories or its natural resources, but its citizens; its men and its women, who constitute the life of the nation is its greatest asset. If the government feels called upon to appropriate millions for the improvement of railroads, public highways, and to issue free tax permits to encourage factories and industrial developments, she should feel in duty bound to legislate to improve its greatest asset—its citizenry.

The growth and development of every other resource or asset of the nation depends upon the enlightenment of the men and women who constitute the nation's soul; thus, it is self-evident that education should reach all the people, not white people or black people, but the masses. And, Fulton County, or any other county or country is derelict in its most important duty when it neglects to provide a liberal education, and liberal industral and economic opportunities for all of its people alike.

Let us have a brief summary of what Fulton County is doing for the Negro youth, who is a part of its most valued asset:

Number of public schools in Fulton County for Negroes outside of the city of Atlanta	19
These schools are divided as follows:	
One-teacher schools	9
Two-teacher schools	6
Three-teacher schools	2
Four-teacher schools	1
Eight-teacher schools	1

Seven one-teacher schools have double sessions, and three two-teacher schools have double sessions. Ten of the nineteen schools have double sessions, and double duty is imposed upon the teachers. The average pay of the principal is $47.50 per month, and the average pay of the teacher $45.00 per month. Seven of these schools are taught in churches, in which the county makes no provision; four are taught in halls or lodge rooms; one is a rented house, and seven in county-owned buildings. The schools taught in churches are located at the fololwing points:

1. Blakesville, East Point District.
2. Mt. Olive, Ben Hill District.
3. Ben Hill School, Ben Hill.
4. Stewart Avenue, Stewart Avenue.
5. Mt. Mary, Roswell Road.
6. Armour, Armour Station.

The following are taught in halls:

1. Piney Grove, Buckhead District.
2. Bethlehem, Adamsville District.
3. Macedonia, Jonesboro Road.
4. Carter, off Peachtree Road.

Taught in rented house:

1. Simpson Road.

No consolidation of schools and no motor transportation is provided to get the Negro children to and from school. These are the arrangements, and the outlay in houses and equipment provided to facilitate education among Negroes of Fulton County. You can just imagine the condition of the halls and churches that the Negro children are compelled to use for school houses, for the reason the county does not provide and build modern, up-to-date school houses, provided with comfortable seats, and other equipment.

There is one Rosenwald school in the county in the Thomasville District, and there are two now being built; these school houses are largely being built out of Rosenwald money, augmented by voluntary contributions from the Negroes themselves. The two Rosenwald schools in course of erection will cost $5,000.00 each, and will be four-teacher schools; the county is in no sense responsible for these schools. The Rosenwald foundation takes the initiative in Fulton County, as it does throughout the Southern States in erecting school houses for Negroes.

The conscience of the people must be aroused to that point where they will elect public school superintendents, who stand for the education of the masses, not the education of a part of the people, but the education of all the people. It is not fair, nor is it equitable to spend thousands every year to build schools for white children, and to provide them with motor transportation to and from school, and to make no such provision for colored children. If it is worth while from year to year to increase and modernize the school facilities for the education of white children, it is equally as essential to do the same thing for colored children. The county's investment is going to fail, if half of the money is spent to enlighten a half of the people, and the other half is invested in keeping the other half in ignorance. This is a poor showing for Fulton County, the richest county in the state, and the home of the capitol.

Starvation wages are paid the teachers to do twice the service that the white teacher does, and for half the money that the white teacher receives. This condition is wrong, and a misuse of the public funds; a violation of the trust imposed in those trusted with the distribution of trust funds and the superintendency of the education of the youth. Fulton County draws from the state a per capita sum on every child between the ages of six and eighteen; it matters not whether the child is white or black, when the states apportions the money, it apportions it so much for every child. If the per capita apportioned is $5.00 it is not $5.00 for white children, but it draws $5.00 on every white and colored child alike within the age limit. But, when the Board of Education receives this money from the state, it makes a new apportionment, and distributes the money upon the grounds of race and color. It generally apportions the money upon the basis of 75 per cent for the white child, and 25 per cent for the Negro child, approximately. This is unfair, unjust and illegal, and shows that the people must be aroused to that point where they can see that it is nothing less than a crime to take the money provided for one child and give it to another child that has been equally provided for by the law. It is wrong before God, and before man, and the conscience of the people must be so touched until it is fully aroused to the penalty of this unpardonable sin against humanity.

The above is a resume of what Fulton County is doing for Negro Education.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

DEC 4 - 1925

NEGRO SCHOOL COMPLETED

MONTEZUMA, Ga., Dec. 3.—The new school building for the negroes of Montezuma has just been completed. Equipment has been installed during the past week and it is being used for class work. The building is of brick veneer with an auditorium and eight class rooms, furnished with water and electric light. Prof. Appling, the superintendent is from Morehouse College in Atlanta, a vocational teacher and in addition to his regular school work, he will conduct night classes in agriculture. He has called a farmers' conference to be held in the auditorium tomorrow night.

Six teachers comprise the faculty of the school, one of whom teaches domestic science and the building is furnished with a range and other equipment for this department.

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28

THE PROPOSED COLORED HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The city of Thomasville is calling for bids for the erection of a high school for the negroes. A lot has been purchased in the Dewey City section of the town, adjoining the present school campus. It is ample for the building and will leave ground sufficient for a big play ground.

The Board of Education is making an effort to erect a substantial building made of tile and stucco or brick as nearly fire proof and substantial as possible. It is determined not to resort to a frame construction program.

In addition to the tile building it is planning to ask the city to lay the sewer pipe to connect with the city sewer so that the new school and the present building may be properly connected with the city sewer system. It is due that much at least to the health of these six to seven hundred students that are enrolled in these schools.

The building should be ready by the beginning of the fall term and when completed, if the present plans materialize, it will be one of the best colored high schools in this part of the country and fully in line with the character and stability of the colored citizenry of Thomasville.

The recent bond issue for schools was cut ten thousand dollars. This has made it impossible to accomplish the first proposed plan. The MacIntyre Park high school was cut to fit the new funds and the colored high school will also have to be cut slightly from the first estimate. It is hoped to be able to accomplish as much for the negro schools in proportion as has been done for the white school system.

In any event the building will be substantial and a credit to Thomasville.

SURVEY URGES MORE CASH FOR GA. SCHOOLS

Recommendations of a flat appropriation of $4,500,000 for common schools in 1926 and 1927, with an equalization fund, to guarantee terms of seven months in smaller counties, of $1,000,000 for 1926 and $1,500,000 for 1927, is contained in the report of the Governor's survey committee, which made its first appearance in printed form in the General Assembly Monday.

The committee also recommends that after 1926 all of the 12 district agricultural and mechanical schools be abolished as state institutions and the plants returned to the counties which donated them. Discussing this recommendation, the report says:

Education - 1925

Common Schools, Improvement of

Indiana

PUTTTING WHITE WASH ON JIM CROW

The proposed high school for colored children will be one of the most progressive steps in the Indianapolis school system, Murray A. Dalman, director of research in public schools, told the inter-racial committee of the Council of Social Agencies at a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday.

The Freeman

"About 50 per cent of education in schools is academic; "The remainder is social," Mr. Dalman said. "In our schools as now conducted, both races together, the social side is often denied the colored student. That is unfair to him. He is denied half his education."

3-28-25

Mr. Dalman said that within five years the entire school population of Indianapolis will change, because of the fast turnover. This, he explained, is due to removals of families and to new families moving into the city. Last semester there were 4,000 new students who entered the Indianapolis schools.

Because this condition exists in many other cities, there should be a standardization of schools, in all cities. During the last five years the colored school population has increased two and one-half times as fast as white school population, said Mr. Delman

Education - 1925.

Common schools, Improvement of.

Kansas.

SUPT. SHOULD BE FAIR TO COLORED SCHOOLS

EDITORIAL

Topeka Plaindealer 6-5-25

We visited the Lincoln High and Graded School at Springfield, Mo., and we are compelled to say that it is a shame and a disgrace on the citizens of Springfield, both white and colored, to suffer such a filthy, unsanitary, and dilapidated old building for the use of educating school children. We know the good white people of Springfield and the good colored people do not understand and know the condition of this filthy building. There is a tendency on the part of some of the members of the school board to retrench by imposing upon the rights of the colored people. This should not be the case in a Christian civilized community, and if the good colored people would get together and bring this matter up before the School Board and the citizens of Springfield this condition would not exist. It seems to be an imaginary faction among the colored people over the selection of teachers and the operation of the school. So intense is the feeling among the colored people that they will resort to most anything to defeat the best interest of the race, and few who are envious of the success of the race will tattle to the white adversary which will insist on desroying the progress of the young and future generation.

Topeka, Kansas

There seems to be a tendency to fight the teachers and no principal can serve over one year. It is a burning shame and a disgrace to have a man like Prof. C. B. Ingram, a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., who has a B. S. Degree, four years of military training, second Lieutenant of a Company during the World's War and a young man who is very progressive to undergo such treatment. Now if a young man with all these high attainments is not capable of teaching the school, in Springfield, or anywhere else, where will they find one. Prof. Ingram came there to advance the school along educational llines. We are surprised at Prof. Studdy, the new superintendent for taking such drastic steps at the solicitations of people who do not care anything about the education of the youth, and do not know anything about the qualifications of teachers, and would not know it if they met it down the road. It is rumored that he has never visited the school nor his representative but once during the entire term. As a rule a white superintendent and their supervisors in the Southern States do not take any pains with colored schools, but listen to a few self-conceited colored people who run matters on who they like best or who will bow to their almighty fetish and an intelligent, self-respecting person who is educated and placed in position to instruct along educational lines may become a victim to the whims and wishes of this cat-bone voodooism from the dark ages of the 16th century.

Prof. Ingram wanted improvement made on the building; electric wiring; proper ventilation; clean halls, walls and floors; decent toilets and closets for children to hang their clothing; all this, it is said, offended Superintendent Studdy and some of the members of the school board. And it is said this negro is about to spoil the non-thinking colored race and they had better get rid of him, and so, with the assistance of three chief negro colored bosses, they succeeded, notwithstanding all of this, Prof. Ingram has been employed by the State Educational Department to instruct the summer school for all the teachers in that district, and set the standard for he mfor the next term. Prof Ingram is the type of young man that should be encouraged. He is honest, upright, courteous, diplomatic and a progressive educator. Young blood like this cannot be stultified and checked by greed, ignorance, superstition and race hatred. Young Ingram will make it anywhere he goes and all the Devils who object to race progress cannot stop him.

Supt. Studdy, who has just assumed the duties of the schools at Springfield should not become the victim of Southern ideas before he has had time to study the condition. A man of Kansas Ideas cannot afford to stultify himself by becoming a truckler to deceit, hypocrisy and voodooism.

Education—1925. Kentucky.

Common Schools, Improvement of

No Fight Against $1,000,000 Bond Issue

ALL ELEMENTS TOGETHER BECAUSE DEFINITE PROMISE MADE COLORED VOTERS

Louisville News

10-24-25

UNIVERSITY LOUISVILLE MAKES PROVISION

For Higher Education of Colored Youths.

By J. M. Ragland.

Louisville, Ky.

The University of Louisville belongs to the City of Louisville. It is part of the City's Educational System. It was established by action of the City Council. It is chiefly supported by a city tax levy. Its trustees are nominated by the mayor and elected by the General Council. It operates for convenience under a special charter; but it is an agency of the city and the property it holds is held by it in trust for the city. The City of Louisville, as a municipality, established the University of Louisville 88 years ago—the first municipal university in the United States. The trustees of the university have laid out a program which will enable them to erect a science hall where advanced courses may be given graduates of the Colored high schools who want to be teachers, doctors, lawyers, dentists or nurses.

In order to make possible the above program and to provide for the growing needs of the University it has become necessary for the trustees to submit to the voters at the November election an issue of $1,000,000 of bonds of the City of Louisville to pay for a plant already secured, and to provide needed additional buildings. Therefore, all Colored voters who are interested in the higher education of the youth of our city will vote "Yes" on the bond issue. Also remember to vote for the Five Million Dollar Bond Issue which is being proposed by the Board of Education from the proceeds of which Colored people are to receive two Junior High Schools and several elementary buildings.

A great city without a great University is unknown today in the United States. Every growing city, not yet great but seeking to become so, if it has no university is bestirring itself to procure one. All recognize that in no other way can a city meet the demands of the future for an intelligent and trained Citizenship. It is a duty which cannot safely be left wholly to institutions located elsewhere.

In response to an inquiry concerning plans for the higher education of Colored youths the following letter was received:

University of Louisville,
Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1925.
Office of the President.
Mr. J. M. Ragland,
Louisville Urban League,
613 W. Walnut Street.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of May 25, which was awaiting me upon my return after an absence of some days. I thank you for the information given me.

Relative to the matter which you discussed with Mr. Helm Bruce, I think the assurance wanted will be given at proper time by formal action of the Board of Trustees. Such action will doubtless be taken before the bond issue is submitted to the Board and will include a statement of how the proceeds of the issue shall be utilized. Such a resolution will be adopted by the trustees of the University considerably in advance of the submission of the bond issue.

Yours very truly,
A. Y. FORD, President.

The Resolution.

As trustees to whom the city has delegated the management of that part of the educational work beyong high school, we present to our fellow colored citizens this statement concerning what the University of Louisville proposes to do for Colored people.

Extract From Minutes of the Board of Trustees, University of Louisville, at the Meeting Held September 15, 1925.

The Trustees authorized the statement that there will be provided out of the proceeds of the Bond Issue of the $1,000,000, if voted, a laboratory building for use in giving extension courses for Colored students under university control and supervision for which courses full credit will be given: this building to be erected at some convenient place so that its facilities may be combined with other facilities with the view of co-ordinating all available agencies for offering complete courses to Colored young men and women of Louisville.

A. Y. Ford, President; Arthur D. Allen, John W. Barr, Helm Bruce, Harry A. Davidson, Wm. Heyburn, Fred W. Keisker, J. C. Murphy, Wm. S. Speed, Trustees,

Colored Citizens Present Claims To B. of E.

SURVEY MADE OF NEEDS OF NEGRO CHILDREN

WANT ONE-FIFTH OF $5,000,000 BOND ISSUE.

Committee of Colored Citizens Present Request to Members of the Board of Education.

Louisville News 10-3-25

A committee of one hundred Colored citizens interested in putting over the five million dollar bond issue which is proposed for the improvement of the public school system of Louisville, have been at work for the past three weeks preparing a statement to present to the Board of Education setting forth the needs of Colored school children of Louissville.

At a meeting held in the Urban League office on Monday evening September 21, 1925, it was voted to employ some one to make a hurried survey of the school system relative to Colored children and formulate our request to the Board of Education on the findings of the survey. Mr. Wm. Evans was employed to do the work wkhich he completed and drew up a statement which he read to the committee which met Saturday morning at the Urban League office. The report was accepted as read. A second meeting was arranged with the Board of Education for 2:30 Saturday afternoon at which the full committee assembled at the Board of Education building and presented the report to the Board. All of those present felt that it was a wonderful meeting. The Board took the matter under advisement and stated that they would prepare a statement concerning the Bond Issue as it relates to Colored which they would present to the committee at its next meeting.

Under the survey as made by Mr. Evans, the committee informed the Board that one-fifth of the $5,000,000 would be necessary to take care of the needs of the Negro children. Dr. Weaver, President of the Board, and Supt. Hartley spoke and declared the Board of Education would do the fair thing by Colored citizens.

A committee of Colored citizens met at the Board of Education office Thursday at 2:30 p. m. to hear the Board's reply to suggestions submitted. The reply was not to the liking of certain well know ncitizens. Mr. Wilson Lovett, president of the First Standard Bank, and Mr H. E. Hall, president of the Mammoth Life Insurance Co., were emphatic in their statements that the Board's answer was very unsatisfactory.

No agreement was reached. The Board of Education, it was said would meet Friday night and make an answer to the Colored Committee.

The Colored Committee has made it plain that its members are willing to support the bond issue but they ask that the Colored school children receive a fair and just proportion of its benefits.

Dr. Richard Oliver chosen general Chairman of the Citizens Committee

on Five Milllion Dollar School Improvement Bond Issure. Dr. Oliver has also been made Advisory Chairman of the white committee.

At a meeting held in the Urban League Office Saturday, September19 Dr. Richard Oliver was chosen Chairman of the citizens committee to put over the five million dollar bond issue Mrs. Leveina, Sneed vice chairman Rev. H. W. Jones, vice chairman Rev. W. C. Orton, vice chairman, and J. M. Ragland, Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of the following persons: Dr. Richard Oliver Mrs. L. S. Sneed, Rev. H. W. Jones Rev. W. C. Orton, Dr. Jame Bond Mr. Wilson Lovett, Mr. H. E. Hall Rev. E. G. Harris, J. M. Ragland Atty. W. H. Wright, Dr. C. H. Parrish M. Wm. Warley, J. M. Williams Mrs Brock, J. H. Walls, Dr. Robert Oliver Dr. Merchant, Mr. R. T. Berry, Mr. I Willis Cole, Mr W. H Steward, Mrs C. H. Parrish, Rev. C. C. Steward Rev. J. H. Pursley, Mrs. Pearl Ballard Father Walker, Rev. Frank Reid,Prof A. E. Meyzeek, Prof. W. H. Perry, Prof. W. B Mattews, Mr.W.W. Spradling, Bishop George C. Clement,Prof. G. H. Brown, Mrs. Fannie Givens, Rev. R. C. Hendrson, Miss Lucy Duvalle, Mrs. Ellen Taylor, Prof.Bell, Mrs. Lizzie Pierce,Mrs.W.B. Mathews Mrs. EssieMack, Mrs. William Warley Rev. W. M. Johnson, other members of the committee are as follows: Rev. T. J. Lewis, Rev. Shepherd, Rev. H. C Wheeden, Mr. T. F. Blue, Dr. Flack, Dr. Lattimore, Dr. Catlin, Dr T. C. Brock, Mr. J. O. Blanton, Mrs. H. E. Hall, Dr., Peters, Mr. J. Hathaway Mrs. Ada Duff, Dr McIntyre, Dr.Reid Dr. Hammons, Mrs. Richard Oliver, Mrs. Lottie Buchhanna, Col. Joseph Bowles, Mr. G. G. Young, Prof. J. S. Cotter, Mrs. McIntyre, Rev. Lanier, B. O. Wilkerson, Mr. J. E. Smith, Mr. H. C. Russell, Mr. Abram Simpson,Mr Jas. T. Taylor, Dr. Lane, Atty.Nelson Willis Mrs. C. Blanton, Mrs.. W. H Steward, Mr. Wm. Evans, Mr. Plato, Mr. A. B. Ridley, Mrs. Bessie Allen, Miss Salome Worthington, Mr. Wm. Saunders, Mr. R. N. Dunn, Mrs. Clara Porter, Mr. W. F. Turner, Rev. J. T. Thompson, Rev. R. S. Stout, Misss Emma Kaye, Mrs. HarrietJordan,Miss Nellie Frye, Mr. Cassius Smith, Dr. R. Scott, Dr. Emmerson, Prof. Jackson, Miss Pauline Pollard, Misss Louise Spears, Mrs. L. Gibson, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. L. Crice, Mrs. Maud Fowler,Mrs. Ella Calbert, Mrs. B.Lonas, Mr.Frank Calbert, Mrs. M Lewis, Mrs. G. Bessett, Mrs. V. Smith, Mrs. M. Tucker, Dr. John H. Frank, Mr. Steven Bell, Dr. Whedbee, Mrs. E. G. Harris, Mrs. Bertha Whedbee.

~~Million Dollars~~ For Louisville Colored Schools

Louisville, Ky., December 23.—The colored school system of Louisville will profit by more than a million dollars, providing for many improvements and extensions, as a result of two school bond issues recently voted by a majority of almost five to one. The first an issue of one million dollars for the University of Louisville, will provide $200,000 to establish a colored department of the University, which will be maintained by taxation as a part of the city's university system. A suitable site will be selected and a handsome building erected at once, where courses will be given in pre-medical training, English, modern languages, mathematics, pedagogy, and the sciences. Credits and degrees in this department will be conferred by the University.

From the larger bond issue of five million dollars for the improvement of the common schools, the colored people of the city will get two new junior high schools, an elementary school, the transfer of three schools from the white to the colored department, and the enlargement of two others. The building program involved will run to $800,000 or more, and the three schools to be transferred will carry the total beyond a million dollars.

Chicago Defender 12-19-25

Kentucky Votes to Nullify Its Separate School Board

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 18.—That the maintenance of separate school boards in Kentucky functioned to the disadvantage of the educational system was brought out at the sixth annual state interracial conference which held its sessions in the Jefferson county courthouse last Friday. A resolution favoring the abandoning of the separate board system and a plan calling for the unification of the governing board in educational affairs was voted on. Philo C. Knox, chairman of the interracial commission, presiding at the sessions, put the motion before the conference.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions voted on were one favoring consolidated schools for our Race in counties of sparse population and one favoring sectional high schools for groups of counties, an yone of which would not have a large enough Race population to support such an establishment.

Dr. James Bond, director of the interracial commission, opened the meeting with the reading of the annual report. The report declared that people within Kentucky were learning to think in the language of interracial amity. Dr. Bond, however, declared in his statement that both educational and health conditions for the Race in Kentucky were alarmingly bad, when compared with those in other southern states. He brought up the subject of separate school boards and separate taxation of whites and our people for the maintenance of separate schools.

Appropriations Small

He declared further that under the present system there was but little cash to be expended on our schools. Dr. Bond also said that the appropriations for the normal school at Frankfort and the so-called agricultural college were far too small, stating that the largest yearly appropriation ever made to those schools was $40,000 to the Frankfort school and $15,000 to the Paducah college. This, he declared, was pitifully meager when compared with the sums expended in Missouri, the Carolinas and other states.

L. N. Taylor of the state board of education at Frankfort then presented a general and comprehensive survey of the educational field in Kentucky. At the close of his speech, which was filled with statistics on the number of schools, high schools and rural schools open to our people, Mr. Taylor made the following recommendation:

Extend Courses

That the course at the Frankfort normal school be extended to a full college course and that appropriations to the school be made larger.

That a new charter for the Agricultural college at Paducah be drawn up which would put the school under the state board of education.

That appropriations to the college be made more liberal.

Mr. Taylor said that despite the handicaps they labored under in the number of schools open to them, 12 per cent of the students between the ages of 15 and 19 attended school, which was equal to the percentage of white children of the same age who were in attendance.

Following Dr. Bond and Mr. Taylor, A. E. Mayzeek of Louisville spoke, emphasizing points made by Dr. Bond in his report and Mr. Taylor in his speech.

After the speeches the meeting was thrown open to general discussion, when the resolutions were moved and adopted.

Education - 1925.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Louisiana.

72 Baton Rouge State Times
MARCH 11, 1925

1,456 NEGRO SCHOOL BLDGS. IN LOUISIANA

There are 1,456 school buildings for negroes in the state of Louisiana, which is 50 more than was true in 1922-23 and 438 more than there were ten years ago, according to A. C. Ives, state agent of schools for negroes, in a statement on negro school property issued Wednesday. In 1914 there were 893 school houses not owned by parish school boards.

"As a rule, school buildings that are not owned by school boards are not well kept," says the state agent. "They are dilapidated, poorly lighted, and often not provided with heating facilities or any kind of equipment. In a great many instances churches and halls were used for classrooms, and these are inevitably unsuited for school purposes. At this time, almost one-half of the school buildings are owned by the boards, and there are now in Louisiana about 600 modern, well-constructed, properly lighted and ventilated schoolhouses supplied with equipment and furniture."

The 50 new school buildings erected last year cost approximately $10,000, says Mr. Lewis. The total value of school buildings and sites last season was $2,391,825. When these figures are compared with $283,259, value of such school property ten years ago, he pointed out, "it will be seen that the state is increasing the value of negro school property is $2,651,049, which is a little more than five times the total value of negro school, property ten years ago."

While these comparisons show conclusively that progress is being made, Mr. Lewis continued, the fact remains that there are yet a great many parishes where little or nothing has been done in the way of providing school facilities for the negroes. Some of the parishes are "improving their school conditions as rapidly as their finances will permit." At the present rate of improvement in the state, however the state agent declared, "it will be a long time before the negro children of the state will be reasonably well supplied with school facilities."

The following parishes are taking the lead in an effort to provide modern school-houses and equipment, Mr. Lewis asserted: Caddo, Claiborne, Concordia, Morehouse, Bienville, Washington and Webster. Little or nothing has been done in many of the parishes, he said, among which the following may be mentioned: Avoyelles, Assumption, Catahoula, Grant, Evangeline, Jackson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Madison, St. John, St. Martin St. James and Terrebonne.

1,456 SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES IN STATE, SURVEY DISCLOSES

List of Parishes Taking Lead In Work Given In Report

Baton Rouge, La. March 11.—There are 1,456 school buildings for negroes in the state of Louisiana, which is 50 more than was true in 1922-23 and 438 more than there were ten years ago, according to A. C. Lewis, state agent of schools for negroes, in a statement on negro school property issued today. In 1914 there were 893 school houses not owned by parish school boards.

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The fifty new school buildings erected last year cost approximately $100,000, says Mr. Lewis. The total value of school buildings and sites last session was $2,391,825. When these figures are compared with $283,259, value of such school property ten years ago, he pointed out, "it will be seen that the state is increasing the value of negro school property at an average of about $200,000 per year. The total value of all negro school property is $2,651,049, which is a little more than five times the total value of negro school, property, ten years ago."

While these comparisons show conclusively that progress is being made, Mr. Lewis continued, the fact remains that there are yet a great many parishes where little or nothing has been done in the way of providing school facilities for the negroes. Some of the parishes are "improving their school conditions as rapidly as their finances will permit." At the present rate of improvement in the state, however, the state agent declared, "it will be a long time before the negro children of the state will be reasonably well supplied with school facilities."

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LA. COMMISSION SEEKS COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL

Other Objectives Set by Inter-racial Group in Annual Meet.

New Orleans, La.—The Louisiana State Committee on Race Re[illegible] in annual session here, set the fo[illegible] ing objectives for the coming year: Efforts to secure a state normal school for Negroes and a reformatory for delinquent Negro boys, the creation of a state housing commission, the organization of local inter-racial committee in a number of strategic centers, and continuance of a campaign of educational publicity. Through the committee's efforts, a bill providing for a state normal was passed almost unanimously last year, but failed for lack of the governor's signature.

Dr. Oscar Dowling, secretary of the state board of health, told a graphic story of improper Negro housing and poor sanitary conditions, resulting in a death rate from tuberculosis three times as high as that among white people. Dr. Dowling has placed a most efficient colored nurse on his staff and hopes to add others, physicians and nurses. 4-4-23

Speaking for the colored group, Miss Fannie Williams, principal of Jones school, said that the chief causes of inter-racial friction are lack of understanding, failure of many communities to provide in Negro sections the public utilities necessary to safe and decent existence, economic hardships, unfair inequalities in railroad trains, street cars and sometimes even in courts, and unfavorable publicity in the newspapers.

Prof. J. S. Clark, leading colored educator, expressed the opinion that these injustices are often due more to misapprehension and lack of knowledge than to deliberate unfairness, and that to show people the facts, frankly and in good spirit, is the surest way of correcting them. Prof. W. W. Hadnott, who is retiring as colored secretary of the work in Louisiana, was given a hearty vote of appreciation for the fine service he has rendered the cause. More than forty representative men and women of both races were present at the meeting. Prof. L. M. Favrot was re-elected chairman.

Education — 1925.
Common Schools. Improvement of.

Mississippi.

NEGRO SCHOOLS OF COUNTY END GREATEST YEAR

Celebrate Closing at Bay Springs School; Winners in Different Contests Announced.

The colored schools of Forrest county have just concluded the most prosperous year in their history.

The formal ending of the last session with the assembling of the teachers and students at Bay Springs School, when field day exercises were conducted. There were several contests in literary work, domestic art, and games.

The Eureka High School brass band played for the occasion. Superintendent W. I. Thames of the city schools of Hattiesburg, made the address.

Prof. J. E. Johnson, of Prentiss, Miss., also delivered an address. Prof. E. L. Washburn, principal of Eureka High School and president of the County Teachers' Association, delivered his annual address and made the following recommendations:

First: That we, as teachers, represent 100 per cent in our State Teachers Association, with teachers annual fees and yearly subscription fees for the Educational Journal, and also represent in our District Association.

Second: That we hold up the teaching profession in our county 100 per cent intellectually, morally and religiously.

Third: That we place more emphasis on the training of our boys and girls, and prepare them for good citizens.

Fourth: That our objective shall be a good P. T. A. in every school of our county.

Fifth: That all teachers of our county work together in a cooperative spirit and thereby hold up the educational banner and help make Mississippi, the great Magnolia state, bud, blossom and bloom like a rose.

Following is the result of the various contests:

Bay Springs School, Shelby School and Eureka High School entered an oratorical prize contest. The prize was won by Maggie Purder of Eureka High School.

Literary Work in High School Department.

Eureka High School: Latin—Hettie Hadley, 100 per cent; Ora Wilson, 100 per cent.

English: Forrest County Training School: English—Allie Mae Slaughter, 98 per cent; Annie B. Powell, Eureka High School, 98 per cent.

Algebra: Laura Grumble, 95 per cent, Eureka High School; Gladys Gillespie, 100 per cent Eureka High School; Clyde Homes, 80 per cent, Forrest County Training School.

Civics: John Wilson, Eureka High School, 98 per cent.

Seventh Grade Arithmetic: Johnie May Brown, Forrest County T. S., 90 per cent; Willie Mae Wilson, Forrest County T. S., 90 per cent; Johnnie Mae Brown, Forrest County T. S., 95 per cent; Rosie L. King, Eureka High School, 90 per cent.

Sixth Grade History: Odis Jones, Forrest County T. S., 80 per cent; Dora L. Thompson, Third Ward School, 75 per cent; James Salter, Eureka High School, 75 per cent.

Sixth Grade Arithmetic: Juddie Taylor, Forrest County T. S., 80 per cent; L. V. Brown, Forrest County T. S., 95 per cent; Odis Jones, Forrest County T. S., 90 per cent; Willie Smith, Forrest County T. S., 90 per cent; Annie Locker Third Ward School, 100 per cent.

Eight Grade Arithmetic: John Wilson, Eureka High School, 100 per cent.

Spelling: L. F. Brown, Forrest C. T. S., 80 per cent; Odis Jones, Forrest C. T. S., 75 per cent; Willie Smith, Forrest C. T. S., 70 per cent; Jimmie Harris, Eureka High School, 90 per cent; Annie Locket, Third Ward School, 80 per cent.

Number Work: Ella Louise Brown, Eureka High School, 100 per cent; Jessie Mae Roebuck, Eureka High School, 50 per cent; Claud Phepps, Eureka High School, 100 per cent; Lillie Mae Crump, Sixteenth Section School, 100 per cent; Jimmie McCleod, Sixtteenth Section School, 75 per cent; Annie R. Tyler, Forrest C. T. S., 50 per cent; Frank Franklin, Forrest C. T. S., 100 per cent.

Industrial Work.

Bed Spreads: Forrest C. T. S. first, second and third places.

Pillow Cases: Eureka High School, first, and Forrest C. T. S., second and third.

Shirts: Eureka High, first: Forrest C. T. S., second and third.

Gingham Dresses: Eureka High School, first; Forrest C. T. S., second and third.

School Dresses: Eureka High School, first and second; Myers third.

Eeddies: Eureka High, first and second.

Princess Slips: Eureka High, first, second and third.

Gowns: Eureka High, first, second and third.

Aprons: Forrest C. T. S., first; Eureka High, second and third.

Luncheon Sets: Forrest C. T. S., first; Myers, second and third.

Scarfs: Forrest C. T. S., first, second and third.

Dressing Sacque: Forrest C. T. S., first.

Rugs: Forrest C. T. S., first and second.

Pajamas: Eureka High, first.

Pillow Tops: (collection) Shelby school, first; F. C. T. S., second; Eureka High, third.

Basketry: Forrest C. T. S., first, second and third.

Flowers: (collection) Shelby School, first; Forrest C. T. S., second.

Millinery, Shuck Hat: Forrest C. T. S., first; Shelby School, first.

Posters: Forrest C. T. S., first, second and third.

Records and Booklets: Forrest C. T. S., first, second and third.

Primary Work.

A—Booklets: Forrest C. T. S., first; Third Ward School, second.

B—Posters: Forrest C. T. S., first; Third Ward School, second.

C—Construction Work: Forrest C. T. S., first; Third Ward School, second.

D—Sponge Cutouts: Third Ward School, first.

E—Sewing Cards: Forrest C. T. S., first and second; Third Ward School, third.

F—Paper Mats: Forrest C. T. S., first.

Three points are given for every first place, two points for every second, one for every third place, and we have a total of the following points:

Forrest C. T. S.—10 firsts, 11 seconds, and 8 thirds; total, 00 points.

Eureka High School—7 firsts, five seconds, 3 thirds; total, 34 points.

Shelby—2 firsts, 1 second; total, 7 points.

Myers—One third; total, 1 point.

Judges, Miss Mae Cooper, home demonstration agent, and Miss Elanor Whyte, of the State Teachers' College.

COAHOMA COUNTY TAKES BIG STRIDE IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Recent Survey Shows Educational System Highly Developed

Friar Point, Miss., March 16.—Two years ago Coahoma county, Miss., began and now has well under way a system of negro education which is attracting wide attention. Lying in the rich Yazoo Delta and highly developed agriculturally, Coahoma county has a very large negro tenant population. The school census shows 12,478 colored children and 1,087 white children. Ninety-five per cent of the land is held by a hundred landowners, in plantations ranging in size from four hundred to twenty thousand acres. The relations between owners and tenants have been good, but until two years ago the provisions for negro education were very inadequate. Funds were insufficient, the term short, salaries low, equipment almost unknown. There were no negro school buildings at all; the colored schools conducted in churches, lodge rooms, commissary buildings, and the like.

Two years ago, P. E. Williams, county superintendent of education, decided that these conditions were intolerable. He accordingly worked out a comprehensive plan to meet the need. The county authorities accepted the plan; a special tax was laid for negro schools; the cooperation and financial support of the landowners was enlisted; the General Education Board and Julius Rosenwald gave generous aid. Immediately the superintendent's dream began to come true.

The county was divided into sixteen school districts and the plan provided that in each district there should be four primary schools teaching the first five grades and a junior agricultural high school going through the eighth grade. Each junior high school has a four-room school building, five teachers, including a Smith-Hughes industrial man, a teacher's home, and an industrial building for the teaching of home economics and farm mechanics. They are well equipped for domestic, mechanical and agricultural training, having stoves, forges and shops well furnished with tools. The cost of these junior high schools will run about eight thousand dollars each. The primary schools each have one or two teachers and cost from $1250 to 2,000. Around every school are several acres of land for playgrounds and agricultural experiment.

At the top of the system is a central agricultural high school, with a four year course, beginning with the ninth grade. This school has been completed and is a splendid plant, costing $45,000, of which the General Education Board contributed $10,000 and Mr. Rosenwald $4,200. In this plant there are ten buildings, including practice school, two dormitories, dining hall, industrial building, home science building light plant, and two homes for teachers. Surrounding the school are forty acres of land, providing a generous campus and plots for agricultural projects. This school has a capacity of three hundred and gives not only regular high school work but provides special training also for teachers, farm workers and homemakers.

In addition to the high school, five junior and twenty-six primary schools have already been completed and are in successful operation. More than one hundred teachers are employed at salaries well above the average and the schools are running eight months in the year, as against an average of five or six for the whole state. It is estimated that it will take four years to complete the building program.

Compulsory smallpox vaccination has been introduced, tests are made for carriers of diphtheria, and typhoid vaccination is given free by the county health unit. A child welfare worker has been provided and also a county nurse. The Red Cross is assisting in the health campaign. Farm and home demonstration agents are raising the standards of agriculture and home making. The Smith-Hughes teachers are contributing greatly to the same end.

The results? Excellent in every respect. The colored people are eagerly embracing the larger opportunities afforded them. They are appreciative, hopeful, better content. Nor are they the sole gainers from the new order of things. It is proving equally to the interest of the white landowners, in that it makes for an efficient, study, dependable producing class who will not only prosper themselves, but will be an asset to the whole community.

NEGRO SCHOOLS GROWING

Greenville District Shows Greater Increase in Enrollment and Attendance.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 16.—B. L. Hatch, superintendent of education for Washington County, has furnished your correspondent with an interesting report of the attendance at the public schools of the county, both white and black, for the third month of the 1924-1925 session as compared with the same month of 1923-1924. The report shows a material increase in the enrollment for the present session as compared with the previous session and also for the average attendance. The total enrollment for 1923-1924 was 2,120 for the white schools of the county, with an average attendance of 1919, while in 1924-1925 the enrollment was 2,350, with the average attendance 2,127. Of this number the Greenville schools enrolled 1,030 for 1923-1924 and 1,040 for 1923-1925; Leland 411 for 1923-1924; Arcola 141 in 1923-1924, and 149 in 1924-1925; Glen Allan, which made the largest proportionate increase, having 96 enrolled in 1923-1924 with 150 for 1924-1925; the Riverside school with 98 in 1923-1924 increased to 118 in 1924-1925. The smaller schools either about held their own or lost a few on enrollment for the year. The negro schools showed a greater increase than the whites in both enrollment and attendance. The increase in enrollment in the Greenville negro schools was from 1,002 in 1923-1924 to 1,071 in 1924-1925; while the negro schools outside Greenville with an enrollment of 4,938 in 1923-1924 increased to 6,056 in 1924-1925. The compulsory educational law of the state, no doubt, having effect on the increase in enrollment in the negro schools. The total enrollment in the public schools of Washington County in 1920 was 5,600 and in 1924. 7,127.

GROUP SYSTEM NEGRO SCHOOLS

Industrial Training Of Negro Children Will Be Stressed In Proposed Education Plans.

Approval of a proposed group of negro schools over Leflore County at which vocational and industrial training will be emphasized, was voted unanimously by a meeting of approximately one hundred representative planters and business men, following a meeting held here yesterday, when the plans and purposes of the proposed plan were detailed and discussed at length.

The meeting held at the Court House was called by County Superintendent of Education L. S. Rogers, with the approval of the county school board, and was attended by the members of the school board and board of supervisors, together with a hundred planters and business men who had accepted the invitation to be present at the general meeting yesterday.

County Superintendent of Education P. F. Williams of Coahoma County, and State Supervisor of Negro Schools Bura Hilburn, were present at the meeting and together with Superintendent Rogers laid the proposed plan before the meeting. The plan as detailed follows in the main the system of negro training employed in Coahoma County, which has resulted in a better satisfied negro population, and contributed in large measure to the 1869 increase in number of educable negro children in the county over a two year period, when Leflore in common with other counties showed decreases. Leflore county's decrease over the same period was approximately 2 500.

The plan approved by the planters embraces a grouping, not consolidation, of negro schools, and no transportation of negro children is even remotely contemplated nor would be necessary under the system. No bond issue will be required for the funds necessary to build the necessary buildings, and no separate tax for maintenance will be asked for or needed. The imposition of a tax not exceeling one mill will provide the necessary building funds, which will be supplemented forty percent of the total cost by the Julius Rosenwald fund for negro education, and a large part of the rough work of the buildings will be done by the negro patrons. It is estimated that the expense to the county will represent approximately fifty per cent of the actual cost of the buildings needed.

Under the system proposed, ten groups of schools will be located over the county. These groups will be composed of what is called the central group, with outlying schools. The outlying schools will be located wherever convenient for the negro children to attend, and may be several miles distant from the central school. Work in the central school will be carried on to the fourth grade. The central school, to which the children who have completed the smaller school work will be sent will devote one-fourth of its time to elementary free school subjects beginning with the fifth grade, and three-fourths to industrial training such as agriculture, carpentry, farm mechanics.

The outlying schools will be one teacher schools, and the central school of three teachers. Each central school will be located on a two acre plot of ground, part of which will be used for teaching agriculture.

Leflore county already has six of the necessary ten buildings for the central schools of the system. There are ninety-nine small negro schools in the county at present with seven buildings, the other ninety-two using churches and cabins.

Leflore County has made ample provisions for the white children of the county, possessing the best school system in Mississippi, and providing more ample provisions for education. With the white children's education arranged for, it is hoped to provide for the negro children along the necessary lines. The purpose of the plan as laid down by Mr. Rogers is to assist the farming interest of the county in maintaining a supply of dependable labor, and train that labor to function to a better advantage.

A meeting of the County School board to make definite plans for all the needs of the county will be held Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.

PLAN NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Group System for Leflore County Approved By Meeting of Citizens.

GREENWOOD, Miss., June 30.—Approval of a proposed group system of negro schools over Leflore County at which vocational and industrial training will be emphasized, was voted unanimously by a meeting of approximately 100 representative planters and business men following a meeting held here yesterday, when the plans and purposes of the proposed plan were detailed and discussed at length.

The meeting held at the courthouse was called by County Superintendent of Education L. S. Rogers, with the approval of the county school board, and was attended by the members of the school board and board of supervisors, together with a hundred planters and business men who had accepted the invitation to be present at the general meeting yesterday.

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The plan approved by the planters embraces a grouping, not consolidation of negro schools, and no transportation of negro children is ever remotely contemplated nor would be necessary under the system. No bond issue will be required for the funds necessary to erect the buildings, and no separate tax for maintenance will be asked for or needed. The imposition of a tax not exceeding one mill will provide the necessary building funds, which will be supplemented 40 per cent of the total cost by the Julius Rosenwald fund for negro education, and a large part of the rough work of the buildings will be done by the negro patrons. It is estimated that the expense to the county will represent approximately 50 per cent of the actual cost of the buildings needed.

Under the system proposed, 10 groups of schools will be located over the county. These groups will be composed of what is called the central school, with outlying schools. The outlying schools will be located wherever convenient for the negro children to attend, and may be several miles distant from the central school. Work in the central school will be carried on to the fourth grade. The central school, to which children who have completed the smaller school work will be sent, will devote one-fourth of its time to elementary free school subjects beginning with the fifth grade, and three-fourths to industrial training, such as agriculture, carpentry, farm mechanics.

Greenwood, Miss.
Commercial Appeal
8-4-25

COAHOMA LEADS WITH SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 4 (AP)—Coahoma County, Mississippi, is taking the lead in whole South in providing a modern system of school for negroes, according to officials of the State department of education.

The negro school system in Coahoma county includes an agricultural high school, costing approximately $50,000; 16 junior high schools and 70 rural schools.

Approximately $5,000 per year is to be secured from the state for the operation of the agricultural high school and the remainder of the money necessary for the work and the operation of the system is to be secured from a one mill tax which was voted in July 1924. The returns rfom this special tax will aggregate $26,000 per year. More than $4,500 was contributed to the project by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and $10,000 by the General Education Board.

The following are examples of the rural schools which are being erected in the Coahoma county, school system:

At Lula, one three-teacher school and a combination shop for home science and farm mechanics; at Rich, one one-teacher school; on Cuba Island, one one-teacher school; at Friar Point, one-one-teacher school; at Kin's Chapel, one one-teacher school; at Mt. Ary, one two-teacher school; at West End, one one-teacher school; at Jonestown, one three-teacher school and a combination farm mechanise and home science shop; at Belford, one-two-teacher school; at Hopson Chapel, one three-teacher school; also a teacher's home and a combination home science and farm mechanics school; at Mattson, one three-teacher school; at Curve one three-teacher school; at Fastover, one two-teacher school; at Harvey's Chapel, one two-teacher school; at Newt Cossidy, one three-teacher school; at Sherard, one three-teacher school, a teachers home and a combination shop; at Greengrove one three-teacher school and at Hillhouse, one one-teacher school

Jim Crow School Tax Fight Loses

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 25.—The Supreme Court turned down Monday the petition of Covington County Negro citizens through F. B. Bryant to enjoin the sheriff and tax collector of the county from collecting taxes from a Negro district in the country for the support of white schools. The Negro citizens complained that the tax law was discriminatory.

Education - 1925.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

New Bern, N. C., Sun-Journal

JUN 24 1925

NEGRO SCHOOL ON ACCREDITED LIST OF STATE

Superintendent Smith Praises Work Done By the Institution Past Year

The negro schools had a good year of school this year, said Supt. H. B. Smith today. He has waited on the results of the recent survey by the state high school inspector before making any public comment on the work in the negro schools.

Yesterday the inspector wrote Professor Barber as follows:

"The report of the West Street High school has been received. I have checked the report and find that the requirements for accrediting have been met. The school has been placed on the accredited list. I congratulate you upon this achievement."

The matter of working the school up to the requirements of the state for accrediting has been no small task Mr. Smith stated. There are only about a dozen accredited negro high schools in the state. The credit is due largely to Principal J. T. Barber and his staff of teachers. They have done most faithful work in their teaching and also in the matter of raising money Mr. Smith said.

During the year they raised over $600 for the school laboratory and library. The school now has two most creditable laboratories for science teaching and for domestic science.

This year the high school diploma, based on four years of training and meeting the requirements of the colored higher institutions, was awarded to each of the following:

Thelma Aldrich, Mary Barber, Mary Bryant, Martha Bryan, Esther Granger, Samuel Idlette, Mary Robertserts, Eleanor Willis, and Simonetta Jones.

The nine members of the class of 1925 received their diplomas from Chairman T. A. Green, of the school board. Mr. Green congratulated the class and the school on its progress and success.

A feature of the closing exercises that attracted the attention of many white people and a large number of colored, was the display made by the domestic science department. Superintendent Smith believes it would be very difficult to find a better exhibit by school children anywhere. In this opinion he is fully supported by all who saw it. The cooking showed expert instruction, and the scores of dresses, made by the girls, showed much careful training. Over a hundred girls received training in sewing, cooking and housekeeping the past year.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS SOUTH

In State Accredited Negro High Schools.

Since the organization of the Division of Negro Education North Carolina has made splendid progress in development of four-year high schools for colored children.

The State has one standard for all schools, white and colored, to meet but this has only been a spur and not a handicap to the colored schools.

Southern Christian Recorder 8-20-23

In 1919 the first colored schools, eleven in number, were added to the State accredited list but these schools were in several cases not bona-fide high schools being known as colleges and normal schools. Today there are 43 bona fide four year high schools for colored children accredited by the State some of which are in the highest classification. In 1919 there were four public high schools, all of them State institutions; today there are 20 public accredited colored high schools and 23 such schools under private control.

Asheville Times

Last year 740 boys and girls graduated from 34 schools, 51 per cent of whom went on to college. Besides the colleges in the State, colleges outside of the State were attended including Yale, North Western, New York City College, New York University, University of Penn. and others. In 1924 from 43 schools there were 1010 graduates ready to attend college. The following table represents the growth of these schools since 1919:

Year	Public	Private	total
1919	4	7	11
1921-22	4	13	17
1922-23	8	16	24
1923-24	14	20	34
1924-25	20	23	43

The information from other State Departments received this Spring gives the number of State accredited four-year high schools for colored children in some of the southern states as follows:

Alabama 0; Arkansas 0; Florida 0; Georgia 9; (private 7, public 2); Louisiana 3; (all public); South Carolina 0; Texas 3; all public); Virginia 17; (private 9, public 8) West Virginia 9; (all public).

The schools added to the accredited list for 1924-25 are as follows:

West St. High School, New Bern.

Eastern N. C. Industrial Academy, New Bern.

Johnston Co. Training School, Smithfield.

Christian College, Franklinton.

Thompson Institute, Lumberton.

Warren Co. Training School, Wise.

Colored High School, Wilson.

Stevens-Lee School, Ashville.

Tower Hill High School, Kinston.

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
OCTOBER 18, 1925

RURAL NEGRO SCHOOLS BEGIN WORK OCTOBER 26

The 45 rural negro schools will be opened for their six-month terms the morning of Monday, October 26. The combined faculties will comprise 75 teachers.

Preliminary to the opening a meeting of the teachers has been called for next Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Second Ward high school here.

North Carolina.

ROCKY MT. N. C. TELEGRAM
NOVEMBER 2, 1925

Registration Books For Bond Election Will Open Saturday

Klan Joins Women in Voicing Opposition to Proposed School Bond Issue for Announced Building Program—Defeat of Issue Predicted

Books of enrollment for the special $350,000 school bond election to be held December 7 are to be opened on Saturday of this week and will remain open until Saturday November 28, one week prior to the election. A new registration of voters was in the official call for the election, and it is anticipated that the enrollment will be heavy in view of the interest in the election.

The bond appropriation to be voted on would, if passed, be used for the construction of a white graded school in the southeastern part of the city, an annex to Edgemont high school and a colored school in the northeastern section. The plan was opposed before city council by the women of the city and was returned to the school board for reshaping. A meeting of the school trustees resulted in a promise that a building program suitable to expansion would be followed, and when the matter again came before council there was no defensed opposition and the election was called as requested.

The women of the city, however, propose to strive for the defeat of the measure. Mrs. J. R. Bennett, prominent club woman and one of the spokesmen for the women attending the council meeting, issued a statement recently in which she explained that the program did not meet with the women's approval and announced that they would seek to have it defeated at the pools. Such a defeat, opponents of the bond issue believe, would show popular disapproval of the move and cause the submission of another program at an early date.

Klan Opposes Program

In a letter addressed to the graded school trustees, a copy of which was forwarded to the Telegram, Rocky Mount Klan No. 113, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, announced that "our influence and our vote will be directed" to the end of defeating the present program. The Klan letter sets forth that the organization favors a new high

school building, centrally located, in which complete business and manual training courses should be added; that the present high school be converted into a grammar school for that section of the city, and that the needed facilities for negro children be provided. The letter contained a report of the Klan's school committee which recommended that the Holy Bible be read in all schools of the city each morning and that an American flag pole be placed on every school ground and the flag flown each day. Willingness to donate flags for the school was expressed by the Klan.

No announcement has been made of any concerted effort for the passage of the measure. With the women of the city and the Klan lined up against the proposal, it is felt by many that the measure will fail of passage. The campaign immeaditely preceding the election will in all probability be an enlivened one if the supporters of the plan make a determined fight for its adoption.

Location Of Books

The books of enrollment are to be opened daily from 9 a. m. to sunset, and will be located at the following places:

First Ward—Chamber of commerce building, North Main street.

Second Ward—Fire Station No. 1, Municipal Building, North Main street.

Third Ward—Christman's Stables, Tarboro street.

Fourth Ward—Bulluck Auto Sales Company's garage and salesroom, Sunset avenue.

Fifth Ward—J. T. Nichols' store, Falls Road.

Sixth Ward—J. C. Stewart Drug Company, South Rocky Mount.

Seventh Ward—Moore's Store, Branch street.

Registratrs have been named and preparations completed for the registration in accordance with the provisions of the call for the election

Education—1925.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

North Carolina.

BRITISH IMITATE CAROLINA SCHOOL

English Educator to Study Methods of Negro Institutions on Special Trip

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18.—North Carolina which, together with its political subdivisions, has spent approximately $15,000,000 on negro education during the past four years, including $4,250,000 in 1924, has become a model for British educators. James W. C. Dougall, who will become director of negro education for the British government in Kenya colony, East Africa, next fall, will arrive in Raleigh shortly to study North Carolina methods. He will spend the remainder of the present school year here in preparation for the work to which he will be assigned. He will be associated with Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of negro education, which is maintained as a part of the state department of public instruction.

Morning Post
Raleigh, N. C.
Education

4-19-25

North Carolina's expenditures for negro education have increased rapidly during the past few years. The state has made large appropriations to the negro agricultural and technical college at Greensboro, and to the four negro normal schools, for both maintenance and permanent improvements.

Dr. James B. Dudley, president of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College, and Dr. James E. Sheppard, president of Durham college, made vigorous utterances against negro migration when it was at its crest. They urged the members of their race to remain in North Carolina and pointed out what this state was doing for them. They called attention to the fact that North Carolina not only was spending substantial sums of money for the education of their children and young men and women, but that this state afforded them physical safety against mob rule. There has not been a lynching in North Carolina since early in 1921.

Professor Newbold has been advised that Teachers' College of Columbia University will, next winter, give a unit course on negro education and he has accepted an invitation to conduct a lecture there.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
APRIL 18, 1925

STUDY NEGRO SCHOOLS

British Official to Observe Carolina System.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18 (Associated Press).—North Carolina, which, together with its political subdivisions, has spent approximately $15,000,000 on negro education during the last four years including $4,250,000 in 1924, has become a model for British educators.

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British Educator Studies N. C. System

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Raleigh News

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4-22-25

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NEGRO EDUCATION

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Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh, N. C.
Education

4-2-25

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE

While time necessarily must elapse while the legal and technical requirements incidental to the passage of measures of authorization by the general assembly and the formal call for the election, proponents of the school bond issues should be taking advantage of the interim to get the need for these issues before the public.

Unless the public is sufficiently interested, informed and aroused, the issues can never come to pass. For that matter, it is likely to take some vigorous manifestation of public opinion to get the formal call for an election on both the $150,000 issue for colored school improvements and the $350,000 for a new high school. Now is the most logical time for a crystallization of opinion in favor of the issues.

And there is no more effective means to bring this crystallization than through a presentation of actual conditions at the schools and the pressing needs of the local educational system. Publicity in its various forms appears to be one of the livest needs for the success of the campaign. Much work is now going on but there is still a great deal of room for more effective publicity work.

The parent-teacher association is carrying out a well planned campaign although it was not as yet reached its full magnitude. The plan of this organization, which now has a special committee studying the needs of the schools so that they may be embodied in a resolution of endorsement for the bond issue, is to have a representative appear before every civic and community body, outline the city's educational needs and then ask these organizations to endorse the resolution. The resolution, when it has gone the rounds, will be presented to the school board.

This plan is to be highly commended and should prove an effective means of securing support for the bond issues. At the same time, however, there needs to be a compact organization of some kind for waging the campaign on the outside and for getting the needs before the great bulk of voters who are not members of these organizations. As it now stands, it now appears that the bond issue advocates have no real united front and no recognized leaders. A working organization, composed of a representative of each of these civic and community bodies who endorse the project, could accomplish a great good and serve as the directing head of the campaign. Some such definite leadership must be worked out before an effective fight which spells success for the bonds can be waged. There is ample room for constructive action by those organizations of the city who portend to be leaders in community progress and development.

Goldsboro is agitating an issue similar to the one proposed here, and although the actual steps towards its materialization have not progressed so far as they have here, where the measures of authorization have already been handled in the legislature, there seems to be a much more unified purpose and campaign organization via the Wayne county capital. Already practically every civic organization there has come out for the bond issue and is actively working in its behalf. The civic clubs and women's organizations were the first to swing into line, and now practically all other organizations have come out for the issue, the latest endorsement being a resolution from the Goldsboro klan of the Ku Klux.

Proponents of the bond issues are losing valuable time when they fail to use the present in educating the public up to the point where they see the absolute necessity. A compact organization for the waging of the campaign and the broadcasting of widespread publicity as to the schools' needs will go a long ways towards speeding up the election and at the same time assuring its success when the ballots are cast.

Asheville Citizen
Asheville, N. C.
Education

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

North Carolina has spent about $15,000,000 of public money in the last four years for negro education, mostly on industrial lines.

The sum devoted to this subject was $4,250,000, and the British government is sending a commission to study methods in this state to devote public agricultural and industrial college at Greensboro, and to four negro normal schools. Federal and state revenues are devoted largely to the negro education. North Carolina has very reason to be proud of its own funds for uplifting the negro population. The people of North Carolina have discovered that it is to their own material welfare to devote public funds for uplifting the negro population. Green bore and to four negro normal schools.

congratulate itself on its policy of negro industrial education and to be proud of the results of it.

Greenville, S. C., Piedmont

MAY 12 1925

Better Training For the Negro

Eleven years ago North Carolina spent $225,000 annually on negro education. Today its yearly appropriation for the same purpose amounts to approximately $4,000,000, an increase of 1,500 per cent, and a sum greater than that expected by the State for its entire educational program, white and colored, in any year prior to 1910.

"Equality of opportunity for all the children of the State" is the doctrine North Carolinians are doing their utmost to put into practice. Leading educators of the Commonwealth and the press are outspoken in advocacy of developing a more improved educational system for the negro youth.

North Carolina entertains the opinion that education pays whether the child be white or colored. Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education of the State Department of Public Instruction, recently speaking at a session of teachers of the Northeastern District in Greenville, remarked:

"Some time ago there was a feeling when you educated a negro you destroyed a good cook or a good farm hand. The same thing might be said of white people and Indians as well as negroes. I do not believe this line of reasoning sufficient ground on which to refuse to give a negro child the privilege of getting an education."

Prof. Newbold called attention to statistics gathered from reliable sources showing the small percentage of educated negroes who have been in trouble in the courts. Less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total number of criminal cases involve negroes who have had the opportunity to get an education, he said.

In the past four years North Carolina has spent $2,200,000 for the higher education of the negro. Colored high schools have increased in number from thirteen in 1921, to thirty-four in 1924, and the number of high school pupils from 1,347 to 5,341. Four years ago there were 3,770 teachers, compared to 5,037 today, who received an aggregate salary during that time of $7,000,000.

Prof. Newbold says the greatest need for the future is a standard four-year teachers' college, which he thinks may be provided by the next legislature, and after that must come a four-year standard college in liberal arts.

"Both races are coming to realize the need for negro doctors, lawyers, nurses and other professionally trained leaders," Prof. Newbold observes. North Carolina has faith in its negro people, has spent millions for their education, and believes there should be one standard for teachers and not two."

The general attitude of the white people of North Carolina on negro education is expressed in the following editorial excerpts:

The Salisbury Post—"All right-thinking people will be not only willing but anxious that the State undertake a bigger and a better program of help for negroes . . . It must not allow this good work to lag."

Durham Herald—"The State is pledged to provide good school facilities for the negro children. But to realize the best results there must be a sufficient number of capable teachers. At this time the State had no provision whatever for preparing and training negro teachers, making it necessary for teachers come either from privately supported schools or from institutions outside the State. If North Carolina as a State, and if the colored children are to receive full benefit from the schools, it must be under teachers properly prepared. . . . The State should by all means provide the four-year college asked for.

Washington News—"A few years ago there were no high schools for negroes in the State. Today there are thirty-four, standard and non-standard. There were no normal training schools for teachers, and today there are four. Twenty-five years ago three summer schools were held, with an attendance of less than sixty, and last summer there were summer schools held all over the State, with an attendance of over 3,000. . . . In thus going forwards in education, the colored race in North Carolina has been helped most generously by the white people and dealt with most fairly. The white people realized that character building thru the public schools and high schools helps to make the negroes a better people and fit them for vocations which mould character and develop talents which may be dor man. It is a great tribute to North Carolina and her wonderful progressive policy that she embraces the negro as well as all others in educating within her borders."

Winston-Salem Journal — "Progress in negro education has been won in every department of the enterprise. Teachers are better trained: better school houses are being built; facilities are being increased and expanded; better training schools for teachers are being established. A million dollars' worth of new buildings are being completed at State schools for the negro. Mr. Newbold says: 'In four years the property value of negro normal schools operated in the State has increased from $230,000 to $1,443,000, and other negro schools from $383,000 to more than a million. . . . These facts indicate that the officials who have been responsible for the development of negro education in North Carolina have been on the job and have achieved results. They also tell the story of all-around development and progress in this State—progress is not content with the improvement of one race."—New York World.

APR 28 1925

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS.

WHAT North Carolina has done and is doing for the education of the negro has attracted National and international attention. The news that the British Government is sending a commissioner to North Carolina to study the methods used here, that they may be applied to the education of the natives of Africa, should lead other American Commonwealths to consider whether they might not also learn something to their advantage in the same way, in the opinion of The Christian Science Monitor, the Boston daily newspaper that publishes no crime news.

In a somewhat lengthy editorial The Monitor observes: "That a Southern State of the American Union has been spending millions of dollars for the education of its negro population in recent years and that it has developed its facilities and its methods in this direction to such a degree that its work has been chosen as a model by the British Government for study and imitation in a great colony in Africa is significant and encouraging. The disclosure of this great work for human betterment, which has been going on with little or no public notice and acclaim, is contained in a short news dispatch just published."

The Monitor takes it as news, though a fact already familiar to the reading public in North Carolina that the State "has spent about $15,000,000 of the people's money for negro education in the last four years and that the sum devoted to this object there in the last year of record, 1924, was $4,250,000." The Boston publication thinks that "here is something for other States of the South that are faced by the race problem to observe carefully."

The British commissioner, who is due in Raleigh shortly, is James W. C. Dougall. Next Fall he will become director of negro education in the British Kenya colony. It is in this big colony that the natives under skilled guidance in recent years have taken up the work of forest conservation, The Monitor notes, "with enthusiasm and success." In North Carolina Mr. Dougall will be aided in every way by Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of negro education, which is part of the State Department of Public Instruction. The Christian Science Monitor editorial continues:

"The people of North Carolina have discovered that it is to their own material welfare to devote public funds to the uplifting of the negro population, and they have been increasing the appropriations for this work rapidly year by year lately. State aid is given not alone to elementary education. Public funds are devoted generously to the Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro and to four negro normal schools.

"A concrete example of the value of this was given to the people of North Caro- n the migration of negroes to the at its crest and many Southern States were suffering from the effects of losing large bodies of their workers. The presidents of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina and of Durham College urged the members of their race to stay at home and were able to point out effectively what the State was doing for them.

"North Carolina has every reason to congratulate itself on its wise policy toward the negroes and to be proud of the results of it."

Incidentally it might be interesting to The Christian Science Monitor to note that there has not been a lynching in North Carolina in four years, not since the very early days of the Morrison Administration, the same which spent about $15,000,000 for negro education in the State.

1-11-25

BUILDING FIGURES REACH $133,575 FOR THE MONTH

R. P. Connelly Authorized Construction of New School Yesterday—Cost $104,500.

Building for January took on sharp increase Thursday when Inspector R. P. Connelly authorized the construction of the Fairview, colored, school at a cost of $104,500. The new unit of the Fairview school will be located on Burton street, near the old city water works department.

The contract was awarded to the J. A. Jones Construction company. M. H. Marsh drew plans for the building.

The permit authorizing the construction of the school and four other permits made the total amount in building for the month of January to date nearly $134,000. Building has been slack so far this year, Mr. Connelly says, because of weather conditions and the usual decline after the holidays.

Other permits authorized yesterday include the $8,000 dwelling to be constructed by F. E. Harlan. Mr. Harlan's home will be located at 2007 East Dilworth road.

A warehouse and shop will be built by the T. C. Toomey Plumbing company on West Tremont avenue. The cost is estimated at $500.

E. H. Gallagher was authorized t obuild a residence on Beach avenue. The cost will be about $3,750. R. N. Looper received the building contract.

A tenant house will be built at Tenth and Stephens streets for J. P. Wilson. The cost will be about $600.

Education—1924.
Common Schools, Improvement of.
School Improvement

North Carolina.

Colored School Building Very Attractive Structure

Work was being pushed rapidly on the colored school building in the northeast section of the city when the place was visited Tuesday afternoon by a Dispatch representative, and it is hoped to have this far enough advanced to permit the holding of the school closing exercises there next Thursday night.

This auditorium is approximately 44 by 80 feet and will seat about 500 people, giving the colored folks of the city the largest meeting place now available for them. The present school building used, a wooden one, is small and has no assembly hall, so for some years past the closing exercises have been held in the court house.

Flanking the auditorium at front and on the east and west are eight roomy, well lighted class rooms that will be modernly equipped with rock slate blackboards, cloak rooms or hangers and provided with approved desks. All rooms have outside exposure with long rows of windows, providing a bountiful supply of natural light. The auditorium also has outside exposure on the north.

The building is of brick and tile construction and is practically fireproof, with non-inflammable roof. It is of one-story and therefore most conveniently arranged. The high school and grammar grades will use the rooms on the west and northwest, while the primary grades will be on the east side of the building, with auditorium between.

The building will be steamheated throughout. Modern sanitary arrangements are also provided in the basement. A large fuel room adjoins the furnace room, being separated by a thick brick wall to insure against fire hazard.

An innovation that will be used in some of the rooms is a combination wardrobe rack and black board. This will set out a couple feet from the wall. At the back will be racks for hanging hats and wraps, while the front of the racks will be used as a blackboard.

The building is of very attractive design and is located on a large lot, with space for roomy playgrounds on the north and east. It is on a considerable elevation and affords a fine view to the east.

RALEIGH, N. C. DISPATCH
AUG 4 1924

BETTER PROVISION FOR NEGRO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To the Editor: North Carolina is receiving a great deal of publicity because of its forward movements for education, good roads, health program and ship terminals. The towns, cities and counties have made this popular civic unit, hence, a negro may be permitted to sing the praises not alone of the State but of one city that has forged ahead in Eastern North Carolina much in the same way as the State, a purely American citizenship has steadily and surely grown up in the city of Greenville that by recent acts give hope and encouragement to forward looking negro men and women of the city and county. The leaven of interracial good will as taught by the late Governor Jarvis has ben continued in this city by the business men as well as the profesional men.

While our different organizations are in their annual gatherings re-emphasizing their allegiance to the cause of interracial "good will they urge the keeping before the negro people of the State what is being done by our white friends to help us.

In this same way and spirit I want the State and Nation to know that the controlling forces have given the "negro children" a two-story brick building with water, lights and equipment equal to any given anywhere in the country, costing sixty thousand dollars. God truly lives in the heart of men and shows that the late Booker T. Washington was right when he urged at the "Cotton States Exposition" the negroes of the South to "cast down your buckets where you are."

The central and western North Carolina negro has felt an advantage over the East Carolina negro in educational facilities. But this new day in North Carolina brings all of us in closer co-operation for a stronger and better racial relation.

Our white friends in such cities as Raleigh, Durham, Wilson, Goldsboro, Tarboro, Rocky Mount, Elizabeth City, Greenville, Wilmington and other towns have given a new hope to, our rural negroes in the new buildings and equipment provided; the South must in the future be the attraction for negroes, and North Carolina his mecca.

Our large and best equipped colleges and standard schools are in the central and western part of the State too far from the negro people, hence, our desire to show our appreciation to our home friends who are trying to aid us.

We are looking forward for aid to those schools that teach the dignity of labor.

C. M. EPPS.

BIDS ASKED FOR COLORED SCHOOL

New Grade Building To Be Constructed in Columbia Heights by the City

TO OPEN BIDS OCTOBER 21

At a meeting held this morning in the mayor's office by the city school building commission, attended by Mayor James G. Hanes, Charles L. Creech, chairman of the building commission; L. F. Owen, member of the board of aldermen, H. R Dwire, chairman of the city school commission and John D. Spinks, director of the school construction program, the plans for the new Columbia Heights colored graded school were finally passed.

Bids for the new school will be opened on October 21st, it was decided and construction will be started as soon after that date as possible.

The plans for the building were drawn by Architect C. H. Faw, of the city school department, and they call for brick and concrete construction. The building will be one hundred and eighty-eight feet by fifty-five and one half feet, two stories high and contain 14 class rooms. It will be omst modernly appointed.

This building will be located on Bruce street just south of Slater school.

The commission also discussed preliminary sketches for the New Gymnasium, which is to be constructed near the High School. The tentative plans for this building call for a structure approximately one hundred by thirty feet, with a complete equipment.

Around the main floor of the gymnasium will be bleachers for crowds in the event of athletic events being staged there. There will be rooms for medical examination, complete locker and bath equipment.

It is hoped that bids for the gymnasium can be opened the latter part of November, and that work can be started before the first of the year. These two propositions will complete the school building program that was authorized under the $800.000 bond issue.

ASKS FOR EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Prof. Newbold, Director of Negro Education Says Race Progress Warrants Equal Advantages.

FOUR YEAR STATE COLLEGE PLANNED

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 20—(A. N. P.)—A resolution urging the North Carolina board of education and the general assemply to take steps to create four year college for colored teachers was passed as the feature of a one-day conference of education leaders from all sections of the state held at Shaw University Monday.

Norfolk

Norfolk, Va.

In one of the outstanding speeches of the day, Prof. N. C. Newbold, division director of Negro education of the state board of education, declared:

"The Negro people of North Carolina are exceptional. They have advanced beyond the Negroes of other cities in character, standards of living and education and are now prepared to meet the same educational requirements as their white Neighbors. North Carolina has faith in its Negro people. It spends millions for their education, and it believes there should be one standard for teacher not two."

The state superintendent of education, A. T. Allen, expressed the belief that the greatest single need in Negro education is the preparation of teachers. The conferees were reminded that the state is preparing to spend $15,000,000 on Negro education in the next four years, a sum in excess of the entire amount expended for Negro and white education during the decade from 1895 to 1905.

NEGRO EDUCATION FORWARD

If North Carolina's education system is to be judged impartially it must stand or fall by the record of what it has done to help those who cannot help themselves.

The old educational policy was predicated on the theory of special training for the select few. The new school of thought takes democracy for its inspiration and holds that education must be tested by the extent of its diffusion as well as by the degree of its training.

North Carolina is one the right track. We have far to go both in respect to white and to negro education. But we must not neglect the negro. We must demonstrate more than a negative interest in negro education. We must see to it that we make up for our long years of negligence.

Hear this from Prof. N. C. Newbold, supervisor of negro education in North Carolina, speaking before the conference on negro education here this week:

The State of North Carolina is preparing to appropriate approximately $15,000,000 of public funds for the education of its negro citizens in the next four years. This is more money than was spent for public education of both white and colored in the entire decade between 1895 and 1905 and is more money than the State spent for education in any four year period prior to 1910.

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In one great particular negro education is handicapped. That is in the matter of trained teachers. The conference passed a resolution asking the General Assembly to provide a four year teacher college for the negroes of the State.

If we are going to provide schools for the negro boys and girls, we can do no less than to afford facilities for the decent training of teachers to man them.

FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

North Carolina is now appropriating for negro education nearly four million dollars a year, a sum greater than the state expended for its entire educational program, white and colored, in any year prior to 1910. This was the startling statement made by Professor N. C. Newbold, of the state department of education at the annual conference on Negro education held in Raleigh a few days ago.

During the past four years the state has expended $15,000,000 for the education of its colored citizens and is preparing to appropriate as much more for this purpose in the four years just ahead, according to Prof. Newbold, who heads the department of Negro education. Eleven years ago the total appropriated for this purpose was $225,000 a year. The increase, therefore, has been about 1500 percent. Of the four year budget $2,200,000 went for higher education. Colored high schools have increased in number from thirteen in 1921 to thirty-four in 1924, and high school students from 1347 to 5341. The number of colored teachers has increased in four years from 3779 to 5037. The salaries paid these teachers during the four years aggregate about seven million dollars.

MILLIONS FOR NEGRO EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

(By R. B. Eleaver)

Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 1—North Carolina is now appropriating for Negro education nearly four million dollars a year, a sum greater than the state expended for its entire educational program, white and colored, in any year prior to 1910. This was the startlnig statement made by Prof. N. C. Newbold, of the state department of education at the annual conference on Negro education held in Raleigh a few days ago.

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Winston-Salem, N.C.
Journal

Negro Schools Of State Register Huge Progress Within Four Year Period

By BROCK BARKLEY

RALEIGH Nov. 11.—Fifteen millions for negro education in North Carolina in four years is the record of the present state administration and a testimonial to its interest in the negro, according to a report made by Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education of the state department of public instruction, to the annual conference on negro education held yesterday at Shaw university.

The conference was attended by a large group of prominent white and negro educational workers. It dealt with three topics: "Progress in public education for ngeroes in North Carolina", "How can we aid the private schools?" and "A four year standard teachers college for negroes." Prof. Newbold, who made his statement in opening the conference said he expected financial support from the 1925 general assembly that will make possible the expansion of the Slater school of Winston-Salem into a four-year standard teachers' college for negroes and the ultimate development of the Durham state normal school into a four-year standard college of liberal arts for the training of negro doctors, lawyers, etc.

The Accomplishments

Mr. Newbold's review of accomplishments of the last four years revealed great progress in negro education. In four years the state has expended $2,200,000 for higher institutions of learning for the negro, putting the money into buildings, improvements and maintenance. A million dollars worth of buildings are now being completed at state schools for the negro. Between 1921 and 1925 salaries for negro teachers jumped to seven million dollars.

In four years the property value of negro normal schools, operated by the state, has increased from $280,000 to $1,443,000; and other state negro schools from $383,000 to more than a million. In 1921 there were 13 accredited high schools for negroes; in 1924 the number had grown to 34. The number of negro students enrolled in high schools this year is 5,341 Four years ago there were 3,779 teachers in the negro public schools; today there are 5,037. Four years ago 2,690 negro teachers attended summer school; the summer of 1924 found 4,590 of them receiving special instruction.

Need of Education

The great need of negro education in the state today is a four year standard teachers' college, Mr. Newbold declared. He predicted the 1925 general assembly will make appropriations to enable the department of education to expand the Slater school at Winston-Salem into that standard of college.

And soon, the general assembly will make provision for a four-year standard college of liberal arts, which, likely, will be developed from the normal school at Durham, he said. The white race, as well as the negro race, Mr. Newbold said, is beginning to realize the need for negro doctors, lawyers, nurses and other specially trained classes.

Speakers at the conference included A. T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction; Dr. G. A. Edwards, president of Kittrell college; Dr. A. W. Peques, dean of the theological department of Shaw university; Dr. J. L. Peacock, president of Shaw university; T. S. Inborden, principal of the Joseph K. Brick school; Rev. Edgar H. Goold, principal of St. Augustine school; Dr. S. C. Suggs, president of Livingstone college; Dr. M. L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith university.

Among prominent educators in attendance were Dr. F. W. Shepardson, executive secretary of the Rosenwald fund; M. J. Exner, American Hygiene association; Dr. J. H. Dillard, director of the Jeans and Slater funds; Jackson Davis, a southern field agent of the General Education board, New York; Leo N. Favrot, Baton Rouge, La.; B. C. Caldwell, Hartford, Ky., representative of the Jeans and Slater funds; W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute; J. H. Hope, state superintendent of education of South Carolina; Dr. L. Garland Penn, of the Northern Methodist church; Dr. E. C. Branson, university of North Carolina; Dr. W. P. Few and Dr. W. L. Laprade, of Trinity college; Secretary of State W. N. Everett; Dr. E. E. Cady, of New York and Southern Pines; W. C. Jackson, vice-president of North Carolina College for Women and others.

Education - 1925 Ohio

Common Schools, Improvement of

NCINNATI O. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 1, 1925

$525,000 ISSUE FOR COVINGTON SCHOOLS SOUGHT

Board of Education Decides To Have Bond Question Placed on Ballot—Negro Delegation at Meeting.

At the monthly meeting of the Covington School Board yesterday evening it was decided to ask that a bond issue of $525,000 be submitted to the voters at the election next November to rebuild the John G. Carlisle Junior High School; construct a new William Grant Negro High School on a different site, and repair a half dozen old school buildings.

A discussion offered by a committee of the Negro Citizens' League, of which the Rev. R. G. Grant was spokesman, disclosed that they desired more than the $100,000 appropriation that was to be their allotment for the building of the negro high school. The remainder of the issue, or $425,000, being for the rebuilding of the John G. Carlisle Junior High School and the repairing of several school buildings.

However, when the board explained that this $100,000 was to be used to start the building of the high school for negro students and that money for its completion would be drawn from the general revenue, the committee decided to take the matter under consideration. No decision was made at the meeting, but a reply to the board is expected from them in the near future.

The Stadium Committee of the Holmes High School reported that their grounds now were completed except for a wire fence 17,000 feet long, which will cost $4,300. The committee said that $1,000 for the purpose is already in the treasury and that the balance is to be raised through admissions to football games.

H. S. Cox, Superintendent of Public Schools, recommended the employment of five new teachers, and the board extended its approval.

The five new teachers appointed were: Miss Jessie B. Perkins, Paul Munday, Miss Dorothy Colson, Alfred Havighurst and Miss Anna S. Scudder.

The resignation of Marcus Taylor, teacher of English in Holmes High School, was accepted by the School Board. He resigned to take his wife to California for her health.

Education - 1925 Oklahoma.

Common Schools, Improvement of

OKLAHOMAN
JUL 11 1925

NEGRO SCHOOL BUDGET IS UP

County Commissioners And City Board Will Meet Monday Night.

The board of Oklahoma county commissioners and a delegation of Oklahoma City negroes will meet Monday night with the city board of education to try to work out some plan for relief of the negro school situation here.

The separate school budget for the city calls for a little more than $130,000 for operation and maintenance, but this does not include any fund for purchase, construction or leasing of a building to take the place of the overcrowded Douglass school, being only a few thousand dollars higher than last year's budget estimate.

County commissioners Thursday passed the complete county budget for $1,696,722.66. Included in the budget is $28,495 for separate schools in the county, exclusive of the city system.

Other items in the county budget, which is $298,961.34 less than last year's budget, are as follows: County attorney, $29,470; sheriff, $61,300; county clerk, $55,500; assessor, $31,650; treasurer, $61,000; school superintendent, $11,350; surveyor, $630; commissioners, $18,320; county court, $17,764; district court, $41,600; court clerk, $25,300; curative, $25,600; charity, $91,600; general, $128,495; agricultural, $8,010; roads, old levy, $81,500; free fair, $15,500; tuberculosis, $27,000; common schools, $154,307; separate schools, $28,495; roads, $608,450; sinking fund, $163,524.

Education - 1925

Common schools, Improvement of

Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg is blessed with two Jim Crow schools: the Calder and the Wickersham. They are elementary schools with sixteen teachers divided between the two. Both schools have colored Head Teachers —Mr. J. P. Scott for the Calder school and Mr. M. H. Layton for the Wickersham school. A white principal, however, has charge of both. Many of the colored children—in fact, most of them go to the white schools where the classes are mixed. All the schools, while quite old, are pretty well equipped, and the colored schools have the same equipment as the white (or mixed) schools of the same class. Why Harrisburg retains these Jim Crow schools is somewhat of a mystery until one stops to consider that with their abandonment the Negro teachers would be out of a job, since Negro teachers are not allowed to teach white classes in this city. Accordingly, the Negro teachers are quite well satisfied and doubtless would favor the expansion of the Jim Crow system. These two Jim Crow schools have been in existence for sixty or seventy years; so the Negro teachers have had a pretty good rakeoff at the expense of the Negro masses.

Some while ago the educational committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Harrisburg Branch, of Mrs. Amelia Carter is now president, decided to take up the matter of getting two young Negro college graduates into a new Junior High school as teachers. However, this laudable project met with the immediate opposition of one of the Negro professional men who voiced loudly his disapproval, cautioning the committee to "Let well enough alone." Finding that the Negroes were divided on the question, the Commissioner of Schools would have nothing to do with it, so the whole thing fell through. Thus, because of the attitude of a handkerchief—head Negro, a very laudable effort came to naught—the Southern white commissioner merely laughed at the pathetic division of opinion among the blacks.

Education - 1925.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Tennessee.

CLEVELAND DEDICATES NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Chattanooga Times Special.

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Jan. 11.—On Friday night the negro citizens of this place packed the auditorium of the new College Hill High school to witness the dedicatory exercises, which were presided over by the principal, Prof. U. L. Knox. Following an address by the president of the local board of education, Prof. C. L. McAllister, principal of the Howard High school, of Chattanooga, delivered the main address. He praised the members of the board of education for the new school building, and congratulated the negro citizens.

In the course of his address, he quoted from a recent report as submitted by Prof. S. L. Smith, of the Rosenwald fund, stating that through the aid of this fund during the year of 1923, 454 schoolhouses were built at a cost of $2,246,000, and during 1924, 560 were built at a cost of $2,600,000. During the year 1924 there was an increase of schoolbouses built by 106 over the number erected during the previous year. An increase of 106 schoolhouses cost an increase of $354,000 over the amount spent during 1923. "According to these figures," said the speaker, "in fourteen southern states during 1924 we have had schoolhouses built for our race at the rate of three each day. This is certainly a new era in negro education."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
Jan 31 1926

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Sandy Hook won first prize for the best exhibit in the two teacher school class with Theta second. In the one teacher class, Campbell Station won first and Mt. Levinia second.

Other awards were as follows:

Millinery—Center Star, 1st; Lott's Chapel 2nd. Boys' wood work, Hoover & Mason 1st; Hampshire 2nd. Cakes and candies, Rocky Glade 1st; Chestnut Ridge 2nd. Handicraft, Blue Springs 1st; Sandy Hook 2nd. Special prizes: Hoover & Mason for brooms; Mt. Pleasant for general exhibit. In the reading contest, Alice L. Webster of Hampshire won first and Adelle Lipscomb of Chapel Hill, second.

The following schools were represented:

Water Valley, Santa Fe, Theta, Chestnut Ridge, Kinder Hook, Carter's Creek, Lott's Chapel, Campbells Station, Spring Hill, Mt. Lavana, Park Sttion, Center Star, Culleoka, Blue Spring, Glendale, Arrow Mines, West Brook, Rocky Glade, Perry Hill, Jonesboro, Sandy Hook, Hill's Chapel, Pleasant Union, Salem, Gant, Poplar Creek, Rocky Glade, Chapel Hill, Hampshire, Dry Fork.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
APRIL 5. 1925

WHAT NASHVILLE IS DOING FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

City Liberal in Providing Both Schools and Teachers for Colored Students—Many Institutions of High Rank.

The census of 1920 gave Nashville's population as 118,342, of whom 35,633 were Negroes. From 1910 to 1920, the entire population increased 7.2 per cent. The white population showed an increase of 12 per cent, while the Negro population decreased 2.4 per cent. The school population of the city, from 7 to 20 years of age, numbered 30,637, of whom 20,162 or 65.8 per cent were in school. White illiteracy in 1920 was 7.2 per cent of Nashville's white population. Negro illiteracy was 18.4 per cent. In other words, there were 7,054 white illiterates and 5,588 Negroes. There were 8,868 Negro children of school age, of whom 61.8 per cent were in school.

Nashville boasts of her educational advantages and opportunities for all her citizens. She rightly deserves to be called the Athens of the South, for, certainly in no other Southern city may be found such a diversity of schools among both races.

For the purpose of this article, we shall class the schools among the Negroes in Nashville as public and private. The city public schools for Negroes were opened in 1867. There are twelve grammar schools in Nashville located in different sections of the city and distributed so as to meet the convenience of the children. There is one junior high and one high school. The total enrollment of Negro children in these schools in 1924 was 7,111; in the high school, 774.

Nashville has been liberal in providing both schools and teachers and has made an effort to secure the best teachers available for its Negro citizens. Crowded conditions have been worked out as rapidly as adjustments could be made, and the city schools were never in better condition than they are today. They will continue to improve as the whole system improves, as the goal is toward perfection with the largest opportunity for all the children of all the people.

The Agricultural and Industrial State Normal was established in 1909 and had its first school session in 1912. The growth of this school has been phenominal. The state has taken great pride in providing every necessity as far as means would allow.

A special feature of the normal is its large summer school. It boasts of the largest summer school for Negroes in the world. Its enrollment for the summer of 1924 was over 1,100. The enrollment for the regular session for 1924 was 500.

The departments are vocational and literary. In the vocational school may be named agriculture, auto-mechanics, carpentry, masonry, painting, engineering, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, plain sewing, dressmaking, manual arts, handicraft, laundering, ladies tailoring, domestic science and housekeeping.

The literary school consists of the high school and normal college. The class of 1924 was the first four-year college class. A first-class license is granted by the state which allows its holder to teach in any first-class high school.

In the state of Tennessee 100 per cent of the Smith-Hughes workers in agriculture are graduates from the A. & I. State Normal and 95 per cent of the home economics teachers. All the demonstration agents and many of the Jeanes workers have been students in this institution.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

The fact is, that Nashville is doing a piece of constructive work in education for its Negro citizens that unless northern philanthrophy and denominational boards concentrate on the schools of class A rank, these schools will be outclassed by the schools of the city and state.

The private schools of Nashville are Fisk, Walden and Roger Williams McHarry medical, and the two theological seminaries. In the fall of 1865 the plans were laid for what is now Fisk University although the school did not open in Nashville until January 1866. It was first conducted as a public school and the first year had an enrollment of 1200 with an average attendance of 800. Its primary purpose was to make leaders for the Negroes, and that purpose has continued with it throughout the years.

In 1896 a charter was obtained for Fisk, and the ideals of a university have permeated its every department and actuated all its leaders until at the present time, over a stretch of sixty years, Fisk is about to realize the hope of its founders. Its college courses are Arts, Science, Economics, Education and a Music Course. The alumni in 1924 numbered 1,360 and the enrollment for the same year was 633. Fisk is the first college among Negroes to put on the four-term year for college work. It is also the first school to receive a million dollar endowment for college work. It is recognized as a Class A school by the leading Universities of the country. The greatest evidence that may be cited that Nashville is proud of Fisk may be found in the pledge of $50,000 from its citizens to the school in 1924. Fisk properties consist of 40 acres of land and 20 buildings valued at $485,000.00. The annual budget is $170,000.00 and the total endowment is $1,286,851.00.

What is now Walden College began as a mission school, organized by Bishop Clark in 1865, in what was once Andrew Chapel of the M. E. Church, South. On July 9, 1866, the board of trustees met and accepted the charter for Central Tennessee College and otherwise organized as a corporate body. Ex-Governor Brownlow of Tennessee was a member of this board. This school grew in departments and strength and in 1900 the charter was amended to change the name of the Central Tennessee College to Walden University, for it had become in deed and in truth a real university—the first in the South for Negroes.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

On December 18, 1903, the school sustained a blow from which it has never recovered. A disastrous fire occurred—no one knows how—six girls lost their lives, six were fatally injured, and twenty-six others were injured to some extent. For nearly ten years the literary departments of the school suffered from the resuluts of the fire. The M. E. Church then secured another and better site for Walden as the old property had been turned over to Meharry College.

The present site on the Murfreesboro road consists of eight acres of land, three large buildings in excellent condition with a property valuation of $225,000.00. The high school laboratories and facilities are second to none in any school in Nashville. The college work is junior college rank as yet, but the management is hoping to have the other two years college restored soon.

Before its dismemberment the graduates from the literary schools numbered more than 1,000 and from the professional schools, including Meharry and its departments about 2,500 making a total alumni of about 4,000. The graduates from this school furnished large numbers of teachers for Nashville city schools and the schools throughout the State.

Roger Williams university was founded in 1866 under the name of the Nashville Normal and Theological institute by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. In a few years the school had grown to such proportions and gave promise of such extensive scope that a charter was obtained for it in 1883, under the name of Roger Williams university. As a college it rendered large services to the people for whom it was designed and ranked on a par with Fisk and Central Tennessee college—the two other colleges for Negroes founded about the same time—until the fire in 1905 completely wiped it out.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society transferred the responsibility of rebuilding the school to the Negro Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Tennessee. The school had hitherto filled such a need and made such a place in the hearts of the Negro Baptists of Tennessee that they determined "to rebuild the walls." Accordingly, in July, 1907, a campus fund of $5,000 was raised by the directorate and alumni, and a like sum contributed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the school began its new life in a new place. Its growth back to former strength has been handicapped by lack of funds, but the spirit that actuates its promoters is the kind that knows no failure. One by one new buildings have grown up to meet the needs of the girls and boys who will go to no other school.

The departments are college and high school. The college courses are classical, scientific and education. The property consists of 12 acres of land, four large buildings with a property valuation of $180,000.000. The enrollment for 1924 was 217. The alumni number about 1,000.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

The professional schools in Nashville are Meharry Medical college, with its attendant departments, and two Baptist theological seminaries.

In the year 1876 Meharry Medical college was founded as a department of Central Tennessee college. The president of the school had a vision of a university and secured from the sons of the Rev. Samuel Meharry, a Methodist preacher, $30,000 for the establishment of a medical school. Dr. G. W. Hubbard was made dean of the school, and being a Vanderbilt man, brought the interest of that institution early to the development of the school. Dr. Hubbard gave forty years of his life to developing the idea of the largest medical school in the world for Negroes, and lived to see the substantial aid from the National Baptist Publishing Board operated a theological seminary for a while, but lack of means to the general education board has

The past year the community chest. The school had 86 teachers, 550 students, with 140 beds and equipped and enlarged and which carries A rating. Connected with the hospital are the free dispensaries in the Southern Baptists have established a theological seminary for the Negro preachers in the Negro parts of Nashville. The best and most complete of these dispensaries is connected with the Bethlehem group. The first unit of this institution was dedicated last fall, and the women of the M. E. School is in its first year. The school for Negroes of Nashville located on property adjoining Roger Williams university.

The department of nurse training, pharmacy and dentistry, all developed under his vision and wisdom that the general education board gave $300,000 and the Methodist Episcopal church contributes $200,000, and with the properties of the old Walden established what is now Fisk University, the largest and best equipped Negro school in the world.

The dream of the founders of Fisk University, and realize the dream of the founders of Walden University, and the dream of the founders of Meharry, and the dream of the founders of the Negro Baptists of Tennessee, and the dream of the founders of the Negro Methodists, and the dream of the founders of the Negro Baptists of the South, and the dream of the founders of the Negro Baptists of the world, and the dream of the founders of the Negro Baptists of the world, and the dream of the founders of the Negro Baptists of the world

Education - 1925.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Tennessee.

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Nashville boasts of her educational advantages and opportunities for all her citizens. She rightly deserves to be called the Athens of the South, for, certainly in no other Southern city may be found such a diversity of schools among both races.

For the purpose of this article, we shall class the schools among the Negroes in Nashville as public and private. The city public schools for Negroes were opened in 1867. There are twelve grammar schools in Nashville located in different sections of the city and distributed so as to meet the convenience of the children. There is one junior high and one high school. The total enrollment of Negro children in these schools in 1924 was 7,111; in the high school, 774.

Nashville has been liberal in providing both schools and teachers and has made an effort to secure the best teachers available for its Negro citizens. Crowded conditions have been worked out as rapidly as adjustments could be made, and the city schools were never in better condition than they are today. They will continue to improve as the goal is toward perfection with the largest opportunity for all the children of all the people.

The Agricultural and Industrial State Normal was established in 1909 and had its first school session in 1912. The growth of this school has been phenominal. The state has taken great pride in providing every necessity as far as means would allow.

A special feature of the normal is its large summer school. It boasts of the largest summer school for Negroes in the world. Its enrollment for the summer of 1924 was over 1,100. The enrollment for the regular session for 1924 was 500.

The departments are vocational and literary. In the vocational school may be named agriculture, auto-mechanics, carpentry, masonry, painting, engineering, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, plain sewing, dressmaking, manual arts, handicraft, laundering, ladies tailoring, domestic science and housekeeping.

The literary school consists of the high school and normal college. The class of 1924 was the first four-year college class. A first-class license is granted by the state which allows its holder to teach in any first-class high school.

In the state of Tennessee 100 per cent of the Smith-Hughes workers in agriculture are graduates from the A. & I. State Normal and 95 per cent of the home economics teachers. All the demonstration agents and many of the Jeanes workers have been students in this institution.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

The fact is, that Nashville is doing a piece of constructive work in education for its Negro citizens that unless northern philanthrophy and denominational boards concentrate on the schools of class A rank, these schools will be outclassed by the schools of the city and state.

The private schools of Nashville are Fisk, Walden and Roger Williams McHarry medical, and the two theological seminaries. In the fall of 1865 the plans were laid for what is now Fisk University although the school did not open in Nashville until January 1866. It was first conducted as a public school and the first year had an enroliment of 1200 with an average attendance of 800. Its primary purpose was to make leaders for the Negroes, and that purpose has continued with it throughout the years.

In 1896 a charter was obtained for Fisk, and the ideals of a university have permeated its every department and actuated all its leaders until at the present time, over a stretch of sixty years, Fisk is about to realize the hope of its founders. Its college courses are Arts, Science, Economics, Education and a Music Course. The alumni in 1924 numbered 1,360 and the enrollment for the same year was 633. Fisk is the first college among Negroes to put on the four-term year for college work. It is also the first school to receive a million dollar endowment for college work. It is recognized as a Class A school by the leading Universities of the country. The greatest evidence that may be cited that Nashville is proud of Fisk may be found in the pledge of $50,000 from its citizens to the school in 1924. Fisk properties consist of 40 acres of land and 20 buildings valued at $485,000.00. The annual budget is $170,000.00 and the total endowment is $1,286,851.00.

What is now Walden College began as a mission school, organized by Bishop Clark in 1865, in what was once Andrew Chapel of the M. E. Church, South. On July 9, 1866, the trustees met and accepted the charter for Central Tennessee College and otherwise organized as a corporate body. Ex-Governor Brownlow of Tennessee was a member of this board. This school grew in departments and strength and in 1900 the charter was amended to change the name of the Central Tennessee College to Walden University, for it had become in deed and in truth a real university—the first in the South for Negroes.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

On December 18, 1903, the school sustained a blow from which it has never recovered. A disastrous fire occurred—no one knows how—six girls lost their lives, six were fatally injured, and twenty-six others were injured to some extent. For nearly ten years the literary departments of the school suffered from the resuluts of the fire. The M. E. Church then secured another and better site for Walden as the old property had been turned over to Meharry College.

The present site on the Murfreesboro road consists of eight acres of land, three large buildings in excellent condition with a property valuation of $225,000.00. The high school laboratories and facilities are second to none in any school in Nashville. The college work is junior college rank as yet, but the management is hoping to have the other two years college restored soon.

Before its dismemberment the graduates from the literary schools numbered more than 1,000 and from the professional schools, including Meharry and its departments about 2,500 making a total alumni of about 4,000. The graduates from this school furnished large numbers of teachers for Nashville city schools and the schools throughout the State.

Roger Williams university was founded in 1865 under the name of the Nashville Normal and Theological institute by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. In a few years the school had grown to such proportions and gave promise of such extensive scope that a charter was obtained for it in 1883, under the name of Roger Williams university. As a college it rendered large services to the people for whom it was designed and ranked on a par with Fisk and Central Tennessee college—the two other colleges for Negroes founded about the same time—until the fire in 1905 completely wiped it out.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society transferred the responsibility of rebuilding the school to the Negro Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Tennessee. The school had hitherto filled such a need and made such a place in the hearts of the Negro Baptists of Tennessee that they determined "to rebuild the walls." Accordingly, in July, 1907, a campus fund of $5,000 was raised by the directorate and alumni, and a like sum contributed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the school began its new life in a new place. Its growth back to former strength has been handicapped by lack of funds, but the spirit that actuates its promoters is the kind that knows no failure. One by one new buildings have grown up to meet the needs of the girls and boys who will go to no other school.

The departments are college and high school. The college courses are classical, scientific and education. The property consists of 12 acres of land, four large buildings with a property valuation of $180,000.000. The enrollment for 1924 was 217. The alumni number about 1,000.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

The professional schools in Nashville are Meharry Medical college, with its attendant departments, and two Baptist theological seminaries.

In the year 1876 Meharry Medical college was founded as a department of Central Tennessee college. The president of the school had a vision of a university and secured from the Rev. Samuel Meharry, of Nashville, $30,000 for the training school, supervision. It was through his vision that the Negro Methodist preacher, Dr. Hubbard gave forty of the old Walden school for Negroes in the world. establishment of a medical school in the heart of the best and largest medical education board has given Dr. G. W. Hubbard was made dean of the school, and the interest of that institution built and maintained by the Methodist Episcopal church properties, and what is considered the operation of the health office of Nashville, and lived to its alumni numbers 2,214. man, brought early to the development of a medical school in connection with the Rev. Samuel Meharry, and being a Vanderbilt university, and with the pharmacy and nurse training center, an institution was dedicated last fall, and the stitution of the dispensaries, pharmacy and dentistry, and developed under his vision. The dispensaries in the Negro school, Dr. Hubbard gave the training of preachers in the Negro the school. The dispensaries have the co-Williams National Baptist Publishing years of his life to developing the first unit of this institution, and the idea of the largest medical school for Negroes, and lived to see the world-wide Baptist Publishing Board has a theological seminary for a while, but lack of means to and receive substantial aid from the general education board. The general

provide just such facilities as were desired to do the class of work the promoters had in mind caused the discontinuance of the school for the present.

FIGHT AGAINST GIVING SCHOOL TO NEGROES

Jefferson Street Community Files Petition.

SAY IT WOULD CUT PROPERTY VALUES

Commissioner Bryan Attends First Session of Commission and Is Made Target for Associates.

Bearing a petition said to contain about 500 names of white residents in the immediate neighborhood of Jefferson street grammar school, a committee from that district appeared before the city commission yesterday morning in protest against the suggestion that the school be converted into one for negroes. They were told that the matter had not reached the board in any form until their visit, and were given plain intimation that nothing would be done contrary to the wishes of the people concerned.

Commissioner Frazier explained that the suggestion of converting the Jefferson street building into a colored school had been given to the press to ascertain public sentiment, after it appeared to him, based on information and observation, that this was the logical thing to do. However, he said, he had told the committee several days ago that he would take no steps until after holding a meeting in their neighborhood and hearing all sides of the question. The idea of changing the school was in conformity, he explained, with the promise of the city to provide a new building for the Jefferson street area. On account of various conditions, especially that the present building is subject to overflow, it was deemed best to place the proposed new structure on high ground. Thought of accomplishing this, as well as the relieving of pressure on two colored schools, had pointed to the possibility of enlarging the Orange Grove building and putting colored pupils in the Jefferson street building.

Wording of the petition's caption, and statements by the spokesmen of the delegation, showed that the people feel a serious injustice would be done the community by the suggested change, and property values would be decreased. J. D. Cotter and the others who spoke emphasized that the people in homes around the building have no intention of yielding to negroes, and feel that if the racial nature of the school was changed it would mean, eventually, the moving away of all white families established there. They discounted the report of serious invasion by negroes, saying that only about ten families of them live near the school, and that none of these are on Jefferson street itself. It was stated that the building is in very fair condition, with an enrollment now of about 400 pupils, and that the entire community, especially the children, take great pride in it. To change it over into a colored school, one speaker declared, would leave a hurt in the hearts of hundreds of children which they could never forget. It was suggested that, if a new building is necessary in the vicinity, the present one should be disposed of for a factory or other use that would not make it a center for colored people.

Commissioner Frazier stated that, while the matter had not been brought before the board by him, the people concerned had a perfect right to bring in the petitions and he was glad they showed such an interest. After reviewing the reasons which had seemed to indicate the wisdom of the change, he brought out that if a new building was erected, as promised, near the present school, a whole block of ground would have to be purchased. The present biulding is not large enough or good enough for the locality, he said. "I think the change will have to be made sometime, although perhaps it will not be within ten years, and believe that my suggestion is to the best interests of the people out there, but I certainly wouldn't run it over them."

It was claimed by the committee that there are only about ninety negro votes in the Tenth ward. Also, it was declared, the petition could have been made twice its size if it had been presented to the people in the parts of the ward remote from the school, but the committee felt that the expression of the citizens more [illegible] the building would be sufficient.

"If it is ever made into a negro school, Mr. Herron will have to increase his police force considerably," one speaker declared. Commissioner Frazier reminded the delegation of his suggestion that they need not bother about a petition, as he would not act without discussing the subject with the people concerned. The committee, he was told, wished to save him any further trouble in ascertaining the sentiment of the people, hence the petition was prepared and circulated.

Yesterday's session was the first participated in by Commissioner Bryan with all the others present. He was chaffed by the mayor and others concerning the cigars which, it was alleged, a new member always is expected to furnish, and, also, facetiously warned that tardiness at meetings means a fine. As a former member of the legislature, the new official was told that when a man comes to the commission with such a record he is expected to forget the past experience as rapidly as possible and "live it down." Mr. Bryan made no maiden speech beyond promising to bear the warnings and suggestions in mind and be governed accordingly.

The franchise ordinance permitting the Tennessee Electric Power company to construct a tunnel under West Third street, was passed on final reading, as was a resolution providing for issuance of $95 000 bonds to pay the city's portion of paving certain streets this year. The ordinance raising Assistant City Attorney Anderson's salary to $2,500 a year also was passed on final reading. Commissioner Bryan reported collection of $10.50 from concessions, and $65.10 for broken white way posts.

A letter from the Chattanooga Interstate fair regarding use of Warner park for the annual exhibition was referred to Commissioner Bryan.

On recommendation of Mayor Hardy, Hal F. Wiltse, who served in this capacity in 1923, was reappointed to represent the city in the biennial appraisal of railroad and other public utility localized property. John R. Evans, who has done this work for the county a number of times, will continue to serve for that interest.

EDUCATIONAL [illegible] IN TENNESSEE COUNTY

Out of a school bond issue of $90,000 Obion County, Tennessee, is setting aside [illegible] for colored school building and equipment. During the following [illegible] the school authorities plan the erection of nine Rosenwald schools. This program is being promoted by the County Interracial Committee of which the County Superintendent of Education is chairman.

Star 12-12-25

MUCH PROGRESS BEING MADE IN EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE

The October issue of the bulletin issued by the commission on interrarial co-operation reports much progress in education throughout the state state inter-racial secretary, and A. of Tennessee. Mr. Robt. E. Clay, Rosenwald, agent, report that in Madison county schools are being erected in Ingram and Marshall communities and that plans are under way to build a high school in Jackson. In Coffee county he reports that a six-teacher high school is being built in Tullahoma. In Hamilton county a consolidated school is being erected at Ooltewah. In Sullivan county plans are being laid to build a new school at Bluff City. A six-teacher school house is being built at Trenton, in Gibson county. Salem and Fly communities are getting ready to erect a new school house. In Henderson county two rooms are being added to the school at Lexington. The citizens of Tipton county agree to build three schools provided the colored people of the community will furnish the land and do the hauling free. In Dyer county a three-teacher school is being proposed for the Hopewell and Sulphur Springs communities. In Lake county a five-teacher school is being erected on four acres of ground. At Alamo, in Crockett county, a two-teacher school is being erected.

Southern Christian Record 8/3/29 Nashville, Tenn.

Education--1925

Texas.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

SWEEPING IMPROVEMENTS IN CITY SCHOOLS ASKED BY COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS

What amounts almost to a complete revision of the school system for Negroes in Dallas was asked of the Board of Education at its regular meeting this week by a committee of Negro citizens composed of Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Mrs. J. P. Starks, Mrs. A. H. Dyson, Lawyer A. S. Wells. The petition which was presented was signed by a majority of the clubs, ministers and leading organizations of the city and it called for a program of improvement of the Negro schools based on its needs as evidenced by a comparative study of the statistics of Dallas Negro schools collected over a period of nearly fifteen years.

Among the things asked for are: the complete demolishing of the old Darrell School because of the fact that it is unsafe and the erection of a modern building in that site that will be adequate to accommodate the large number of children who now are assigned to that school, larger campus for the Washington High School, better accommodation for the pupils of Booker Washington Addition and the York School district, the employment of more regular Negro teachers and the lessening of the number of substitute teachers, another grade school for North Dallas, a modern brick building for Oak Cliff, the complete renovation of the Starks school, appointment of Negro supervisors of writing, drawing and music, physical, education and a supervisor for primary work, a brick building for Lincoln Manor, a brick building for Pacific Avenue and the establishment of three kindergarten schools. These improvements are submitted as a program which must necessarily occupy a number of years but the first of the demands is asked for out of the recent bond issue.

The following is the text of the petition to the Board of Education

To the Board of Education,
City of Dallas,
Dallas County, Texas.

Gentlemen:

The training of Negro boys and girls for the practical duties of good citizenship, as provided for in the curricula of the Dallas Public schools is a matter of increasing concern to the Negro residents of this city. The rapid growth of our schools is tangible evidence of this fact, the enrollment having increased from 2,924 in 1914 to 5,225, in 1925.

It is a source of inspiration and hope to us to observe the gradual development, throughout the South, of a healthy public interest in the educational needs of the Negro; and that in the interest of the common good, modern buildings and equipment and a higher degree of efficiency in Negro school administration and organization are being provided.

In your conduct of the Dallas Public schools you have impressed Negro citizens as sharing this spirit of interracial good will and fair mindedness, and believing as we do that you will welcome such facts as will throw additional light on your duty to the children of the city (Negro children not excepted), we herein submit to you a petition in the interest of a program of needed school improvements for our race group, and the following observations both in structure and capacity.

Structure: There are 9 buildings or schools; 3 bricks and 6 frames. Only one of those buildings is modern in structure and equipment; and the frame buildings are of the portable type. The Darrell school presents a situation that does not harmonize even remotely with the ideas of an educational institution. (a) The East building shows such signs of structural weakness (cracks in the walls, strained walls, and disjointed floors in the basement) as to incite teachers, pupils and patrons with constant fear.

(b). The rooms, halls, and stairway in the basement of this and the other building are dark, dingy, and dilapidadter. They are poorly ventilated receptacles for dirt and are by no means fit for class work.

(c). Several of the rooms are seated with miscellanous collections of desks, many of which are too small and others are too large for the pupils.

(d). Old fashioned coal stoves are used for heating of the class rooms, and the halls are most uncomfortable during cold weather.

(e). The school has outdoor sewage connections that are responsible for a very unsightly and unsanitary condition on the campus.

Capacity: (a). The 9 schools are equipped, including basements, to accommodate 4,400 pupils. The present enrollment exceeds that number by 825.

(b). Double recess periods are necessary for Darrell's 1,643 pupils in order to relieve congestion on its limited grounds.

II.

The teaching force is insufficient for a high degree of efficiency.

There are 98 Negro teachers in the system including non-teaching principals with a student body of 5,225 pupils. Ten years ago we had 71 teachers with a student body of 2,924 pupils. The size of the teaching force has not kept pace with the increase in enrollment. There are 9 Negro teachers doing double daily work. The list of substitute teachers is unusually large in our schools. We have no supervisors of music, writing, drawing, primary work, and physical education.

III.

The influence of the Booker Washington High School is unmistakable proof of the untouched possibilities in Negro education through the creation of a more ideal, physical environment in our schools.

Because the high school student body and faculty take great pride in the Booker Washington High School Building, and without doubt it is one of the best kept school building in the Dallas system.

Because, when it is considered that the high school student body represents every section of Dallas, including the most distant Negro additions, the attendance of that school is far above the average.

Because on January 30, 1925, one hundred and one pupils were promoted from the high seventh grades of the grade schools to the Booker Washington High School, and 100 per cent of these pupils have entered the high school, this may be attributed in part to the attractiveness of the building and its equipment.

Because the building is a source of inspiration to the entire Colored citizenship. We doubt that a half-dozen window panes have been knocked out in that building, during vacation seasons, since its erection.

IV.

Negro citizens have maintained an unbroken loyalty to the Dallas schools; and while the Colored schools of Dallas are inferior in point of building and comparative size of teaching force to those of some other cities, namely: Waco, San Antonio, Marshall, Beaumont, etc., there has been no complaint that savored of an agitation. Too, Colored tax payers have always been friendly disposed toward the issues that have been submitted to the voters of the city affecting the city schools.

In the light of these facts, we wish to present the following as the most pressing needs of the Dallas Public Schools for Negroes:

A. Another grade school for North Dallas. This school is needed in order to relieve the situation at Darrell, making it unnecessary for the basements and the old frame building on the Darrell campus to be used for teaching purposes. In fact it seems most undesirable to make additions to the Darrell school and we urge that the old buildings at Darrell school be scrapped for the reason that a casual inspection of said school will disclose the fact that it is unsafe for school purpose, and continued use of the same will doubtless result in an awful catastrophe.

B. It seems obvious that the better buildings at Darrell should be finished, completely renovated, and remodeled as to heating, lighting sewerage, etc.

C. A modern brick building for Oak Cliff is badly needed.

D. The Starks School should be completely renovated.

E. The Booker Washington High School should be given additional campus.

F. Double daily sessions should be discontinued, and additional teachers should be employed to lessen the teaching load and raise the efficiency of the work.

G. Three Negro supervisors, and a school nurse, should be employed as follows:

A supervisor of writing, drawing, and music.

A supervisor of primary work.

A supervisor of physical education.

H. A brick building for Lincoln Manor.

is needed.

I. A brick building for Wheatly is needed.

J. If developments tend toward the establishment of a more permanent community of Colored people in the Pacific Avenue district, we would want the Board of Education to give that school a modern brick building.

K. The York and Wesley schools should be sufficiently strengthened with teaching force and equipment as to give the children in those communities, as nearly as possible, an equal chance with those who are being trained in the other schools of the system.

L. Three kindergartens should be conducted in the following schools: Ninth Ward school, the New North Dallas School and Starks school.

We submit that the above and foregoing should claim the attention of the Board of Education as a part of a definite program of improvements for the Negro schools, and we urge that so much thereof be met through the recent bond issue as is practicable and consistent with good busoness methods.

We submit that in view of the fact that health education is badly needed, a school nurse should be employed commencing with the next term of our schools.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Banner
MAY 24 1925

What amounts to almost a complete revision of the school system for Negroes in Dallas, Tex., was asked of the board of education last week by a committee of Negro citizens composed of Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Mrs. J. P. Starks and A. S. Wells. The petition presented was signed by a majority of the clubs, ministers and leading organizations of that city and it called for a program of improvement of the Negro schools based on its needs as evidenced by a comparative study of the statistics of Dallas Negro schools collected over a period of nearly fifteen years.

HOUSTON POST
JUNE 26, 1925

CONTRACT IS LET FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Bid of $70,900 Is Accepted; Board Votes to Condemn Site If Necessary.

Award of the contract to build the negro high school at the corner of Elgin avenue and Live Oak street was made to C. W. Ennis, a recent comer in Houston, at a meeting of the school board Thursday afternoon. Mr. Ennis' bid, $70,900, was the lowest of seven submitted.

The contract was let on condition that the site, purchase of which had not yet been completed, would be procured within 15 days.

The plumbing and heating contract was awarded to the Barber Plumbing company, and the contract for electrical work to Jacobe Brothers Electric company.

Plumbing, heating and wiring, added to the general building contract will aggregate $94,785.

Mr. Ennis was awarded the building contract with the understanding that it would be underwritten by Scott Shambaugh, who offered to secure performance of the contract by Mr. Ennis.

The school board voted to institute condemnation proceedings against the school site if no agreement as to its purchase is reached by Saturday noon. A controversy which has impeded the acquisition of the property was submitted to arbitration, H. L. Mills, business manager of Houston schools, said Thursday night. The school board appointed Judge W. W. Moore as its arbitrator, and Ben Taub, owner of the land, appointed Edward Larendon. These two had failed to agree upon a third arbitrator up to Thursday evening.

Besides letting the school contract the board voted to decline a request of B. W. Steele of Winlow Place to raise the building restrictions in that section so as to permit the building of stores between the Catholic school and the Winlow school.

Palmer Hutcheson presided at the board meeting in the absence of R. H. Fonville. Others present were Judge Claude Pollard, Dr. H. K. Reid, Mrs. Maurice Goldman, Alfred C. Fi[illegible] and Business Manager Mills.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It seems that the newspaper announcement that Superintendent Oberholtzer of the Houston public schools favors and plans a course for vocational training of colored youths, has created quite a furore among the colored citizenry, particularly the patrons of the local public schools. Houston Informer

The Informer has been asked its views on this question of a special course or curriculum for colored students, one entirely different from the white children, in the Houston public schools; and not knowing in detail what the superintendent of schools and board of education have in mind in this respect, this paper is not able to intelligently discuss the matter from all angles.

But The Informer is unalterably opposed to any course of study or curriculum that seeks to prepare the colored pupils, en masse for vocational or industrial pursuits, to the exculsion of the literary course. Jan. 17-1925

This paper does favor vocational training as a supplement to the literary course or courses, for it realizes that more of our young people need to be taught and trained for careers of useful and beneficial service; but if vocational training is to be made paramount and must supercede the literary course, then The Informer objects to such a modification of the curriculum of the Houston public schools.

The advocates of this change in the curriculum and course of study contend that such small ratio of colored pupils ever complete the high school course proper, and that they drop out of school without having been prepared to be producers and assets to society, and therefore a course of study must be prescribed that will take care of these young people who "quituate" and enter the arena of life unprepared and untrained to pursue any worthwhile vocation.

There is more truth than fiction in this assertion and contention, but children must be inspired and encouraged to continue their advanced studies, and the physical surroundings and environments have much to do with them staying in school.

The Informer grants, for argument sake, that only a small proportion of the colored children who enter the high school from the grade schools, ever complete their high school course; but, aside from the course of study offered them, what other inducements are tendered them?

What about the facilities and equipment in the Houston colored high school?

What inspiration and aspiration can one receive in that old antequated and antediluvian structure now being employed as a high school building for colored children?

What can one hope for from students who attend a school where there are scarcely accommodations for 600 pupils, when fully 1000 students are daily being forced to double and triple up in seats and classrooms?

What can we expect when there is no playground or athletic field in connection with the high school, and the children are compelled to recreate, play and practice in the middle of the streets?

Getting this habit of playing and running in the streets around the high school, as they essay to play and engage in athletic activities, who knows but what it does not influence quite a number of the youngsters with the street-roaming habit, and ere long they are lost both to the race and society?

Under similar circumstances and conditions, what other race could make a better showing than the Houston high school has done along literary and athletic lines, or what other race or set of people could anywhere approach the record made by our local high school?

Really, is the course at fault, or has the proper consideration been accorded the colored high school by the local educational authorities?

According to a survey made some bit ago, Texas only had two accredited and creditable colored high schools, and the Houston high was one of them!

If the contemplated addition of the vocational courses means that this rating and classification will no longer obtain, and that patrons of the local public schools, who want their children given a literary preparation for professional or business careers, will be forced to send them off to preparatory schools, then The Informer registers its objection to the proposed course, and thinks that the colored patrons of the Houston public schools and taxpayers, both of the direct and indirect type, should organize their forces and oppose this educational innovation and novelty to the bitter end.

This paper sounded this same warning regarding the $3,000,000 school bond issue and advised our people that the time to act and get some definite assurance was before the issue was submitted and not after it was approved.

Our people paid no heed to that warning, the issue was submitted, carried and bonds sold with what results? Practically all of the money has been designated for white high schools and as yet not one penny has been set aside for a colored high school, to say nothing of a ward school.

Now the board of education states that it will require another huge bond issue before the ward schools (and, presumably, the colored schools, both high and ward) can be given any consideration.

If this proposed vocational course will be compulsory, and if the literary course is to be abolished or merely subordinated to the vocational or industrial course, then The Informer looks with disfavor upon the idea and warns our people to "beware of the gift-bearing Greeks."

All the great races throughout the annals of time made the production of their thinkers and leaders their paramount task; for a race of workers, without thinkers and leaders, is at the mercy of the dominant or ruling race or races.

Our idea of the matter is that both courses of study—literary and vocational—should be correlated in order that our educational training might be symmetrical and well-balanced.

The aim and object of education is, primarily, to make a man or woman; to properly train and develop the student so that he will become and be an asset to society; a producer and not a parasite.

Another thing: What is sauce for the goose is likewise sauce for the gander, and if the public educational training of one race is to be curtailed, circumscribed and confined to narrow channels, by the same token let's pursue the same policy for all the scholastics.

Again: Is this proposed course a real vocational one, giving the pupils sufficient training in the skilled trades to follow same as a livelihood, or will it be a mere smattering, an educational subterfuge and a superficial make-shift?

Other Southern states have been neglecting and giving their colored schildren a raw and rotten deal along public education and an exodus of their colored population has been the result; Georgia being the most notable example of this discrimination and double standard.

Since the constitution of Texas expressly states that both races shall be given the same kind of education, we wonder if the legislature of the state has authorized the Houston board of education to prescribe a course of study contrary to the basic laws of the Lone Star commonwealth?

But, friends, we could devote column after column of space discussing this proposed vocational curriculum and it would net us very little. We must either put our words into action or continue to sing the "blues" and remain the victims of class distinctions, discriminations and proscriptions.

However, the all-burning question is, "Who is going to bell this old cat?"

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The Informer grants, for argument sake, that only a small proportion of the colored children who enter the high school from the grade schools, ever complete their high school course; but, aside from the course of study offered them, what other inducements are tendered them?

What about the facilities and equipment in the Houston colored high school?

What inspiration and aspiration can one receive in that old antequated and antediluvian structure now being employed as a high school building for colored children?

What can one hope for from students who attend a school where there are scarcely accommodations for 600 pupils, when fully 1000 students are daily being forced to double and triple up in seats and classrooms?

What can we expect when there is no playground or athletic field in connection with the high school, and the children are compelled to recreate, play and practice in the middle of the streets?

Getting this habit of playing and running in the streets around the high school, as they essay to play and engage in athletic activities, who knows but what it does not influence quite a number of the youngsters with the street-roaming habit, and ere long they are lost both to the race and society?

Under similar circumstances and conditions, what other race could make a better showing than the Houston high school has done along literary and athletic lines, or what other race or set of people could anywhere approach the record made by our local high school?

Really, is the course at fault, or has the proper consideration been accorded the colored high school by the local educational authorities?

According to a survey made some bit ago, Texas only had two accredited and creditable colored high schools, and the Houston high was one of them!

If the contemplated addition of the vocational courses means that this rating and classification will no longer obtain, and that patrons of the local public schools, who want their children given a literary preparation for professional or business careers, will be forced to send them off to preparatory schools, then The Informer registers its objection to the proposed course, and thinks that the colored patrons of the Houston public schools and taxpayers, both of the direct and indirect type, should organize their forces and oppose this educational innovation and novelty to the bitter end.

This paper sounded this same warning regarding the $3,000,000 school bond issue and advised our people that the time to act and get some definite assurance was before the issue was submitted and not after it was approved.

Our people paid no heed to that warning, the issue was submitted, carried and bonds sold with what results? Practically all of the money has been designated for white high schools and as yet not one penny has been set aside for a colored high school, to say nothing of a ward school.

Now the board of education states that it will require another huge bond issue before the ward schools (and, presumably, the colored schools, both high and ward) can be given any consideration.

If this proposed vocational course will be compulsory, and if the literary course is to be abolished or merely subordinated to the vocational or industrial course, then The Informer looks with disfavor upon the idea and warns our people to "beware of the gift-bearing Greeks."

All the great races throughout the annals of time made the production of their thinkers and leaders their paramount task; for a race of workers, without thinkers and leaders, is at the mercy of the dominant or ruling race or races.

Our idea of the matter is that both courses of study—literary and vocational—should be correlated in order that our educational training might be symmetrical and well-balanced.

The aim and object of education is, primarily, to make a man or woman; to properly train and develop the student so that he will become and be an asset to society; a producer and not a parasite.

Another thing: What is sauce for the goose is likewise sauce for the gander, and if the public educational training of one race is to be curtailed, circumscribed and confined to narrow channels, by the same token let's pursue the same policy for all the scholastics.

Again: Is this proposed course a real vocational one, giving the pupils sufficient training in the skilled trades to follow same as a livelihood, or will it be a mere smattering, an educational subterfuge and a superficial make-shift?

Other Southern states have been neglecting and giving their colored schildren a raw and rotten deal along public education and exodus of their colored population has been the result; Georgia being the most notable example of this discrimination and double standard.

Since the constitution of Texas expressly states that both races shall be given the same kind of education, we wonder if the legislature of the state has authorized the Houston board of education to prescribe a course of study contrary to the basic laws of the Lone Star commonwealth?

But, friends, we could devote column after column of space discussing this proposed vocational curriculum and it would net us very little. We must either put our words into action or continue to sing the "blues" and remain the victims of class distinctions, discriminations and proscriptions.

However, the all-burning question is, "Who is going to bell this old cat?"

Education - 1925.

Texas.

Common Schools, Improvement of

$4,000,000 School Bond Issue and Colored Citizens

For the first time in the history of the public schools of Houston, the board of education of the Houston Independent School District has designated and published in the daily papers the contemplated improvements at the various schools of the city, white and colored, provided the $4,000,000 school bond issue is successful at the polls next Tuesday, November 3.

In other words, the school board has pledged to make certain improvements, acquire additional ground, remodel some grade school structures, abandon others, consolidate elementary schools in close proximity to each other, add additional rooms where the building will warrant or justify such additions, change and standardize the class rooms, provide lunch-play-auditorium rooms at the largest ward schools and two colored high schools, and to thoroughly modernize the entire local public school system along the line of physical equipment and facilities.

Respecting the colored schools, the board pledges to do the following: Houston Informer

McGOWEN—Be considered for conversion into Negro high school after proper alterations, or be retained as white school, as which it would need: More site, improve present rooms, illumination, heating, toilets and fire protection.

NEGRO SCHOOLS. 10-31-25

BLACKSHEAR—Additional site; 6 to 8 rooms added; improvement of present class rooms; lunch-play-auditorium provided; service system improved.

BRUCE—Additional ground, 12 to 14 more rooms; class rooms altered; service system improved; lunch-play-auditorium provided.

CHEW—Abandon present building; acquire new or additional site; erect 6 to 8-room building.

CRAWFORD—Alter and standardize present class rooms; improve service system; provide lunch-play-auditorium room; add 10 to 12 class rooms if Dunbar is abandoned.

DOUGLASS—Acquire new or additional site; erect 16 to 20-room building.

DUNBAR—Remodel class rooms; improve service system; alter building to provide for a primary school.

EIGHTH AVENUE—Consolidate this school with other outlying schools; provide a building to serve this section.

GREGORY—Add 8 to 10 rooms; improve present rooms; improve service system; provide lunch-play-auditorium and additional ground.

HARPER—Remodel school or erect new building; acquire new site if building replaced; if remodeled, add 10 to 12 rooms, lunch-play-auditorium room, and alter class rooms and service system; enlarge district to include Washington, Cottage Grove and Eighth Avenue districts.

INDEPENDENCE HEIGHTS—Add more ground if feasible and provide a new six to eight-room building.

LANGSTON—Remodel building; acquire more site; provide lunch-play-auditorium; alter and standardize class rooms and improve service system.

LUCKIE—Acquire additional site; remodel and convert building into a primary school; alter class rooms and improve service systems.

MT. GILLIAM—Consolidate this district with Douglass district and provide transportation.

RYAN—Enlarge school when needed.

TWENTY-THIRD AVENUE—Consolidate this school with other outlying schools; acquire a site; provide a building.

WASHINGTON—Remodel and convert building into primary school; consolidate the district with Harper except as to primary pupils.

JACK YATES HIGH—Add more rooms and provide cafeteria-auditorium-gymnasium.

NEGRO HIGH—Repair class rooms and add new ones; provide a lunch-auditorium-play room; improve service system and provide facilities for vocational work.

The board of education, in specifying just what it plans to do with and at the several schools of the system, colored and white, has done just what The Informer has repeatedly suggested, and this paper takes this occasion to congratulate and commend the board for its latest action, and believes that the voters of this school district, now in possession of some concrete and tangible facts, will be more inclined to support the $4,000,000 school bond issue next Tuesday.

No such comprehensive school building and expansion program has been undertaken by any previous school board here, and, while the board has often indicated what it planned to do regarding white schools out of bond issues, it has never before publicly committed itself to any such policy regarding and respecting the colored schools of the local system.

Any opposition to this school bond issue, which may have existed heretofore, was not directed against the issue per se; but people want to know in advance how and where their money is going to be spent for public improvements and school purposes before voting for such bond issues, and The Informer has insisted that the citizens and taxpayers had a perfect right to get these facts before casting a ballot for the proposition next Tuesday.

Some of our people, having been fooled, deceived and betrayed so much, will look askance at this pledge of the local board of education regarding improvements, enlargements and expansion at the several colored schools of the system; but The Informer, knowing that the board is composed of honorable, honest and patriotic men and women, and knowing the urgent and crying needs of the colored elementary schools, is perfectly willing to take a chance (if such it is under such circumstances and in the face of such faithful promises and public pledges) and this paper is both consistent and firm in its belief that the colored citizens of Houston should go to the polls next Tuesday and vote FOR THE $4,000,000 SCHOOL BOND ISSUE.

We have asked for definite assurances and public pledges prior to the election; we have insisted upon the school board putting their cards on the table face up; we have sought to convince the board that the colored school buildings were totally inadequate and unfit for school purposes, and that most of the campuses were jokes; we have contended that Houston trailed practically all cities and large towns in Texas with respect to the class and calibre of buildings, equipment and facilities for colored scholastics, and now the board agrees with us and pledges to remedy most of these conditions if funds become available through the proposed $4,000,000 school bond issue.

In the face of the board's public declaration of just what it intends to do to and for the colored public schools, The Informer would consider itself and the race inconsistent and unreasonable were we to fail to support and vote in the affirmative next Tuesday.

Therefore, The Informer, taking all things into consideration and fully sensing unexpected developments, favors the approval of the $4,000,000 school bond issue next Tuesday, November 3, and urges the colored voters of Houston (every qualified voter—man and woman—can vote in this election) to go to the polls en masse on next Tuesday and cast their ballots FOR this proposition.

By so doing we shall not only be performing a civic and holden duty to our community and society, but we shall be rendering a direct and positive service to our own race and posterity.

VOTE! VOTE!! VOTE!!!

Education - 1925.

Texas.

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VOTE! VOTE!! VOTE!!!

GETTING MATHEMATICS SOMEWHAT TWISTED REGARDING NEGRO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The Houston Post-Dispatch, Houston's only daily morning newspaper, carried an article in its Tuesday's edition, captioned "'Houston Informer', Negro Weekly, Hits City School Board;" same being excerpts from an editorial which appeared in last week's issue of The Informer anent "Houston's Cute Little High School Building!"

In the article appearing in the Post-Dispatch were also statements accredited to Superintendent E. E. Oberholtzer, Business Manager H. L. Mills and Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, latter being member of the board of education of the Houston Independent School District.

Taking umbrage at The Informer's broadside regarding the board's niggardly and parsimonious policy in dealing with the colored patrons of the public schools of this community, particularly as it relates to the band-box structure now being erected in "deep Third Ward" as a junior high school building for colored pupils, the titular head of the city schools stated that this school will accommodate 900 pupils and is costing $134,808 to build and equip it.

Houston Informer

The business manager stated that this colored school site, comprised of eight acres, is one of the "most attractive the school system owns" and is "the largest school site in the city."

We wish to thank the school authorities for this information and consideration, but it takes more than a site or sight to make a real school. If we had to choose between a large school site and miniature building on one hand and medium-sized site and a commodious, modern and decent building on the other, we would take the latter every time.

9-19-25

Large school campuses are perfectly all right in their places, but very few classes are taught on the campus of any school, be it public, private or parochial.

Houston, Texas

From the superintendent's latest statement of the cost of the Jack Yates Junior Colored High School (let us pray!), it seems that the price has been boosted a few hundred dollars since figures were published in the daily newspapers giving the exact cost of the lots, buildings, equipment, etc., of all the senior and junior high schools contracted for out of the $3,000,000 bond issue by the local board of education.

The daily newspapers, citing figures from the superintendent's office, stated several weeks ago that the colored junior high school and West End (white) school would be "small affairs," to quote their exact words; that the colored school building would seat "ONLY 300 PUPILS."

Now, here is where our erudite and learned superintendent shows what a smart and brilliant mathematician he really is or thinks he is. He now avers that the colored junior high school building will be of 900 capacity, and we presume he figured it this wise: 300 pupils with double daily sessions and night school. Figured 300 pupils at the morning, afternoon and night sessions, presto change! we get our grand total of 900 pupils. Atta, Doc! Some mathematics! Some mathematician!!

As to the fairness, correctness and consistency of and in The Informer's position and contention in this matter, we shall cite a few figures on the relative cost of this and other school buildings in the board's senior-junior high school expansion program.

Here are the original estimates of what the Yates Junior Colored High School will cost: General contract, $70,900; plumbing, $10,848.50; electrical equipment, $3,800; heating, $9,265; architects, $4,740.67; school site, $35,000; total, $134,554.17.

Note the total costs in the sites and erection of the following white high schools: Eastwood, $507,056.30; Norhill, $471,700.17; South End (east of Main), $498,964.25; South End (west of Main), $501,483; West End, $198,917.15; Heights Senior, $504,290.29; North Side, $319,826.

Now for some more facts and figures: The total cost of the white senior and junior high school sites and building is $3,002,-237.16, or $2,237.16 more than the $3,000,000 bond issue voted and floated for this purpose; and, since the colored school building is being erected out of some other fund or funds (since the $3,000,000 was exhausted on the white schools alone), it only goes to prove that The Informer was both right and wrong when it contended that the colored citizens of this school district got the leavings; in fact, there were no leavings—we merely got the scrapings, nothing else!

In other words, of the huge sum of $3,136,791.33 being expended by the board of education for senior and junior high school sites and buildings, less than 1/25 is being invested in colored school sites and buildings; we should have said in A colored school site and would-be building.

Where in the name of high heaven and fair play is there the remotest sense of justice and square deal in such a niggardly and penurious policy, and what logical and reasonable argument can the school authorities present or make to justify their actions in this matter?

Of the 200,000 or more people residing in this school district fully 25 per cent are colored, and all of these citizens are tax payers, either of the direct or indirect type; and truly society owes them and their children the same educational facilities, living conditions and civic considerations accorded and granted other peoples and races in our municipality.

Whether intentional or unintentional, the school board has made a serious blunder in spending all the $3,000,000 bond issue on white schools and then scraping up funds here and there to give our group a little building as a sop or sugar-tit; but whether this was done knowingly or unknowingly, the result is just the same, and the Jack Yates Junior Colored High School, as far as the building is concerned, is a monumental joke, a misnomer, a gratuitous insult to our racial pride and civic fidelity and a horrible reflection upon the fair name of Miss Houston. Selah!

Education—1925
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Virginia.

7-1-25

Colored Schools

While the building development in the white schools was practically at a standstill during the year 1924 the completion of the Booker T. Washington School, which opened in March, ~~1924,~~ caused a complete re-organization of the colored schools. This school provided 66 additional rooms, made it possible to eliminate many of the part-time classes in operation before its completion. The high school pupils and practically all of the pupils in grades VII and VIII were placed in this building, leaving only the first six grades in the eleven elementary colored schools of the system.

This re-organization made possible the establishment of a school for over-age pupils, which is a distinctive feature of the year's work. So far as is known Norfolk is alone in having a school of this kind. While the cost of education per pupil is not increased, the efficiency is. The school is of the pre-vocational type, where practical and effective training is given in unskilled type of work. A concrete example of this training is that the cooking classes prepare the lunches for the open-air class, and have recently undertaken to manage and operate the school lunch room. This school, known as the Paul Lawrence Dunbar School, is conducted in the old Booker T. Washington High School building.

New Booker T. Washington School

Pupils and teachers have been encouraged to do better work than heretofore because of the splendid new building. The colored people appear to be very appreciative of what the city has done for them in providing a new and modern type of high school building. Interest in the new industrial courses with their emphasis upon industrial activities and work in home economics, is growing.

There are 800 pupils in the High School and 800 in the elementary school division of this school, all given training under the test—"Does it function in life?"

WHITE PRINCIPAL AGITATES COLORED RICHMOND

Richmond, Va., June 29.—Because of the open letter written by Prof. Miles W. Connor, head of the department of education, Virginia Union University, to the newspapers in particular and the colored citizens in general, in which he asks of the why's and wherefore's of the white principals in the colored school of Richmond, a lot of tongues have begun to wag, and it is believed that some constructive thinking is now being done by the intelligensia which is hoped will lead to some plans whereby the Negroes of this city will endeavor to have colored principals in the colored schools here.

Birmingham News

7-4-25

It is known that in every city and town in Virginia, with the exception of Richmond, and it is believed that throughout the entire Southern part of the country the affairs of Negro schools are directed by Negro principals.

Birmingham News

Professor Connor puts its squarely up to the Richmond Negroes by asking the stinging question, "Do the colored people of Richmond really want colored leadership in their schools?" They may or may not want them but the fact remains that the colored people have made no concerted effort to get them.

It has been stated by a prominent teacher, here, who was at one time president of the State Teachers' Association, that when at one time they were drawing up a petition to present to the Board of Education in an effort to have colored principals placed in the colored schools, it caused an internal war among the teachers of Richmond, the majority of whom refused to attach their names to it, declaring that they, the teachers, preferred white principals to colored and that they would fight for the retention of white principals.

EDUCATION-1925
DENOMINATIONAL
SCHOOLS.

Education-1925.
Denominational Schools.
See Also: Church
Education: Colleges.
Industrial Schools.

Education - 1925
Denominational Schools.

M. E.

Faculties of M. E. Negro Schools Enlarged

(Preston News Service.)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29.—At a meeting of the Committee on Faculty and Curriculum of the Negro institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just held, there was added many additional professors to the faculties. Many young men who have taken post-graduate courses and received their master's degrees are among the additions to the various faculties. The alumni and friends are said to be getting back of their schools.

At recent commencements for Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; Samuel Houston College, Austin, Tex., $20,000 was pledged for endowment. This is just advance subscriptions. The formal campaign will be opened later.

Secretary I. Garland Penn reports that Wiley College had 300 college students for the scholastic year 1924-25, while Samuel Houston College had 150, and Clark University, 110. The total enrollment of college students for all the schools of the system has been doubled in five years. The students of some of the schools raised, since January 1st, a total of $10,000 for addition to libraries.

White Citizens Underwrite Girls Seminary

Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 7.—At a conference in this city of the officials and leaders for Lynchburg and its Chamber of Commerce, Secretary I. Garland Penn, Cincinnati, Ohio outlined the plans of the Womans Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the establishment of a Seminary for Negro women at some point in the South, preferably Lynchburg.

As an inducement to locate the Seminary here, the City Council and Chamber of Commerce agreed to guarantees valued at $25,000.

Five years ago the Society at its National Council in Detroit, Mich., agreed upon Lynchburg. As the city and business interests are now ready to make good its guarantees it is expected that the National Council at its meeting in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Pasadena, California, in October, will re-affirm the action taken at Detroit.

The Seminary is to be a select college for Negro girls offering degrees and open to students from any section of the United States. Its main support will come from the Woman's Home Missionary Society which is the organization of by the leading white and colored women of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This organization had an income last year of over two million dollars.

Concerning the guarantees made by the business interests of Lynchburg, Secretary, Penn, said on leaving the city for Cincinnati, that it was anther evidence of the growing interest of white leaders in the South in the higher education of the Negro and another step in promoting more cordial and friendly inter-race relationships. The Seminary is to be known as the Carrie Barge Seminary after Miss Carrie Barge, a noted and consecrated white woman and official of the Woman's Home Missionary Society living in Delaware, Ohio.

One hundred thousand dollars will be expended on the first unit and the institution is expected to open for the scholastic year 1926-27. Already students have applied for entrance and are on the waiting list, as far away as Arizona.

M. E. COLLEGES SOUTH DENY MERGER RUMOR

Heads Of Rust, Wiley, Philander Smith And Samuel Huston, Confer

$500,000 EXPANSION PLAN IS ADOPTED

Denominations Schools Now Valued At Over Four Millions

Little Rock, Ark.—Four presidents of Negro Methodist institutions have met here and formally agreed upon plans for the expansion and conservation of their colleges, totaling a half million dolars.

They are Presidents Dogan, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; L. M. McCoy, Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; George C. Taylor, Philander-Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Robert Brooks, Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas.

This group conference was called by Dr. I. Garland Penn, Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary of Endowments and Field Activities for Negro Schools and Colleges, the Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Penn presided and Hrof. H. J. Mason, formerly executive secretary of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, and of the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas, now special assistant to Dr. Penn, was secretary.

The conference was an enthusiastic one. It developed that each of these institutions had made marked progress during the last year in student attendance, especially college enrollment, additions to science, library and other academic needs.

Large advance subscriptions have already been made as high as $25,000 from one source. These institutions in property and equipment represent a total valuation of a million dollars which is entirely free from debt.

In opening the conference, Secretary Penn said, "the expansion of our Negro Methodist institutions has been marvelous from $1,396,498 in 1913, to $4,141,000 in 1923, an advance of $2,744,052 in ten years.

From now on there must be a policy of conservation as well as expansion. Our success in expression may be our embarrassment unless now we provide endowments to safeguard our schools. Anent some talk about merging of institutions, the conference agreed upon the slogan, "Na merger, but increase the income."

GAMMON SEMINARY TO OPEN WEDNESDAY

Rev. George Henry Trever has assumed the duties of acting president of Gammon Theological Seminary, of this city, succeeding Dr. R. H. Watters who resigned last spring because of advancing age and returned to his former home in New York. Dr. Trever has been for 20 years a member of the faculty of the seminary, teaching New Testament exegesis and systematic theology.

Tuesday will be registration day for the session of 1925 and school will open formally with chapel exercises at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon. Classes begin Thursday. Indications are that the enrollment will be 100 or more, making it one of the largest institutions in the country for the training of negro ministers, it is said.

Colored Girls' School at Lynchburg Underwritten By White Citizens

(Special to Pgh., American)

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 4.—At a conference composed of city officials leading citizens, members of the local Chamber of Commerce and Dr. I Garland Penn, secretary of education for Negroes, Department of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, O. plans were outlined by the Womens Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the establishment of a Seminery for Negro women at some point in the South, preferably Lynchburg.

As an inducement to locate the proposed seminary in this city, the City Council and Chamber of Commerce agreed to guarantees valued at twenty-five thousand dollars.

Five years ago the Society in its National Council held in Detroit, Mich., agreed upon Lynchburg. As the city and business interests of Lynchburg are now ready to make good their guarntees, it is expected that the National Council at its meeting in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Pasedena, Calif., in October will re-affirm the action taken in Detroit, five years ago.

According to the plans as outlined the Seminary is to be a select college for Negro girls, offering degrees and open to students from any section of the United States. Its main support will come from the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This organization had an income last year of over two million dollars, it is said.

Concerning the guarantee made by the business interests of Lynchburg, Dr. Penn, said on leaving the city for Cincinnati, that it was another evidence of the glowing interests of the white leaders in the South in the higher education of the Negro and another step in promoting more cordial and friendly inter-race relationships. The Seminary is to be known as the Carrie Barge Semniary named after Miss Carrie Barge, a noted and consecrated white woman and official of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, living in Delaware, Ohio.

According to plans it is said that one hundred thousand dollars will be expended on the first unit and the institution is expected to open for the scholastic year 1926-27. Already students have applied for entrance and are on the waiting list, as far away as Arizona.

DAYTONA, COOKMAN INSTITUTES MERGED

(Preston News Service)

DAYTONA, Fla., March 23.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, held here, all legal matters have been completed, conveying by deed the property, ~~real and~~ personal, of the institution to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was a dramatic moment when Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder of the Daytona Institute, delivered in the presence of the trustees and of the Board of Education, with appropriate speech, the deed of conveyence to the legal representative of the Board of Education. In part, President Bethune said:

"I commit this property to the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church—take it, use it for the development of the Negro youths of America. May God inspire you and your board to always have fair minds, and to yield to the inspirations and aspirations of the boys and girls who may knock at the door of this institution for that instruction and that training that will round them out and make them Christian citizens of America."

Chicago Defender

3-23-23

Education—1925.

Denominational Schools.

Methodist Episcopal.

A Great Achievement in Florida for the Education of the Negro

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All of the necessary legal steps have been taken conveying the property by deed of the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was done at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Daytona institution with the following representatives of the Board of Education present: Bishop R. E. Jones, Attorney L. N. Gatch, Secretaries P. J. Maveety and I. Garland Penn. On account of a previous engagement in California, Dr. W. S. Bovard could not be present.

It was a dramatic moment when Mr. James N. Gamble, president of the Board of Trustees of the Daytona Institute, recognized Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president, to formally pass to the control of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church by deed of conveyance and amended charter, a property now appraised at nearly a half-million dollars. This great and good woman had struggled and worked, as no one can know, to build the institution from one dollar and a half to a half million dollars.

She was turning over *something*, and she did it in the most engaging and self-effacing manner that this writer has ever seen anything done in his life of thirty-five years of public service.

As she handed to Attorney Gatch the deed, she said:

"I commit this property to the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church; take it use it for the development of the Negro youths of America. May God inspire you and your board to always have fair minds, and to yield to the inspirations and the aspirations of the boys and girls who may knock at the door of this institution for that instruction and that training that will round them out and make them Christian citizens of America."

Mr. Gatch replied, saying:

"Mrs. Bethune, I accept this property on behalf of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and humbly join in the prayer that you have just worded."

Prior to this formal transfer, many addresses were made, which will constitute valuable history covering this notable merger.

On Sunday, March 1, the new boys' dormitory, Cookman Hall, was dedicated. Bishop Robert E. Jones was the dedicatory orator. The Jacksonville Daily Journal says of his address, "For careful thought, refined delivery, sustained eloquence and scholarly reserve, his address was a masterpiece and a delight."

It was the duty of the writer, who made the initial investigations and recommendations regarding the merger, to address the audience upon what the merger meant in the perpetuation of Mrs. Bethune's great achievement and to make a plea for the continued support of Daytona by its many friends.

This institution is unique and is really in a class by itself. Its budget calls for much money to operate the plant as it is, to say nothing of extension. The Board of Education for Negroes has expended in two years $160,000 in maintenance, new buildings and equipment, and much yet remains to be done.

Later the Board of Trustees authorized a campaign for $250,000 to be raised for new buildings and maintenance. This is to come from the thousands of friends of the institution who have visited it and know of its work.

The institution will now be known as the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute. The new boys' dormitory is known as the Cookman Hall, as a permanent memorial to the Cookman Institute side of the merger.

Thus, in two years, by combination of effort, two institutions became one large and influential one and one of the most promising schools in all the South. There are approximately 400 students, with the promise of 500 during 1925-26. That number applied for this year, but could not be accommodated until the new dormitory was completed

4-9-25

Southwestern Christian Advocate

2 SOUTHERN SCHOOLS FORMALLY MERGED

Daytona Institute In Jacksonville, Fla., Joined To Cookman Institute

BOTH M. E. SCHOOLS

Board of Education Spent $160,000 There In Two Years

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The Afro American 3-21-25 Baltimore

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Corresponding Secretary W. S. Bovard, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary P. J. Maveetey, Chicago, Ill., and Secretary I. Garland Penn, Sr., Cincinnati, O.

It is reported that many of the Negro leaders who stood for the merger of boards at Springfield are in consternation now that the merger proposition is likely to also mean the merging of some of the institutions in their territory. This they did not expect. The merger, however, will not destroy the identity of any institution, but change the place of location of some of them and make for strength, economy and efficiency.

Methodist North, South to Merge Colored Schools

CHICAGO, May 22.—The board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been in session here during last week at the Edgewater Beach Hotel and the educational colleges and schools for Negroes received very careful consideration.

According to a statement by one of the leading members of the conference it looks as though the merger of the board of education for Negroes into the general board of education for which many of the leading Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church stood at the last session of the General Conference, held in Springfield, Mass., in May 1924, will result in a merger of some of the nineteen schools in the South, reducing the number to ten library and three professional schools.

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It is stated that many of the Negro leaders who stood for the merger of the boards at Springfield are in consternation now that the merger proposition is likely to also mean the merging of some of the institutions in their territory. This, they did not expect. The merger, however, will not destroy the identity of any institution, but change the place of location of some of them and make for strength, economy and efficiency.

Negro Methodists Should Have One

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the University of Chattanooga has been placed on their list of approved colleges and universities by the Association of American Universities. Within the past few months two other Methodist educational institutions—Simpson College and Illinois Wesleyan University—have received similar rating by the association.

Negro members of the church are justly desirous that at least one of their total of eighteen splendid schools shall soon be able to qualify for such an "A" grade rating. Three of our schools are classed as professional, seven as secondary, and eight as colleges. There is every reason why these schools should attain this desired rating with the Association of American Universities or with the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Such reasons range all the way from sentiment to those of the most potent and practical force in their consequences upon our group life within the church and out of it.

Whatever may be the explanation for our not having such rating for our schools, the explanation has but little weight in the light of the fact that Negroes in other denominational groupings have such schools; not one only, but several such. In this fact alone is a sentimental, it may be, but definite psychological value of great weight among us as Negroes. Those denominational groups which have achieved such distinction for their schools evidently have realized the fulfillment of a purpose long and zealously cherished because of the immeasurable values they foresaw in such an achievement.

Methodism owes it to her colored membership as a fulfillment of the logic of her activity, through the years on their behalf. Notably through a long period of years she has been the undaunted, constant champion of the Negro's possibilities and claims for fullest development and expression of his God-given personality. At no time has the church swerved a hair's breadth from this historical position. By her attitude and preachment she has fostered in this group an ambition for the highest Christian discipline and culture which it would now be unchristian to deny him. These ideals which she has always regarded as fundamental for every human group she must sustain as realities; she is morally bound to assist in realization in our group aspirations and achievements.

For his highest cultural development, in order for most efficient service to his community, specifically to his own group, the Negro needs to be trained in the best schools. Methodist Negroes are right in expecting their church to provide such for them. Of the 210,000 students who, during the past half century, have received instruction in our schools, more than 16,000 have graduated and gone constructively into the industrial, social, and religious life of the general group. These have been a powerful leverage of Christian leadership in lifting the masses. Had it not been for the work of such denominational schools, the public school system of the South would have been impossible.

Past standards of efficiency, however, do not avail for the present. The educational demands are almost prohibitive of professional adventure except for those who have the most liberal and technical academic equipment. The inefficient stand dazed and helpless in the complex of educational requirements. When Negro youth finish or graduate from the average Southern "college" or "university" and go north to the big colleges and universities of standard rank, in order to make themselves more efficient for their life tasks, they find themselves woefully lacking in ability to meet the standard entrance requirements of the big schools. Except in the relatively smaller number of cases, they are forced to accept a sub-rating or be classed regularly in definitely lower grades. The fact that they succeed, it may be during the term, in lifting themselves by their own "boot-straps" to the desired grades, shows a capacity which had been lacking proper cultivation. We have known of numerous such cases. They were pathetic, really tragic.

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Within the denominational group such an educational enterprise is necessary to conserve the loyalties of the group to the church. Other denominations are aware that it intensifies denominational pride and loyalty in their colored membership to maintain institutions of high grade and efficiency. Those denominational loyalties forged in the atmosphere and workshop of such schools will likely be most permanent and vital in attachment to denominational interests. It is an occasion for much reflection in the mind of youth to observe beyond the pale of their denomination those values which should be provided within it, but are not.

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Education – 1925
Denominational Schools.

Lutheran.

there would be objection, and none was made. It is said those who made protest live five and six blocks away from the site. The chamber of commerce will attempt to adjust the matter and keep the school here.

COUNCIL GRANTS PERMIT FOR NEGRO LUTHERAN SCHOOL

The question of a location for the Lutheran negro school was definitely and finally settled by the Council Monday night when a resolution was adopted approving a site just north of Third avenue lying between Green and Sylvan streets, situated near the old race track property. It was pointed out that this is largely a negro section. The Council voted unanimously to grant a permit to allow the school to be built at this place and the statement was made that the matter now will be considered as "a closed incident."

SELMIANS OPPOSE NEGRO SCHOOL

Lutheran Institution May Be Moved To Montgomery

SELMA, Ala., April 18.—(Special.)—Now that there is a possibility of Selma's losing the new negro Lutheran schools, a plant to cost $90,000, the city council having refused a permit for the building near the Summerfield road in a residence district, strenuous efforts are being made to have the council rescind its action, or to persuade the school heads to consider some other location.

Immediately after the permit was refused the promoters of the school made advances to take it to Montgomery. It is said that before the lots were purchased for the school, thorough inquiry was made of the residents in the immediate vicinity as to whether or not

Education - 1925. I. Episcopal.

Denominational Schools.

WILL SPEND $40,000

For National School to Train Colored Women for Church Workers

(Protestant Episcopal News Bureau)

Authorization for the expenditure of $40,000 on a national school for the training of colored women as church workers has been given by the National Council of the Episcopal Church, and contracts will immediately be awarded for the erection of the school at Raleigh, N. C., on the grounds of St. Augustine's School which is one of the twelve institutions in the South conducted by the American Church Institute for Negroes. It is expected that the new school will be finished and equipped for use at the beginning of the academic year of 1925-26. 1-17-25

With the exception of $5,000 which will be raised by the Negroes of the South, the construction of this new school will be financed entirely by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church. It is a new venture in Church educational work and is intended to take advantage of the desire for future training to fit them for special service, expressed by numbers of young colored women in the South who are attending the various schools of the American Church Institute. The need for such a school was first called to the attention of the Church authorities through a memorial from the Province of Washington, advocating the organization of such an institution. The subject was later taken up by the Woman's Auxiliary at the Triennial General Convention of the Church at Portland, Oregon, in 1922, which decided upon the erection of two schools for the training of women in Church work, on for white women to be located somewhere in the North, and the other in the South. Raleigh was ultimately selected as the site for the latter, because of its close proximity to St. Augustine's School, and of the opportunities in the neighborhood for practical social service work. The School will be open to all young Negro women who have at least two years academic training who will be able in the new school to specialize in social service, religious education, parochial and other work.

VORHEE SCHOOL AT DENMARK

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOR COLORED TAKEN OVER BY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Voorhees Industrial Institute, a school for young negro men and women at Denmark, S. C., with a plant valued at $300,000, has been added to the educational institutions of the American Church Institute for negroes. Including the Voorhees School, the American Church Institute now supervises ten well equipped and successful industrial and academic schools for negroes in the south, representing an aggregate value of more than $2,000,000 and practical educational equuipment for 4,000 students. The acquisition of Voorhees School has been made possible by the joint action of the American Church Institute and the Dioceses of South Carolina and Upper South Carolina. The former took final action January 28, 1925, accepting Voorhees. The institute and these South Carolina Dioceses jointly agree to endeavor to raise sufficient funds to provide buildings and equipment to meet the future needs of the school, in cooperation with its old friends.

The Voorhees School was organized in 1894 by Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, a negro woman of humble parentage, who worked her way through Tuskegee Institute night school, and by aid secured through the late Booker T. Washington and other friends founded the school at Denmark with four teen students and two teachers. In the succeeding years it prospered to such an extent that it is today one of the most important industrial high schools for negroes in the south, with an enrollment last year of 700 students in addition to more than 200 receiving special instruction in the summer schools and assemblies.

It is located on a tract of 400 acres of land in the midst of the black belt of South Carolina, and in addition to the regular scholastic course has special courses for men in the mechanical industries including carpentry, masonry, steam fitting, plumbing, engineering, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing and electricity, and women's courses in dressmaking, cooking, laundering and nursing. More than a quarter of a million negroes live within a radius of eighty miles of the school.

Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patton, director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, in a letter announcing the acquisition of Voorhees school says: "It marks a notable advance in recent years in the work of education among the negroes of the south. With Voorhees, the American Church Institute will have a chain of schools for the practical education of negroes, extending from St. Paul's school at Lawrenceville and the Bishop Payne Divinity school at Petersburg, in Virginia, through Raleigh, N. C., where St. Augustine's school is located, and Voorhees school in Denmark, to Hoffman-St. Mary's school, Keeling, Tennessee, through Fort Valley school, Fort Valley, Georgia, and St. Athanasius' school at Brunswick, Georgia, to St. Mark's at Birmingham, Alabama, the Oklolona school, Oklolona, Mississippi, and finally to Gaudet school New Orleans, Louisiana."

The Diocese of Mississippi has raised $58,000 for the Oklolona school, and the Tennessee diocesan convention, after an address by Dr. Patton on January 22, authorized and appointed a committee to raise $100,000 for Hoffman-St. Mary's.

The letter continues, "The institute has been remarkably fortunate in the fact that its work in behalf of negro education has secured recognition and substantial assistance from such agencies for the advancement of education as the general education board and the Carnegie corporation, from members of other churches, as well as from people without Christian church affiliations and from Jews. The primary purpose of these schools is to produce leaders and teachers of the negro race rather than to produce Episcopalians. No pressure is brought to bear upon either students or faculty to induce them to become members of the Episcopal church. Our primary object is to produce Christian American citizens, who, because of their superior character, their intelligence and their technical training, will command the respect not only of their own people, but of the white people as well."

This chain of schools, to which the Voorhees Institute is now added, draws negro students not only from all parts of the south, but from the north and west as well. The American Church Institute is supported in part by appropriations from the National Council of the Episcopal church, by tuition fees from students, and by contributions made from the various dioceses of the church, as well as from gifts from individuals and corporations interested in negro education but not affiliated with any church.

Mobile, Ala., Register

SEP 8 1925

SOUTHERN NEGRO INSTITUTIONS TO SHARE IN BUDGET

Many Noted Divines of South Interested in American Church Institute.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—(A.P.)—Ten institutions in the south devoted to the education of negroes will benefit by a division of $160,000 appropriated for them, if a budget to be presented to the forty-eighth triennial convention of the Episcopal church in the United States is adopted.

The convention will be held in New Orleans on October 8, according to an announcement made here. The institutions which will benefit are maintained by the American Church Institute for negroes and are as follows:

St. Paul's Normal and Industrial school, Lawrenceville, Va.

St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C., which has been recognized as a junior college by the state, and St. Augustine's Training school for negro women which is run in connection with St. Agnes Hospital at Raleigh.

The Bishop Payne Divinity school, Petersburg, Va.

Fort Valley High and Industrial school, Fort Valley, Ga.

St. Anthanasius' school, Brunswich, Ga.

St. Marks, Birmingham, Ala.

Okolona Normal and Industrial, Okolona, Miss.

Hofman-St. Mary's, Kelling, Tenn.

Gaudet Normal and Industrial school, New Orleans, La.

Noorhees Normal and Industrial Institute, Denmark, S. C.

The balance of the entire amount which will be spent among negroes, $229,239, after $5,390 has been deducted for northern work, will be distributed according to the character of the ventures under way in the dioceses of Arkansas, Atlanta, Florida, southern Florida,, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, east Carolina, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, upper South Carolina and west Texas, largely for educational and social service work.

Special interest attaches to this work by reason of the fact that with the general convention of the church meeting this year for the first time in its history in the far south, several thousand delegates will make the journey to New Orleans. Many special side trips are being planned by these delegates to visit points where the church is engaged in outstanding work.

Chief interest in the church centers in the American Church Institute for negroes. Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, bishop of Tennessee and president of the national council of the Episcopal church as well as president of the board of trustees of the institute, has written a foreword to its report that will be presented to the New Orleans convention.

In addition to Bishop Gailor, Rt. Rev. Theodore Du Bose Bratton, bishop of Mississippi, who will preach the sermon opening the convention at New Orleans, is one of the institute's advisory council, with Bishop Chesire of North Carolina, Bishop Mikell of Atlanta and Bishop Resse of Georgia, as his associates. Rev. Robert W. Patton, D. D., of Virginia, is director of the institute.

During the past year, 3,672 students enrolled in the ten schools affiliated with the institute. In addition, 3,595 students attended the summer schools and farmers conferences. In the high school grades, 947 were enrolled. There were 136 full graduates from the ten schools. Practically all of these students received intensive industrial training.

Dr. Patton notes that since the schools were founded, 36,000 students have enrolled of whom more than 2,000 have graduated either from the high school, the trade school, or both. Graduates from the institute schools are employed in all sections of the south in industrial occupations. The estimated value of the buildings and equipment is $2,000,000. During the past year, the maintenance cost of the schools was $380,000 of which $140,000 was appropriated by the Episcopal national council and of the remaining $240,000 the students paid in labor having a cash value and in fees for tuition and board, $130,000. Approximately $87,000 was received from other sources, including appropriations from the southern dioceses in which the schools are located.

Voorhees School Added American Church Institute

New York City, Feb. 12th.—The Voorhees Industrial Institute, a school for young Negro men and women at Denmark, S. C., with a plant valued at $300,000, has been added to the edu-

cational institutions of the American Church Institute for Negroes, including the Voorhees school, the American Church Institute now supervises ten well equipped and successful industrial and academic schools for Negroes in the South, representing an aggregate value of more than $2,000,00 and practical educational equipment for 1,000 students.

Savannah

The acquisition of Voorhees has been made possible by the joint action of the American Church Institute and the Dioceses of South Carolina and Upper South Carolina. The latter took final action January 28, 1925, accepting Voorhees. The Institute and these South Carolina Dioceses jointly agree to endeavor to raise sufficient funds to provide buildings and equipments to meet the future needs of the school in cooperation with its old friends.

2-12-22

The Voorhees school was organized in 1894 by Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, a Negro woman of humble parentage, who worked her way through Tuskegee Institute night school, and aid secured through the late Booker T. Washington and other friends founded the school at Denmark with fourteen students and two teachers. In the succeeding years it prospered to such an extent that it is today one of the most important industrial high schools for Negroes in the South, with an enrollment last year of 700 students in addition to more than 200 receiving special instruction in the summer schools and assemblies.

It is located on a tract of 400 acres of land in the midst of the Black Belt of South Carolina, and in addition to the regular scholastic course has special courses for men in the mechanical industries including carpentry, masonry, steam fitting, plumbing, engineering, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing an electricity, and women's courses in dressmaking, cooking, laundering and nursing. More than a quarter of a million Negroes live within a radius of eighty miles of the school.

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The letter continues, "The Institute has been remarkably fortunate in the past and its work in behalf of Negro education has secured recognition and substantial assistance from such agencies for the advancement of education as the General Education Board and the Carnegie Corporation, from members of other churches, as well as from people outside Christian church memberships and from Jews. The primary purpose of these schools is to produce leaders and teachers of the Negro race rather that to produce specialists. No pressure is brought to bear upon either students or faculty to induce them to become members of the Episcopal church. Our primary object is to produce Christian American citizens, who, because of their superior character, their intelligence and their technical training, will command the respect not only of their own people, but of the white people as well."

This chain of schools, to which the volumes, the number of volumes addition, Negro students not only from all parts of the South, but from the North and West as well. The American Church Institute is supported in part by appropriations from the National Council of the Episcopal church, by tuition fees from students, and by contributions made from the various dioceses of the church, as well as from gifts from individuals and corporations interested in Negro education not affiliated with any church.

1-15-25

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED WOMEN

Authorization for the expenditure of $40,000 on a national school for the training of colord women as Church workers has been given by the National Council of the Episcopal Church, and contracts will be immediately awarded for the erection of the school at Rleigh, N. C., on the grounds of St. Augustine's School which is one of the twelve institutions in the South, conducted by the American Church Institute for Negroes. It is expected that the new school will be finished and equiped for use at the beginning of the academic year of 1925-1926.

With the exception of $5,000 which will be raised by the Negroes of the South, the construction of this new school will be financed entirely by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church. It is a new venture in Church education work and is intended to take advantage of the desire for further training to fit them for special service, expressed by numbers of your colord women in the South who are attending the various schools of the American Church Institute. The need for such a school was first called to the attention of the Church authorities through a memorial from the Provinceof Washington, advocating the orginization of such an institution. The subject was later taken up by the Woman's Auxiliary at the Triennial General Convention of the Church at Portland, Oregon, in 1922, which decided upon the erection of two schools for the trining of women in church work, one for white women to be locted somewhere in the North, nd the other in the South. Raleigh was ultimately selected as the site for the latter, because of its close proximity to St. Augustine's School, and of the opportunities in the neighboorhood for practical social service work. The school will be open to all young Negro women who have had at least ttwo years academic training who will be able in the new school to specialize in social serviec, religious education, parochial and other work.

AMERICAN CHURCH INST., FOR NEGROES SETS UP A $160,000 SCHOOL BUDGET

Will Aid Southern Schools. To Be Chief Concern Of Episcopal Convention In New Orleans Oct. 8

St. Louis Express 9-1-25

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—Ten institutions in the South devoted to the education of Negroes will benefit by a division of $160,000 appropriated for them, if a budget to be presented to the Forty-eighth Triennial convention of the Episcopal church in the United States is adopted.

The convention will be held in New Orleans October 8. The institutions which will benefit are maintained by the American Church Institute for Negroes and are as follows:

Schools Listed

St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va.

St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C., which has been reorganized as a junior college by the education department of that state and St. Augustine's Training School for Negro Women which is run in connection with St. Agnes hospital, Raleigh.

The Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg, Va.

Fort Valley High and Industrial school, Fort Valley, Va.

St. Athanasius' school, Brunswick, Ga.

St. Mark's Birmingham, Ala.

Okolona Normal and Industrial school, Okolona, Miss.

Hoffman-St. Mary's Keeling, Tenn.

Guadet Normal and Industrial school, New Orleans, La.

Voorhees Normal and Industrial school, Denmark, S. C.

The balance of the entire amount which will be spent among Negroes, $229,239, after $5390 has been deducted for Northern work will be distributed according to the character of the ventures under way in the dioceses of Arkansas, Atlanta, Florida, Southern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, East Carolina, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Upper South Carolina, West Texas, largely for educational and social service work.

Will Be Big Issue

Special interest attaches to this work by reason of the fact that with the general convention of the church meeting this year for the first time in its history in the far South, several thousand delegates will make the journey to New Orleans. Many special side trips are being planned by these delegates to visit points where the church is engaged in outstanding work.

Chief interest in the church centers

Education - 1925 11 Episcopal

Denominational Schools.

in the American Church Institute for Negroes. Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, bishop of Tennessee and president of the national council of the Episcopal church as well as president of the board of trustees of the institute, has written a foreword to its report which will be presented to the New Orleans convention.

In addition to Bishop Gailor, Right Rev. Theodore Dubose Bratton, bishop of Mississippi, who will preach the sermon opening the convention at New Orleans, is one of the institute's advisory council, with Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, Bishop Mikell of Atlanta and Bishop Reese of Georgia as his associates. Rev. Robert W. E. Patton, D. D., of West Virginia is director of the institute.

Hartford Courant 9-11-25

Accomplishing Much

During the past year 5772 students enrolled in the ten schools affiliated with the institute. In addition, 5595 students attended the summer schools and farmers' conferences. In the high school grades 947 were enrolled. There were 136 full graduates from the ten schools. Practically all of these students received intensive industrial training.

Mr. Patton notes that since the schools were founded 56,000 students have enrolled of whom more than 3000 have graduated either from the high school, the trade school or both. Graduates from the institute schools are employed in all sections of the South in industrial occupations the estimated value of buildings and equipment is $2,000,000. During the past year the maintenance cost of the schools was $380,000 of which $140,000 was appropriated by the Episcopal national council and of the remaining $240,000 the students paid in labor having a cash value, and in fees for tuition and board, $180,000. Approximately $87,000 was received from other sources.

TO OPEN RELIGIOUS SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

Church Behind Movement to Train Religious and Social Workers

Raleigh, N. C.—A school for the training of young women of our Race for religious and social work is to be opened here on Oct. 1 in connection with St. Augustine's school. The institution will be under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is being established in response to a general demand for trained women for church and community service.

Raleigh News & Observer 9-13-25

The curriculum will cover two years and will include courses in Bible, with special emphasis on the life of Christ, religious education, case work, community organization, recreation, club work, hygiene and sociology. Practical work will be given in the community and in St. Agnes hospital and training school. The entrance requirement is two years of junior college or its equivalent, but in case of vacancies high school graduates may be admitted as special students. The charges will be $175 a year, which covers board, tuition, books and uniform.

The first building, a three-story brick structure just completed at a cost of $30,000, is known as the Bishop Tuttle Memorial house, and will accommodate part of the faculty and 20 students, besides providing a number of classrooms. Application for admission or for further information should be made to the director, Miss Bertha Richards, care St. Augustine's school, this city.

Education - 1925
Denomination Schools.

Episcopal.

This clipping from
Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH
SEP 6 - 1925

NEGRO SCHOOLS MAY GET FUNDS

Appropriation Will Be Decided at Episcopal Convention

TO MEET IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Ten institutions in the South devoted to the education of negroes will benefit by a division of $160,000 appropriated for them, if a budget to be presented to the 48th Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States is adopted.

The convention will be held in New Orleans on October 8, according to announcement made here. The institutions which will benefit are maintained by the American Church Institute for negroes and are as follows:

Many on List

St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrence, Va.; St. Augustine's Raleigh, N. C., which has been recognized as a junior college by the educational department of that State, and, St. Augustine's Training School for negro women which is run in connection with St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh; The Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg, Va.; Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.; St. Athanasius' School, Brunswick, Ga.; St. Marks, Birmingham, Ala.; Okolona Normal and Industrial School, Okolona, Miss.; Hoffman-St. Mary's Keeling, Tenn.; Gaudet Normal and Industrial Institute, Denmark, S. C.

The balance of the entire amount which will be spent among negroes, $229,259, after $5,390 has been deducted for Northern work, will be distributed according to the character of the centures under way in the dioceses of Arkansas, Atlanta, Florida, Southern, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, East Carolina, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Upper South Carolina and West Texas, largely for educational and social service work.

Special interest attaches to this work by reason of the fact that with the general convention of the church meeting this year for the first time in its history in the far South, several thousand delegates will make the journey to New Orleans. Many special side trips are being planned by these delegates to visit points where the church is engaged in outstanding work.

Report is Forwarded

Chief interest in the church centers in the American Church institute for Negroes. Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor bishop of Tennessee and president of the National Council of the Episcopal Church as well as president of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, has written a foreword to its report which will be presented to the New Orleans convention.

In addition to Bishop Gailor, Right Rev. Theodore Du Bose Bratton, bishop of Mississippi, who will preach the sermon opening the convention at New Orleans, is one of the Institute's advisory council, with Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, Bishop Mikell of Atlanta and Bishop Reese of Georgia, as his associated. Rev. Robert W. Patton, D. D. of Virginia, is director of the Institute.

During the past year, 3,672 students enrolled in the ten schools affiliated with the Institute. In addition 3,595 students attended the Summer schools and farmers conferences. In the high school grades 947 were enrolled. There were 136 full graduates from the ten schools. Practically all of these received intensive industrial training. Dr. Patton notes that since the schools were founded, 36,000 students have enrolled of whom more than 2,000 have graduated either from the high school, the trade school or both. Graduates from the Institute schools are employed in all sections of the South in industrial occupations. The estimated value of the buildings and equipment is $2,000,00. During the past year, the maintenance cost of the schools was $380,000 of which $140,000 was apporpriated by the Episcopal National Council and of the remaining $240,000 the students paid in labor having a cash value and in fees for tuition and board, $130,000. Approximately $87,000 was received from other sources including appropriations from the Southern Dioceses in which the schools are located.

FOUR THOUSAND COLORED IN EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS

St. Louis Argus
8-14-25

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 9.—Reports of ten Negro training schools conducted in the American Church Institute will be given at the general convention of the Episcopal Church, meeting October 7, in New Orleans. Most of these schools have farms attached, giving practical agricultural training to the boys and girls. The schools also teach carpentering, mechanics, shoemaking and coachbuilding for the boys and dressmaking, cooking and general house work for the girls. There is also a nurses' training school for Negro women at Raleigh, N. C.

During the past year 3673 students were enrolled in the ten schools affiliated with the institute, and in addition 3595 students attended the summer schools and farmers' conferences. In the high school grades 947 were enrolled. There were 136 graduates from the ten institutions.

Since the schools were founded 36,000 students have been enrolled, of whom more than 2000 have graduated either from the high school or the industrial schools or from both.

Education—1925
Denominational Schools.

Church of God.

AUGUSTA, Ga. CHRONICLE
JUN 17 1925

AUGUSTA GETS NEW NEGRO INSTITUTE

School For Negro Ministers to Open Here.

Anderson, Ind., June 16.—(AP)—Withdrawal of the Anderson Bible Training School from the control of the Gospel Trumpet company, and establishment of a separate institution for the training of white and negro ministers with schools in Anderson, Ind., and Augusta Ga., was voted by members of the ministerial assembly at the annual international conference of the Church of God, being held here today.

The Anderson school, which is for training white candidates for the ministry, will be the parent organization and will have under its control the Church of God school for negro ministers at Augusta Ga.

AUGUSTA WILL GET NEGRO BIBLE SCHOOL

Anderson, Ind., June 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—Withdrawal of the Anderson Bible Training school from the control of the Gospel Trumpet company, and establishment of a separate institution for the training of white and negro ministers with schools in Anderson, Ind., and Augusta, Ga., was voted by members of the ministerial assembly at the annual international conference of the Church of God, being held here today.

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Louisville, Ga., News & Farmer
JUN 18 1925

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Educ in-1925. Catholic,

Denominational Schools.

SPOUSES OF CHRIST IN SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

IN ROUND numbers, 700 Sisters in the United States are spending their consecrated days in the education of colored youth. Some of these—comparatively few, however—are teaching in the colored schools attached to the colored parishes of the North; some—the great majority—are to be sought in the schools of the South. Some find themselves laboring in environments not differing much, except for the color of the pupils before them, from those in which Sisters teaching in White schools toil; but, some labor in environments such as are depicted by the photos inserted within this article. These photo-pictures are not fictitious; they are real, shockingly real. We have heard priests, who have visited the South, compare some of the schools, in which Sisters are teaching colored children the rudiments of science and religion, to chicken-coops. Our readers will, surely, not argue with us when we declare that we have seen chicken-coops which are palaces in comparison to St. Theresa's School of West Mt Vernon, Alabama. Look at it. One attentive look will suffice. We are certain that we are in agreement on this point.

Of the 700 Sisters, 217 are, during this scholastic year, depending upon our office for their livelihood, for their support. Eagerly do they and the pastors, in whose schools they teach, look forward to the $25.00 which we send out to them the 15th day of each month. We do not say that all of the 217 are in schools as poor as the one we show, but we do say that they are in need of the wherewith to nourish and clothe their bodies.

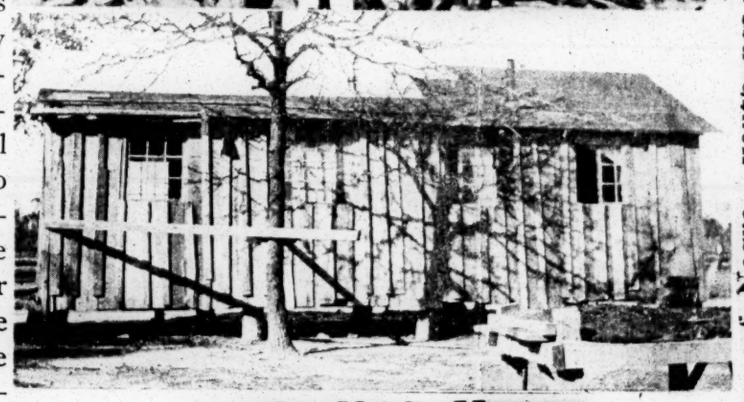
Where shall they turn for assistance if not to our Board which was organized by the Archbishops of our country eighteen years ago, this coming September at the express command of Pope Pius X., of saintly memory. These Spouses of Christ are not able to turn stones into bread. nor to get blood out of a turnip. The handful of poor colored Catholics find it impossible to come to their rescue. The priests in charge of the schools (many of them, as for instance all the Josephite Fathers, are living upon their Mass-stipends plus $50.00 a year) wring their hands in helplessness.

What about the annual collection? We wish that not only the pastors of our churches but all Catholics would see the report on the annual collection and its distribution. Their eyes would open wide. They would notice that the amount is so small that when the distribution starts, perhaps a sum of $250.00 is given to this mission, or of $500.00 to another, or $750.00, sometimes $1,000.00. And these amounts are given to pay off a mortgage, to make repairs or for some much needed addition to church or school. Nothing can be offered for the daily or monthly running expenses. These must be met from other sources.

But what about other missionary societies? Frequently, as we go among them begging, priests will ask: "Do you not get help, for example, from the Propagation of the Faith, or from Extension Society?" We do not. These societies were organized for specific ends—the missions in foreign lands and the poor missions West and South-West of our country—and they appear to have their hands full in attending to the work allotted them. At any rate we get no assistance from them. And we have not asked for it, since we understood the scope of their work and that of ours. Yet, a certain belief is being spread among Catholics which is detrimental to our work for the Negro missions. We have seen it in print in the Catholic diocesan papers and we have heard of it through letters. Here is an example of letters received at our office. "I have become a member of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith recently established in our parish; so, please, take my name off your list and oblige." This is not an isolated case—still our work for the Negro Missions has not received a penny from the diocesan office of that particular diocese. The writer of the above has been a faithful subscriber and donor to OUR COLORED MISSIONS since March of 1917. This friend of ours has been deceived by the studious preachment in press and pulpit that the faithful must give nothing to *other* missionary appeals. All is to be sent to the National or Diocesan offices of the Propagation of the Faith," is the declaration. If this is so, then it is the duty of the National and DIOCESAN offices of the Propagation of the Faith to help the Negro Missions of the United States.

But to return to our Sisters. We need your help and we humbly beg it. Many a Northern parish could easily support one of our Sisters and relieve us of the responsibility and anxiety. Many a Catholic could with an alms of $25.00 support one of our Sisters for a month. And others can with smaller amounts assist in the good work. Please, make use of the blank on the last page. Think of what our Catholic societies could do if they put forth an effort in behalf of our 217 Sisters.

Dear reader, if your sister, if your daughter were teaching down South in a ramshackle building like the one you see before you, would you not help? And would you not expect others to do likewise? The Sisters in our Southern schools are daughters of fathers and mothers like you, they are sisters of brothers and sisters like you.



Catholics Raise $15,000.00 For Colored School

(Preston News Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10.—Announcement has been made by the committee in charge of the drive to raise $10,000 in Allegheny county for the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, a national school for colored youth at Ridge, Md., that it expects to send a check for $15,000 to the national headquarters in a few days.

The local committee was composed of Honorable James Houlahon, democratic county commissioner, chairman; James J. Waters, cashier Anchor Savings bank, treasurer; William A. Ryan, insurance, secretary; George J. Lutz, member of the Allegheny county tax revision board; David L. Lawrence, insurance; and George H. Rieke, secretary to Commissioner Houlahon.

The drive started March 15 and closed March 31. According to Mr. Rieke the response in this district to the appeal for funds for the education of Negro youth not ure to handle this drive and with an unexpected enthusi. I assure you that if called upon again we will endeavor throughout the county.

He said: "It has been a pleas-

Ex. Tennessee Nov 1926

4-16-26

to far exceed our recent et-
ort.'"

Education — 1925.

Denominational Schools.

Catholic.

ST. FRANCIS HOLDS 96TH COMMENCEMENT

Four Receive Diplomas A Century Old Catholic Institution

FINE EXHIBITS SHOW PROGRESS OF YRS. WORK

Many Medals And Honors Also Distributed At Closing

The commencement exercises of St. Frances Academy were held Wednesday of last week in the Convent Chapel, Chase and Brentwood Streets, before a large audience in which were many out of town visitors and dignitaries of the Catholic faith. The Right Reverend Monsigor Michael F. Foley, presided.

The perfect English and enunciation of the participants elicited much favorable comment.

Diplomas and Medals

The ceremony of the presentation of diplomas and medals was conducted by Father Stapleton, chaplain, Monsignor Foley, the Reverend Father Albert of the osephite Order Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mother Superior Thaddeus.

Diplomas were awarded to:

Miss Louise E. Adams, of Annapolis.

Miss Maclela T. Brown, of District of Columbia.

Miss Veronica E. Laws, of New York.

Miss Adelaide T. Scott, of District of Columbia.

The Bouvier Gold Conduct Medal given by Miss M. H. Bouvier of New York, to Miss Elaine Gilpin of Baltimore, Md.

Catholic American 6-27-25 Baltimore Md.

Silver Medal

The Silver Conduct Medal, given by Mr. Philip Atkins, of District of Columbia, to Miss Muriel Cheeseman, of New York.

The Stapleton-Murphy Prize, given by the Reverend Chaplain, for the best Essay on Catholic Dogma to Miss Veronica Laws, of New York.

The old Medal for Mathematics given by Right Reverend O. B. Corrigan, of Baltimore, to Miss Clara Wright, of Savannah.

Embroidery Prize

The Gertrude Miller Gold Medal for Embroidery, given by Mrs. Edward Holmes, of Roland Park, to Miss Alice Henry, of Port Deposit, Md.

The Gold Medal for Improvement in Music, given by Mr. Joseph Fielden, of Maywood, Illinois, to Miss Emily Atkins, of District of Columbia. (Violin and piano music.)

The Silver Medal for Improvement in Music, given by Mrs. Anthony Winkes, of Baltimore, to Miss Dorothy Saunders, of Columbu,s O.

Composition Medal

The Gold Medal for Composition, given by Mrs. L. L. Morrell, of Torresdale, Pa., to Miss Maryland Rutherford, of Columbia, S. C.

The Silver Medal for Improvement in Arithmetic, given by St. Frances' Academy, to Miss Maria Magdalena Fernandez, of Havanna, Cuba.

Prizes for themes on Christian doctrine awarded Muriel Cheeseman of New York, and Helen Bold of Lynchburg, Va.

Certificates of Promotion were also presented pupils of the lower academic grades.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Right Reverend Michael F. Foley.

Exhibit Fine Work

The display of literary and art work sustained the reputation for excellence. Three rooms were filled walls, and tables, with the handiwork of the students, beautifully written themes, literature, mathematics and countless pieces of elaborate embroidery, dainty laces, fastidious and practical garments.

One room was devoted to the exhibit of the orphans and formed a very creditable part of the entire display.

The enrollment of the academy the past year was 65, most students coming from the Eastern states. However, there are four from Cuba and one from Panama.

Near Century Old

St. Frances was established more than 96 years ago, and is the mother from which many like named institutions throughout the country have sprung.

Sixty Years of Service

In the sister of St. Frances, is Sister Mary Bernard Atkins, who has been in the institution over 60 years, and has given her entire life to the Holy Cause of service. Sister "Bernie" as she is affectionately called, is still active and alert, and is little mother to the convent. She stated Wednesday that she hoped to live to celebrate her Diamond Jubilee, symbolic of 75 years of faithfulness.

Education - 1925.

Denominational Schools.

A. M. E.

MORRIS BROWN SCHOOL TRUSTEES END MEET

A stormy meeting Wednesday afternoon marked the close of the sessions here of the trustees' board of Morris Brown college, resulting in the trustees adjourning without raising any salaries and leaving five vacancies.

Bishop Flipper favored having only teachers in the school of the denomination and of southern training and customs, while President John H. Lewis, of the college, pleaded with the board to seek efficiency rather than section or denomination. Presiding Elder F. M. Johnson asked that the report brought in by the committee on teachers, by Chairman R. V. Peacock, of Savannah, and read by Rev. C. A. Wingfield, be adopted.

The move brought a heated discussion which delayed the report, although it was adopted and leaves five vacancies to be filled later. Rev. W. Lindsay Lawrence and Rev. C. A. Wingfield were re-elected secretaries. Dr. [illegible] Smith, of Macon, was re-elected treasurer of denomination schools in the state. Dean W. G. Alexander was elected head of the Turner Theological seminary; Rev. John H. Lewis was elected to head Morris Brown; Rev. J. C. Lawrence was re-elected president to Central Park Normal and Industrial institute, at Savannah, and Rev. H. [illegible] Lewis goes back to the presidency of Payne college, at Cuthbert, Ga.

The executive board for the institution was elected from the eight conferences of the state. The alumni reported a liberal contribution to the board through its treasurer, Annie B. Thomas.

President Lewis, in a heated statement, charged that four of the ministers who are trustees were "tattlers" against the best interests of the school and that they should not be tolerated longer by the board. B. F. Cofer, an alumnus of the school, took a strong position in encouraging the position of the president.

The commencement exercises at Big Bethel were interesting from almost every viewpoint. More than 2,000 persons were present, and the singing of the students was a feature of the program. The keynote was the address of James M. Henderson, ex-president and presiding elder of the Chicago district of the A. M. E. church. The address was read and held the attention of the audience throughout. He spoke on "A Trained Leadership."

Dr. J. I. Stringer, Dr. B. H. Hannah, Dr. W. O. P. Sherman, presiding elder; Dr. J. T. Johnson, Dr. J. T. Hall, Dr. W. J. Williams, Dr. G. N. Roan, Dr. J. N. Miller, Dr. R. J. Jefferson, Athens; Dr. B. V. Thornton, Dr. J. L. Butler, Dr. John R. Taliaferro, of Rome; Dr. M. A. Fountain, Dr. C. P. Hobbs, of Columbus, composed the executive board from conferences.

The board requested President Lewis, Bishop Flipper and Treasurer L. H. Smith, to secure teachers for the vacancies before school opens.

The session of the board, on the whole, was a good one.

PUSH COLLEGE MOVEMENT

$4,000 Raised For Great Payne University At First Meeting

The first of a series of mass meetings of members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Greater Birmingham, with more than 1,000 present, including 50 or more ministers, held at Payne A. M. E. Church Wednesday night, has launched sucessfully a movement to create a greater Payne University in Birmingham, Rev. J. H. Newsome, a member of the board of trustees, said Friday.

"The principal speech was delivered by Bishop W. A. Fountain, of Atlanta," Newsome said. "More than $4,000 was raised to begin the establishing of Greater Payne University. The A. M. E. members and friends here will give $25,000 this year for that purpose."

BIRMINGHAM TO GET NEGRO COLLEGE

Bethel Property in Montgomery Disposed Of in Favor of New Site

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 25.—Special to The Advertiser.—The African Methodist Episcopal church has disposed of its Bethel college property at Montgomery and will establish the institution here, changing the name to Greater Payne University, according to announcement by Rev. H. N. Newsome, of Birmingham, member of the board of trustees.

It is proposed to make the new school rank with Fisk, Atlanta University and other class A negro colleges.

An educational rally for the new college was held here Wednesday night, at which Bishop W. A. Fountain and Bishop J. S. Filper, both residents of Atlanta, were the principal speakers.

Education — 1925.

Denominational Schools.

A. M. E.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE TO MOVE TO MOUND BAYOU, MISS.

Mound Bayou, Miss., June 15, 1925 At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Campbell College, which has been located in Jackson, Mississippi since 1898, it was decided that the location should be changed from Jackson to Mound Bayou, Mississippi the Nego town founded by Isaiah T. Montgomery a number of years ago. The authorities of the city and of the county both white and colored, requested Campbell College Board, to make this change and promised their heartiest support. Campbell College named for Bishop J. P. Campbell, of the A. M. E. Church, was founded about 38 years ago. It now owns 1053 acres of land in this county among the best farming acres in this section of the country. Bishop W. W. Beckett the Chancellor of the school, and chairman of the Board of Trustees, expressed himself as heartily approving of the move. In fact he was the leader of the movement to change the college. "I see a great future for Campbell College in its new location," said he, in urging the board to make the change; "It will be in the heart of one of the largest populations of our people in the United States, because there is no other section of the country more thickly settled by colored people than the Yazoo Delta. It will be near Mound Bayou, a Negro City, and can be helpful to it and receive help from it. In this friendly atmosphere and with its unusual physical advantages I believe Campbell College ought to come rapidly to the front, and soon rank as one of the leading institutions for the education of the colored race."

Christian Recorder

URGE COLLEGE REMOVAL.

6-25-25

Bishop Beckett of A. M. E. Church Shows Necessity of Mound Bayou Site

JACKSON, Miss., June 1.—The trustees of the Campbell College, Jackson, Miss., in their annual session, May 6, 1925, unanimously voted to dispose of the college plant at Jackson, Miss., and to transplant it in Mound Bayou, Miss., and re-establish it on the 1,033 acres of land given to the college in 1898 through the solicitation of the late Isaiah T. Montgomery, by the Financial Improvement Company of Chicago, Ill. The proposal of the trustees to remove the plant of the college from Jackson to Mound Bayou has been long under consideration.

This necessity has been felt more and more during the past years, but has become more urgent of late, as the work of the school has grown, and a larger number of people have applied for admission, and the universal desire upon the part of our people for an industrial and more serviceable education. Our plant is situated at Jackson, Miss., and has a campus of about four acres, and it is impossible for us to furnish extensive facilities for industrial education. The land owned by the trustees of Mound Bayou, Miss., will give unlimited opportunities for ths kind of education in addition to our regular academic work. A large number of our people desire to give their children an education of some kind, and yet they are not able to pay the very small tuition and board required by the school, and we are often asked that some place be provided by which boy and girl might earn their board and tuition, or as much of it as possible during the school term. We have not been able to grant this, because of which many well-thinking people are deprived of the training that is so necessary to successful living in these times.

The land spoken of above is in the midst of the Mississippi delta. Bolivar County alone, in which this land is located, there are over 30,000 colored children of school age, besides the adjoining counties, which would give the school, in management, a very broad field for practical and general service. Then, too, we think that it is quite conceded now that a greater number of our people will remain south, and there is no part of the south that we know of that will give better opportunity to our people for material development. It has been observed that the large towns and cities in Mississippi have, in the last four or five years, given special attention to the establishment of better schools for colored people, and at Jackson, Miss., where Campbell College is situated, there is now in the process of construction by the municipal government, a high school for colored children, in addition to the graded and grammar schools already established. This condition obtains in all portions of the states, as we have stated above, and yet we find that the rural districts are not so favored. In the establishment of Campbell College in Mound Bayou, Miss., will supply this long felt need of our people in that portion of the state. We have reasons to believe that the government in the state of Mississippi, both in the state and counties, are bending every effort to give to the colored population in general better facilities and endeavor to meet the educational requirements of our people.

Viewing the condition from this point of view, it seems that the colored people of the state should enter heartily in their co-operation and everything should be done to stabilize our people and teach them efficiency in service and honest labor. This is the aim of the trustees of Campbell College in making this move, and because of which we sincerely solicit the co-operation and moral support of all the people in the state in general and in the Mississippi delta in particular.

Yours for God and humanity,

W. W. BECKETT,

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, Embracing the State of Mississippi, Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.

Education—1925.

Denominational Schools.

Baptists.

NASHVILLE BANNER
APRIL 5, 1925

NEGRO SEMINARY FIRST OF ITS KIND

By F. E. BURKHALTER.

With the opening in Nashville of the American Baptist Theological seminary last fall there was established not only a closer link between the white and Negro Baptists of America, but there was opened a door of larger opportunity for the Negroes of America to prove a decisive factor in the evangelization of the millions of heathen Negroes in their native land of Africa, it is believed by those responsible for the projection of the seminary.

The institution, representing an investment of $90,000, is located on a tract of forty-three acres adjoining the campus of Roger Williams university. The campus was provided by the Negro citizens of Nashville, reinforced by the Chamber of Commerce, while the three and one-half story structure that forms the combined administration and dormitory building was provided by the Southern Baptist convention at a cost of something more than $50,000. The building is being furnished by the National Baptist convention, composed of Negro Baptist churches of America.

Formal dedication of the seminary was had last September, during the session in this city of the National Baptist convention, the dedicatory exercises being participated in by representatives of both the white and Negro Baptists. The doors of the new seminary, which is said to be the first exclusively theological seminary for the training of Negro preachers in the world, were opened immediately following the dedication. The dean and acting president of the seminary is Dr. W. T. Amiger, recently of Philadelphia, where he served for several years as associate secretary of the foreign mission board of the National Baptist convention. During his service in this capacity he visited the Negro Baptist mission fields in Africa. Associated with Dr. Amiger in the instructional work of the seminary is Dr. J. H. Garnett, recently of Gary, Ind., and widely experienced as an educator. Twenty-six boarding students reside in the dormitory, while some night classes are held for the benefit of young ministers residing in and around Nashville who cannot attend the day classes. At present the boarding students procure their meals at the Roger Williams university, but it is planned that full boarding facilities will be provided at the seminary with the opening of the next session.

Dr. O. L. Hailey, who has represented the white Baptists of the South since 1913 in plans for the projection of such an institution, is the field secretary of the seminary and special lecturer. Since July 1st, Dr. Hailey has traveled 15,000 miles, attended fifteen state conventions, visited fifty churches and all the states of the Southern Baptist convention except two, and three Northern states, in the interest of the seminary. The new institution goes upon its way without a single debt against it of any character. The grounds around the building are now being improved and beautified.

The initial building provides administrative offices, classrooms, chapel, library and dormitory accommodations for sixty students. It is equipped with steam heat, hot and cold water and electric lights. The property is held in trust by a local holding board composed of eight white men and four Negroes. Former Mayor William Gupton is chairman of the board; R. B. Kennedy, recording secretary; Dr. I. J. Van Ness, treasurer, and Dr. O. L. Hailey, corresponding secretary.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the seminary will be held in Nashville April 8, at which time various questions relating to the future plans and policies of the institution will be determined upon and provision will doubtless be made for the establishment of a students aid fund, enlargement of the equipment and other similar matters.

BIBLE INSTITUTE OPENS BIG

CLASSES BEGUN MONDAY NIGHT— INSTRUCTORS ON HAND

FULL COURSE OF TEACHING FOR MINISTERS WILL BE GIVEN FROM NOW ON

With a big registration, the Ministers' Bible and Theological institute swung under way at 7:30 Monday night. The first period was held in the chapel of the National Baptist Publishing Board. The committee of three who had arranged for this sixty-day period, made their reports to the Ministers' Alliance some weeks ago, which reports were accepted.

Nashville Globe 1-9-25

The course of study was outlined and the conductors, lecturers and teachers secured. Registration for the Institute began several weeks ago and by Monday night there was a large class present to listen to the first lectures, to get the consignment for their first lesson and to secure a copy of the course to be pursued during the period. Dr. L. R. W. Johnson, Dr. J. Maryland Morse, Dr. D. J. Hull and Dr. J. L. Harding are among those who are giving the instructions, but it is understood that the principal teaching will devolve upon Dr. Johnson, who has had fifteen years' experience as an instructor in two of the leading colleges in the Southeast. Drs. Johnson and Hull are both graduates of Lincoln University, both successful pastors, former teachers, experienced and seasoned writers.

Nashville Tenn

One of the interesting features of the Institute," declared Chairman Ridley of the Conference Monday morning, "is that it is opened to any who desire to take the course, not only ordained and licensed ministers, but any individual wishing to pursue this special training will be admitted. The registration books are in charge of Rev. J. B. Ridley, the President of the Baptist Ministers' Alliance.

APR 5 - 1925

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Negro Baptist Seminary.

With an enrollment for the first year of 28 men students for the ministry and two women students for mission work, the American Baptist Theological Seminary of Nashville, reputed to be the first distinctively theological institution of negroes in the world, presented its first annual report to the Southern Baptist Convention here today, through Dr. C. L. Hailey of Nashville, field and general secretary of the institution, as well as one of the instructors.

Nashville Banner 2-27-25

Through an agreement with the National Baptist Convention, composed of negro churches, the white Baptists of the south are providing the buildings of the new seminary, while the equipment and operating expenses are borne by the negro Baptists. The original unit of the institution was formally dedicated last fall, just prior to the opening of the first session, and is provided with all modern equipments, providing a chapel, class room, administration offices, library and dormitory facilities for 60 students.

Dr. W. T. Amiger of Philadelphia, dean of the seminary, has served as acting president for the first year, but the new president, Dr. Sutton E. Griggs of Memphis, recent secretary of the education board of the National Baptist Convention, has just entered upon his new duties.

The seminary is conducted by a joint commission representing the conventions of both the white and negro Baptists and Dr. O. L. Hailey is secretary of this joint body.

PLAN TO UNITE NEGRO COLLEGES

Trustee Boards Agree to Consolidate Bethel and Payne Schools in Birmingham

Announcement that Bethel college for negroes in Montgomery and Payne University of Selma will be consolidated as "Greater Payne University," in Birmingham, was made Thursday following joint meetings of boards of trustees at the St. John's A. M. E. church.

The decision of the board is subject to ratification by the A. M. E. church at the state conference in Eufaula October 21-24.

Montgomery Advertiser 10-1-1925

It was announced by Bishop W. A. Fontaine, who presided, that a 36-acre site had been purchased in Birmingham for the new university, which will provide a regular college course and theological training.

Montgomery

The new charter proposed for Greater Payne University, was adopted by the board without a single objection, it was said.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

FOR THE TRAINING OF MINISTERS, MISSIONARIES AND CHRISTIAN WORKERS, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

The Governing Board announces the opening of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Wednesday, September 24, 1924.

National Baptist News

The Southern Baptist Convention has made it possible for the Negro Baptists to begin this special theological work in a new modern building. This building has accommodations for sixty men.

Courses of Study. 10-24-25

The following courses of study are offered: Nashville, Tennessee

(1) Two year course for students not having completed High School work. Certificate of graduation given.

(2) Three year course for students having High School Diploma or its equivalent.
Degree of Bachelor of Theology (B. Th.)

(3) Three year course for college graduates.
Open for graduates of both Junior and Standard Senior Colleges. Degree of Master of Theology (Th. M.)

Advantages Offered.

The American Baptist Theological Seminary is located in the progressive city of Nashville, where the relations between the races are harmonious and pleasant. There is a Colored population of about fifty thousand. There are more than eighty Colored churches, three high grade universities, one medical school, one State Normal School and other institutions of learning for our Colored group, which furnish an atmosphere of culture conducive of the best scholarship.

The churches, schools, homes, amusement places and other organizations provide a large and very important field for religious and social service. The seminary campus is adjacent to the campus of Roger Williams College; here students who have not done so may finish their literary studies.

Self Help.

offered to students, who desire to work to help themselves through

With Nashville's white population of more than a hundred thousand her Colored population of fifty thousand, together with the publishing and printing houses, many opportunities are school.

For terms and other information, write

DEAN W. T. AMIGER,
American Baptist Theological Seminary,
Nashville, Tennessee.

EDUCATION-1925
DISCUSSIONS OF

Education — 1925.
Discussion of.
See Also: Common Schools, Condition of
Common Schools, Improvement of
Labor
Race Problem: U. S.
Racial Consciousness.

Education — 1925.

Discussion

THE "RACE ISSUE" IS A FALSE ISSUE.

SOME idea of the extent to which the South is furthering the welfare of the negro was given to the House of Representatives recently by Representative B. G. Lowrey of Mississippi, who, although opposing an appropriation of $400,000 for Howard University, yet showed himself a true friend of the negro. First naming the land-grant colored schools of the South and adding that also there are 11 state schools, colleges, universities or normal schools supported by the states, Mr. Lowrey said:

Manufacturer Record

"Alabama has a total of 74 schools for negroes, outside of the public-school system, colleges and boarding schools, and schools private and under state management, and so forth. Of these, 40 are classed as 'large and important.' Arkansas has 27, 12 of which are classed as 'large and important.' Florida has 27, 9 of which are classed as 'large and important.' Georgia has 79; 39 classed as 'large and important.' Kentucky has 18; 7 classed as 'large and important.' Louisiana has 65; 14 classed as 'large and important.' Mississippi has 47; 24 classed as 'large and important.' North Carolina has 76; 34 classed as 'large and important.' Oklahoma has 5, of which 2 are classed as 'large and important.' South Carolina 61, of which 27 are classed as 'large and important.' Tennessee has 32, of which 16 are classed as 'large and important.' Texas has 30, of which 18 are classed as 'large and important.' Virginia has 56, of which 27 are classed as 'large and important.'"

1-15-25.

Not only does this showing prove that the South is taking adequate care of its colored people, but also it emphasizes the fact that the "race issue" should not be a political issue—the Democrats of the South are just as friendly to the negro as are the Republicans of the North; indeed, much more so, and in the experience of association are far better equipped to advance his interests than white elements which do not know him so well.

TO EDUCATE MOUNTAINEERS

An Appeal for the Sturdy White Stock of the Southern Border States, Whom the Writer Sees Too Long Neglected

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The wisest thing an unknown citizen can do in discussing the subject treated by George Foster Peabody, education in the South, is to borrow his words, for he comes near to exemplifying the ideal citizen, both in his equipment and in his use of that equipment. But one feels like saying in this instance: "This ought ye to have done and not to have left the other undone."

It is never wise to try to arrest interest in one good work to substitute that in another. Any good work lets loose activity that spreads into other fields, quickening and strengthening the impulse to give. Therefore, I add my plea that as the South needs all the educational assistance she can get, if one agrees that additional contributions to negro education is the first in importance, he should give, not "until it hurts" but until it stops hurting.

If, however, it be true that ignorance is at the bottom of the trouble in the South, according to Frank Bohn; that there is an immediate way of helping the South prudently, wisely and effectively, and that it is a good investment for hundreds of millions of people to give added money for negro education—and undoubtedly it is—what must be the value of bringing the poverty-bound, ignorant and neglected poor white people of the South, especially in the Appalachian Mountains, up to something approaching their possibilties?

There are between two and three millions of Americans in these mountains, our own most vigorous native white stock, in the heart of our country, and the varying degrees of ignorance and depravity in which they have been left constitute the most amazing, most wasteful and one of the most discreditable of our national failures.

They are not "Southern people" in the usual understanding of that term. They are a people apart, having become by their isolation a totally different type, with no share in the social and economic life of the "South" as it is generally known. They are of a different political faith—Republican. They furnished troops for the Union. The area they cover is so vast (the entire length of the Appalachian range), and that, in turn, broken up into pockets, that only a great coordinated work, with imagination and determination and large wealth back of it, can adequately meet the situation.

Perhaps that is why it has not been sufficiently done, though much has been done by individuals and schools, as, for instance, the splendid work by Christ School, in Fletcher, N. C.; that at Banner's Elk, in the same State, in addition to the others more widely known.

The condition of these mountaineers is no fault of theirs. They are prisoners of their mountains, washed up and stranded there by the strong flow and ebb of human tides and situated in a section which is sparsely settled and financially unable to penetrate their isolation and salvage this splendid citizen material. Think what an asset this material would be to the nation, a nation trying to Americanize countless foreigners and letting such Americanism as this go to waste! Imagine another country, France, for instance, guilty of such folly, for this is not an inferior race.

Mrs. Glelow, in the Journal of American History, tells us that Fisk and other historians go into detail about the origin and valor of these heroic Scotch, Scotch-Irish, English and French Huguenot pioneers, their fight for liberty under Campbell and Shelby at Kings Mountain; with Morgan, Pickens and McCall at Cowpens, turning the tide of battle and winning the day, thereby making posible the surrender of Cornwallis; the part they played in the battle of New Orleans under their leader, Andrew Jackson. She reminds us also of their more recent splendid response and courage in the late war.

"Out of mountain cabins," she says, "came Farragut, Sevier, Lincoln, Jackson, Johnson and others. A humanity that has not succumbed to generations of darkness and neglect is deserving of profound consideration. Such a test speaks volumes for the value of heritage—the heritage which this nation so little regards."

I do not pretend to great technical knowledge or to years of study and work on this particular subject, but as a woman with a Southern mother and Northern father, who has lived about half of her life in each section—four consecutive years in the mountains—I suggest that one who has observed widely, even if incidentally, with deep sympathy and much thought, sometimes sees proportions more justly than a close technical student of one phase.

What is needed, as I see it, is an individual or a group with vision and power, who would establish in the mountains a highly endowed educational centre, industrial and agricultural, adapted to the type and conditions there, including perhaps a circulating rural library. There is no such institution as I have in mind in this region, no provision comparable with any one of many already given for the negro. That is probably why Mr. Duke's proportion for the negro was only 5 per cent. of his donation.

The outside efforts and money dedicated to the education of the white population of the Southern mountains, or indeed to the poor white people of "the South" proper, is just about the proportion of space and importance allotted it in Mr. Peabody's article, when, at the close of a long, earnest and eloquent appeal for the negro, he adds:

"I also know well the value of Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga., and Ritchie's at Rabum, Ga., and also Berea and other colleges for white people worthy of most generous help."

If it be right and wise not to stop at the much already done for the negro, by the same token it is well not to stop at the much less already done for the white American. Mr. Duke's fine gift was not to the mountain section and was, I believe, confined to two States.

Failing one large sufficient gift, cannot some one make this cause fashionable and start a drive for the American Highlander? Can't some one draw the curtain of mist from these dim blue hills and bring their men, women and little children into our national life?

As an Episcopalian I should be proud to see my Church lead in assisting the negro, but I should feel she was throwing the light upon more neglected and urgent facts if she aroused the nation to this duty and this opportunity.

MARY LOUISA ANDERSON.

New York, July 22, 1925.

Education Among Our Group In 1853

Baltimore Sun

From the first Episcopal address of the late Bishop D. A. Payne, presiding over the Philadelphia Conference of 1853, the following is taken, which is illuminating with respect to educational condidtions at that early period:

Baltimore Sun

'In the towns and villages we are with few exceptions, but poorly provided. These exceptions are in favor of Morristown, Fettersville, West Chester, Burlington and Bordentown. These schools are not only provided with teachers of respectable qualifications, but are also continued throughout the year. Other villages have schools six months—only three months." He also notes the evil of the perpetual hange of teaachers' as 'very injurious to children. The peculiar advantages which the city of Philaphia had enjoyel for more than twenty years are also noted: "During the period she had almost always from seven to fourteen private and three or four public schools. At present she has no less than seven public, sixteen charity, and seventeen private schools, making no less than forty to a population of about twenty-four thousand." In these schools "there were (on the 1st of March, 1853), in the public and charity schools, 1,914; in the private, 225, making a total of 2,319 scholars. The increased average attendance in the public schools has been for the past year, 190; in the private, 44, maknig a total increase of 234." The Bishop calls upon the people, however, to increase this increase, and speaks of the private schools "kept by Miss Sarah Douglass, Miss Margaret Forten, and Miss Ada Hinton, as most excellent as far as they go." He places the high-school at the head of all, with "Professor Charles Reason as the principal, assisted by Miss Grace Mapes, a young lady whose qualifications are said to be of a highly respectable character." Of Professor Reason he says: "In my humble judgment, it it seems as if he was born for the important office of an educator, not only on account of his peculiar fondness for it, but also because of his extraordinary aptness." Respecting the "diffusion of knowledge among adults," he draw attention to a reading-room, established by the directors of the high school, "containing upwards of a thousand volumes, and with funds sufficient to increase that number to ten or twenty thousand." The attention "which our people are giving to scientific lectures" is another evidence of progress.'

GEO. F. BRAGG, JR.

Compulsory Education Defeated by By Georgia Lawmakers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the Georgia Legislature recently passed a new Child Labor Law, which becomes effective Jan. 1st 1926, a proposed compulsory education bill which would have raised present standards was defeated.

The new Child Labor Bill supplies to mills, factories, laundries, manufacturing establishments, and workshops—the same establishments as were covered by the former law except that "workshops" are added, and "places of amusement" are included, are omitted. The new statute eliminates the exemption under which orphans and children of widowed mothers were formerly permitted to go to work at 12 years of age on special permits and fixes the minimum age at 14 years. The night-work prohibition (between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.) is extended to cover children up to 16 instead of only 14½ years of age, but the law makes no provision as to maximum hours of labor. Except for this night-work prohibition, and a "sunrise to sunset" proision applying to persons under 21 in factories other than cotton and woolen mills, the legal hours for children are the same as those for adults—a maximum 60 hour week, with certain exemptions in cotton and woolen mills, with no restriction on daily hrs., and no restriction on either daily or weekly hours of employment in non-factory work.

Children between 14 and 16, instead of only those between 14 tnd 14½ years of age, must obtain employment certification system. Before receiving a certificate a child must present a promise of employment, specified proof of age, and evidence satisfactory to the issuing officer that he is able to read and write simple sentences in English; the certificate must show that he is physically fit to follow the employment he seeks to obtain. It is provided that a like certificate shall be issued in cases of employment of children between 16 and 18 years of age. The work of children under 16 in specified dangerous occupations, or in any place or occupation declared the State Board of Health to be dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of children under 16, is prohibited.

The new law is of vital importance to the parents and guardians of the thousands of Negro children who are attending school or seeking gainful employment in Georgia, not withstanding the fact that the compulsory education bill, which they needed far more, was defeated.

NEGRO RURAL TEACHER MOST USEFUL OF RACE WORKERS

From the Norfolk Journal and Guide

School teaching in its true meaning ranks among the noblest of human callings, whether it be teaching the youth of the urban or rural districts. But certainly there are peculiarly difficult problems confronting the rural teacher, and with which the city teacher does not have to cope, that lend to the form a halo of martyrdom. Undoubtedly, it was a realization of this fact that moved Major Allen Washington of Hampton Institute to remark in the course of an address before the Negro State Teachers' Association Friday night: "I sympathize with the country teachers, it is they who do the hardest work of the profession."

Major Washington's remarks were timely. Our country teachers are veritable outposts of civilization. They brave long walks or rides over stretches of open country in the bleak of winter, often to spend the day teaching in dilapidated buildings. These teachers generally have to serve as class room instructor, fireside teacher and nurse. When they are cheery, patient and imbued with a real philosophy of life they carry with them in the country a revolutionizing influence. Certainly they need every encouragement.

The Negro State teachers meeting here was a very inspiring event, and one from which the teachers will undoubtedly receive much benefit. The discussions carried on in the several departmental meetings indicated that Virginia has, in the main, a high type and consecrated Negro teacher. But among the gathering there were no more heroic figures than those country teachers.

N. C. To Hold Educational Conference At Shaw Univ.

Raleigh, N. C.—In North Carolina, for the past several years, there has been held an annual conference on Negro education. The State Department of Education has invited leaders of education, religion, industry and public welfare to attend these conferences. The list of those invited includes not only representatives of both the Negro and white races within the State, but also outstanding leaders of both races outside the state. It will be held at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., November 16, 1925, beginning at 11 a. m.

The conference this year will devote a considerable portion of its time to a discussion of teacher-training in institutions above high school; that is, normal schools, junior and standard "A" colleges.

A group of Negro leaders attending a conference in Raleigh September 28, 1925, formulated the following problems:

1. For what type of teaching, if any, shall the Junior Colleges train?
2. Shall we recommend that the State of North Carolna issue no new certificates to teachers unless the applicants have completed four years of standard high school work and one year of professional training above the high school grade?
3. Shall we recommend that no teacher will be issued a North Carolina high school teacher's certificate except on credit for for three years standard college work and the required amount of professional training?
4. Shall we recommend that no teacher may raise a North Carolina teachers' certificate without credit for thirty hours of college work?
5. Shall we recommend that the State Department use its influence with the school authorities in the local communities to the end that these authorities will see the wisdom of employing well trained teachers?
6. In formulating its report on these questions the committee is to keep in mind the fact that 67½% of the Negro school children are in the first three grades.

Committees are now at work on these questions. They will report their findings to the conference for discussion November 16.

Another committee has been appointed to report for discussion on what may be termed Institutional Ethics, or worthwhile cooperation among the higher institutions for Negroes in North Carolina.

These reports and discussions will, we believe, serve to promote and develop to a still higher degree the harmonious cooperation which now exists between the pubic and private institutions in this State. We hope you can be present.

OUR UNIVERSITY RECORD

Two weeks ago, the scholarship ratings of the fraternities and sororities of the University of Minnesota for the past year were released by the dean of student affairs.

Twenty-three out of thirty-six academic fraternities failed to make a "C" average, the grade which it is necessary for every student to maintain before he can graduate from the school. One out of the twenty-one sororities failed to make the "C" average.

Of the twenty-three fraternities which failed to maintain the average, the two colored organizations located on the campus were at the very bottom of the list. And the only sorority which did not maintain the standard—and it was the first women's Greek letter organization to fall below that mark since 1916-17—was the single colored sorority at the school.

Remarkable, if superficial, argument in favor of those white leaders in education who claim that Negroes cannot learn once they have attained a certain age, is it not? Three colored organizations in a school, and those three at the very bottom of the scholarship list!

There may be legitimate excuses, of course. There must be some very good ones . . . and yet that record is a bitter cup for the community to swallow.

The Greek letter societies which did not make their averages will be put on probation for a year by the University officials, but the societies which are representing us will be put on a sterner probation for the coming year to decide whether they will continue in the same sort of record they have set for the past year, or whether they will launch out in a strong determination to be truly and aggressively representative of a race that is growing, is progressing even in the face of such blows at this one.

Education - 1925
Discussion.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JULY 27, 1925

NEGROES SEEK OWN AS COLLEGE HEADS

White Presidents' Attitude Deplored by Students and Alumni of 18 Schools

VOTE OPPOSITION TO WAR

Conference Asks France to Guard Colonists' Rights

The tendency of white Presidents of Negro educational institutions to assume a "paternal attitude" toward the students was deplored by speakers yesterday at the windup of a two-day conference of Negro college students and alumni at Nyack, N. Y.

Close to 100 Negroes, representing eighteen institutions of learning attended and devoted most of their time to discussing the unrest among Negro students. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that Negro colleges should be headed by Negroes selected strictly on the basis of efficiency, and that the faculties should contain both white and colored teachers.

Alumni Aid Urged

Speakers also expressed the opinion that alumni should be represented on the trustees, but remarked that if this is to be accomplished the alumni must be ready to share the financial burdens of the colleges.

The students adopted a resolution expressing to the teachers in the University of China their sympathy with the trouble experienced as a result of foreign interference.

They also adopted a resolution to be forwarded to the French War Ministry, expressing regret that, in her warfare against the Riffs, France has departed from her policy of respecting the rights of the Negroes in her colonies.

The conference also went on record as generally opposed to war.

Oppose Paternal Stand

The conference was arranged by the Intracollegiate Association of New York City, and was held on a lawn overlooking the Hudson. It was presided over by Miss Louise H. Jackson of Hunter College. Miss Thelma P. Berlack of New York University acted as Secretary, and George E. Hall, New York University, Treasurer.

Speakers remarked that the "paternal attitude" on the part of white Presidents was "not inspiring" to students in Negro colleges. They said students of all races are broadening in their ideas and ideals, and that any college President who does not broaden with the students is of little use to them. F. D. Johnson, a student in the Columbia University Law School, led the discussion on student unrest.

Orangeburg, S. C., Sun

JUL 14 1925

GOVERNOR NAMES NEGROES TO ATTEND EDUCATIONAL MEET

Columbia, July 14.—Gov. T. G McLeod has appointed a delegation of fifteen Negroes of the state to attend the 27th annual convention of the Negro Educational congress to be held in Kansas City, August 25-29.

The governor received a letter some days ago from J. Silas Harris of Kansas City, national president of the congress, in which request was made that a "strong delegation of your best Negro citizens" be appointed to attend the congress. "To lift the standard of Negro citizenship along all lines of worthy human endeavor is our aim," the letter to the governor says in reference to the purposes of the congress.

"We hope that you have in your great state," the letter says, "many patriotic Negroes who are willing at their own expense to attend this convention and do their part in working out plans for the betterment of the race."

Following is a list of the delegates appointed by the governor:

R. S. Wilkinson, president, state college, Orangeburg; C. A. Lawson, principal graded school, Sumter; I. M. A. Myers, principal, graded school, Columbia; R. W. Boulware, professor, Hobison college, Irmo; Marion B. Wilkinson, president, State Negro Women's federation, Orangeburg; Dr. C. C. Johnson, grand master Negro Masons, physician and surgeon, Aiken; Cornell A. Johnson, principal, high school, Columbia; Lillian J. Rhodes, proprietor and manager, Good Samaritan hospital, Columbia; the Rev. J. S. Earle, president, Baptist state convention, Spartanburg; Seymour Carroll, state humane worker, Greenville; the Rev. B. J. Taylor, district superintendent, M. E. church, Orangeburg; D. H. Simms, president Allen university, Columbia; G. W. Bolden, insurance worker, Union; J. B. Randolph, president, Claflin university, Orangeburg, and J. W. Killingsworth, principal high school, Florence.

Education Pays

The cash value of a four-year school course is $33,000, and $72,000 the cash value of college or technical training, according to a recent study by Dean Everett W. Lord of the College of Business Administration of Boston University. Dean Lord has issued charts showing the maximum earnings of the average untrained man as compared with those of the high school graduate and of the college or technical school graduate. The untrained man, he finds, begins work at 14, reaches his maximum income at 30, receiving on the average less than $12,000 a year, and has earned by the time he is 60, about $45,000. During the four years that would have given him a high school education he earns not more than $2,000.

The high-school graduate goes to work at 18, rises to a maximum income of $2,200 a year at 40, and has earned by the time he is 60 about $78,000. By remaining four years in high-school, at an immediate loss of $2,000 he has increased his total earnings by $33,000.

The college or technical-school graduate begins at 22, rises to a maximum of $6,000 at 60, and earns in all about $150,000.

NEGROES SEEK COLLEGE HEADS OF OWN RACE

White Presidents Said to Be Paternalistic.

NYACK, N. Y.—The tendency of white presidents of Negro educational institutions to assume a "paternal attitude" toward students was deplored at a conference of Negro college students and alumni here the last week.

Close to 100 Negroes, representing eighteen institutions of learning, attended and devoted most of their time

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

expressing to the teachers in the University of China their sympathy with the trouble experienced as a result of foreign interference.

They also adopted a resolution to be forwarded to the French war ministry, expressing regret that, in her warfare against the Riffs, France has departed from her policy of respecting the rights of the Negroes in the colonies.

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Alumni Aid Urged.

Speakers also expressed the opinion that alumni should be represented on the trustees, but remarked that if this is to be accomplished the alumni must be ready to share the financial burdens of the colleges.

The students adopted a resolution

WINSTON-SALEM N. C., Sent

MAY 7 - 1925

PRAISE FROM BOSTON

There seems to be an idea sometimes among people in other sections who have more prejudice than real knowledge, as well as among those who simply lack knowledge that the Southern states are recreant in the matter of interest in the welfare of the negro, educationally and otherwise.

How much of the apparent misinformation on this subject is due to prejudice, and how much to a simple lack of information, it is hard to say.

But it is certain that a few articles on the subject like the following editorial from the Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, would be calculated to do good among those who really want to understand the South, and the things it is doing for its colored population.

The editorial relates to North Carolina conditions in particular, and appeared under the caption, "Negro Education in North Carolina." It follows:

That a southern state of the American Union has been spending millions of dollars for the education of its Negro population in recent years and that it has developed its facilities and its methods in this direction to such a degree that its work has been chosen as a model by the British Government for study and imitation in a great colony in Africa is significant and encouraging. The disclosure of this great work for human betterment, which has been going on with little or no public notice and accaim, is contained in a short news dispatch just published.

The State is North Carolina. It is revealed in the dispatch that this southern commonwealth has spent about $15,000,000 of the people's money for Negro education in the last four years and that the sum devoted to this object there in the last year of record, 1924, was $4,250,000. Here is something for other states of the south that are faced by the race problem to observe carefully. The news that the British Government is sending a commissioner to North Carolina to study the methods used there ,that they may be applied to education of the natives of Africa, should lead other American commonwealths to consider whether they might not also learn something to their advantage in the same way.

The British commissioner, who is due in Raleigh, N. C., shortly, is James W. C. Dougall. Next fall he will become director of Negro education in the British Kenya Colony. It is interesting to note that it is in this big colony that the natives under skilled guidance in recent years have taken up the work of forest conservation with remarkable enthusiasm and success. In Raleigh Mr. Dougall will be aided in every way by Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education, which is part of the state department of public instruction.

The people of North Carolina have discovered that it is to their own material welfare to devote public funds to the uplifting of the negro population, and they have been increasing the appropriations for this work rapidly year by year lately. State aid is given not alone to elementary education. Public funds are devoted generously to the Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro and to four negro normal schools.

A concrete example of the value of this policy was given to the people of North Carolina, when the migration of Negroes to the north was at its crest and many southern states were suffering from the effects of losing large bodies of their workers. The presidents of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina and of Durham College urged the members of their race to stay at home and were able to point out effectively what the State was doing for them.

North Carolina has every reason to congratulate itself on its wise policy toward the negroes, and to be proud of the results of it.

The above is real praise, to be sure.

It is a source of satisfaction to the people of North Carolina to have the consciousness that they are doing some things worth while in the realm of negro education.

It is gratifying to know also that our achievements in that field are considered worthy of special recognition.

If newspapers in other sections, particularly those that have been unsympathetic in dealing with the South and Southern problems, would reprint the editorial quoted above, or at least give the substance of it, their doing so would contribute materially to the information on the handling of one of the various phases of the so-called "negro problem" in North Carolina and in the South.

DEC 15 1925

Durham, N. C. Sun

THE NEGRO'S PROGRESS

When Durham, and other cities as well, look upon the material success of the colored people of this and other communities, the achievements of the race are regarded as accomplished in the face of a lack of general education. In certain cases, particularly among the pioneers of Durham's colored commercial structure, cases of men outstanding in character and ability and men who would have achieved much among men of any race perhaps, that viewpoint is justified. But the consolidation of their advances in commerce, the permanency of their works is largely due, not to a lack of education, but to education itself.

Education of the colored of the nation is growing surprisingly. The Methodist Episcopal church, South, has had a tremendous influence in the encouragement of education among the colored. Not only are the negroes learning, but they are teaching.

Thirty years ago, not one negro held the presidency of a negro school of the Methodist Episcopal church. There are now eleven presidents. Thirty years ago most of the teachers were white missionaries. Four hundred of four hundred fifty are now colored. The development over the entire field of negro education is in proportion.

Durham has a remarkable example of the eagerness and success with which the colored take to education in the North Carolina College for Negroes located here. The old National Training school, excellent as it was, was small. Its scope was limited. Today, through the help of its white friends, but largely through its own efforts and the record for excellence maintained, it stands as the only state college for colored in the country and gives promise of becoming one of the most potent forces for colored education in the country.

Kittrell college, through the interest of Benjamin N. Duke, is entering a period of vastly increased usefulness. While the private institution is more favorably situated to attract private endowment than a state-maintained college, there is every reason to believe the continued growth of the college here will be assured. With the aid Mr. Duke is giving negro education here, with the great assistance offered by the wealthy of the colored race themselves, and with the spirit evident among the colored institutions of this State at least, North Carolina's leadership in colored education as well as white over the South promises to remain undisputed.

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WHITE PEOPLE INTERESTED IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Editor The Herald:

The local newspaper is the biggest asset of any community. It deserves and should receive the hearty support of all classes of the people. It speaks prevailing sentiment on all public issues. It is a most potent stimulus to every worthy enterprise. It epitomizes community activity and community life. For these reasons I always subscribe for the local paper in whatever county my work takes me whether my stay be long or short.

In the matter of our educational progress the press has been a powerful agency. Without it North Carolina could not now be counted high up in the column of advancing states. And she is still going formard.

The object of this communication is to call to the attention of our white people the importance of the negro school as a factor in our educational development and in the solution of many problems that, in the past, and even now, seem very stubborn. I am certain that many of our white people do not realize the intimate relation of the negro school in their own lives. In proportion as the negro is made more thoughtful, more reliable, more efficient, the greater will be his value to his employers. We are touching the white people almost everywhere. We cook their food; we nurse their chidren; we do their housework; we labor in their homes and in their fields. Most of us must do this work on and on. Is it not to the interest of the employer that the employee reach the maximum of efficiency? Every advance in this direction helps. Upon the negro school must largely fall the work of preparing negro workers for better service. Is it a matter of no concern to the white people whether their negro servants live in sanitary homes, are clean in their persons, in their minds, in their lives? Disease germs are not very mindful of racial distinctions. Infections and contagious stop not at racial lines. Unclean negroes will breed disease germs which will be communicated to those with whom they come in contact. We are in constant contact with the white people. On an occasion when we had quite a number of white visitors at the Berry O'Kelly Training School, a wealthy white gentleman came into my class room. At the time my class in hygiene was on the floor. I offered him a seat. He soon became my most attentive listener. He showed deep interest in the class recitation. He said nothing. The period for genaral exercise came. We all gathered in the auditorium. Speeches were made by several of the gentlemen, among them the gentleman of whom I am speaking. He said that this was first visit to a negro school, that he had been chairman of the school committee of his district for years, had hired negro teachers, signed their pay vouchers and looked after supplies for the school but had never been inside the school room and until today, he said, he did not know just what was going on in the negro school. "Now", he went on, "I am convinced of the great importance of the negro school not only for the purpose of teaching these children how to read, write, spell, and do many other things which they will learn from books, but as a protection and help to me in my home life. I have several negroes in my home in various capacities and they carry into my home the lives they are living in their own homes. If they are clean and wholesome, all the better for me

C. Robinson

Thursday, April 30, 1925

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO IN NORTH CAROLINA

By way of the Charlotte Observer it is learned that the British Government is sending a commissioner to North Carolina to study the methods used here in providing for the education of the negro, that the same methods may be applied to the education of the natives of Africa. What is being done in this direction in North Carolina, which during the past four years has spent $15,000,000 for negro education, $4,250,000 of that amount having been spent last year, has attracted national and international attention. The Christian Science Monitor, the Boston daily newspaper that publishes no crime news, thinks that other American commonwealths should consider whether they might not also learn something to their advantage from this State.

"The people of North Carolina", The Monitor observes in the course of a long editorial from which The Observer quotes, "have discovered that it is to their own material welfare to devote public funds to the uplifting of the negro population, and they have been increasing the appropriations for this work rapidly year by year lately. State aid is given not alone to elementary education. Public funds are devoted generously to the Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro and to four negro nomal schools.

"A concrete example of the value of this policy was given to the people of North Carolina, when the migration of negroes to the North was at its crest and many Southern States were suffering from the effects of losing large bodies of their workers. The presidents of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina and of Durham College urged the members of their race to stay at home and were able to point out effectively what the State was doing for them.

"North Carolina has every reason to congratulate itself on its wise policy toward the negroes, and to be proud of the results of it."

When the education of the negro was first given serious consideration in the State it was said frequently, sometimes by men of standing and influence, that to educate a negro was to ruin him, that it spoiled a good servant and that he was not fit for anything else. One does not hear that any more. The negro problem practically has been solved by education in North Carolina. There are some exceptionally good negro schools right here in Lumberton, and their students give a good account of themselves. They are never heard of in the courts. These schools are presided over by negro men of earnest purpose and good character who are doing splendid work. These men have won the respect and confidence of the white people, who recognize the splendid work they are doing in training negro girls and boys for useful citizenship.

SPLENDID RECORD MADE BY COLORED P. T. A. OF CITY

Although organized for only a short time the Colored Parent Teacher Association has made splendid progress as is shown by the following report given for publication:

"The Parent Teacher Association which was organized among the colored citizens October 21, 1924, instituted its first drive for a goal of Fifteen hundred dollars ($1500). Up to the present time they have succeeded admirably. Much of the success of this drive was due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. R. W. Harrison who is chairman of the executive board. She expresses high appreciation to the teachers and captains who composed the various clubs for their hearty cooperation. Upt to this time the sum of $1082.61 has been raised and placed in the bank to the credit of this association. The first object of the drive was for the purpose of purchasing additional land adjoining the new school site for play ground, but owing to the sudden advances in prices of said lots the association has decided not to make the purchase, but instead use the funds on hand together with what will be raised in future drives for beautifying the the ground and purchaseing of play ground equipment. At the recent meeting held Wednesday January 28, 1925 this decision was reached after careful deliberation which met with the unanimous approval of both teachers and parents. I desire to express my sincere thanks to all of the citizens for their liberall donations and encouragement.

The following is the report of the clubs:

The clubs of the P. T. A. made the following reports:

Miss Matile Dottery teacher, Mrs. E. Hammond captain, $48.36.

Miss Odessa Shaw, teacher, Mrs. F. Shaw, captain $45.11.

Miss Camille Picou, teacher, Mrs. M. Baker, captain, $54.55.

Miss Ruth McKenzie, teacher; Mrs. Hawkins captain, $8.83.

Miss Edwina Hamilton, t eacher; Mrs. H. J. Dumas, captain, $100.00.

Miss Mary Belle Chavours, teacher Mrs. M. Smith, $65.15.

Miss Janie Haines, teacher; Mrs. C. Dailey, captain, $45.79.

Miss Sadie Thompson, teacher, $100.

Misss Pauline Morgan, teacher, Mrs. Webb, captain, $63.30.

Miss Annie Ligon, teacher Mrs. S. Vessel, $100.

Miss. Stella Lewis, Mrs. H. Rucker captain, $63.77.

Miss Malinda Robinson, Mrs, L. Ray, $58.60.

Miss Bessie Burleigh, Mrs. Z. Logan, captain, $68.15.

Miss Edna Ridgeley, teacher, Mrs

EDUCATIONAL DRIVE IS ON IN PHILADELPHIA

Keystoners in Fight to Kill Illiteracy

Philadelphia, Pa.—Residents of the Seventh ward, who are interested in raising the literary standard in general among members of our group have instituted a campaign to this effect. The work, though being supervised by the Bureau of Americanization of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, is entirely managed and controlled by prominent leaders of the Race in this district.

Chicago Defender 1-3-25

The campaign once begun spread quickly to the Second and 24th wards, the residents of which immediately took steps to co-operate in the plan, though the center of activities is in the Seventh ward. Heading these moves is A. L. Manly, and he is assisted by team captains, consisting of pastors, church clerks, school principals and one policeman.

The Armstrong association of Philadelphia is one of the foremost organizations in the campaign. Through its executive secretary, Forrester B. Washington, 722 N. 42nd St., and a graduate of Columbia university, it has voiced its complete accord to the plan and has already taken steps to aid the initiators of the movements to further lower the standard of illiteracy among our people.

E. E. Bach, director of the Bureau of Americanization of the Chamber of Commerce asserted that in the Sev-

enth ward there are more than 15,000 of our people and that the turnover is 100 per cent annually, residents of this ward coming directly from the South and not remaining long before moving to other parts. Living conditions in this ward are reported as being "frightful."

Mr. Bach announced that in connection with the movement instituted by our people, a like campaign is being carried on by the bureau among the Italians of the city. According to statistics, there are 63,723 Italians in Philadelphia, of which 18,828 have been naturalized, 5,752 have taken out first naturalization papers and 30,000 are still natives of Italy. Also their standard of intellectuality is the lowest of any people.

A recent survey of the city among Philadelphia employers has produced some very interesting statistics regarding labor conditions among our group. Mr. Bach, who headed this committee on survey, reports that Race laborers are far superior to foreign laborers, due to their general knowledge of conditions, their super-efficiency and their understanding of the American ideal.

The survey showed that more than 2,000 of our professional and business men are listed in all classes and kinds of work in this city. Among these are 300 physicians, 25 lawyers, 175 pharmacists, 250 ministers, 297 teachers, 50 undertakers, 500 registered post office clerks, 220 real estate men, 43 printers, 15 linotype operators, 500 hair culturists and 17 Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers. It also revealed that common laborers are singularly proficient and skilled in all lines of work and command salaries equal to and in some cases greater than the salaries of white laborers.

Mr. Bach states: "The trouble is the Negro never has had a friend at court. He always had to fight an unreasoning prejudice which the white man does not encounter. But there never was a race in the history of the world that made such astounding progress as the American Negro has made since 1900."

In support of his assertion, Mr. Bach gives as authentic figures of the increase between 1900 and 1924 in the number of homes owned as 270,000, the number of farms operated as 210,000 and the number of businesses operated as 45,000.

During this same period, the accumulated wealth increased $1,000,000,000, the number of colleges and cumulated wealth increased $100,- with an aggregate gain of 423,000 students and 17,000 teachers.

There now are 12,000 more churches with 1,700,000 communicants than there were 24 years ago, and 15,000 more Sunday schools, containing 800,000 more pupils. The value of church property increased $45,000,000, the value of their school property $15,000,000, their expenditures for education $22,000,000, and the amount raised for minor educational purposes, $1,100,000.

Education—1925.
Discussion.

AN A COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

Such economies as the incoming general assembly hopes to institute should not be made to deny the negroes of North Carolina their long needed A grade college.

The Daily News does not think they will, but it is not altogether fortunate that a program of threatened stagnation is offered at a time when the needs of the negroes are greatest. The state has been dealing intelligently and liberally with the race; at no time have the white people been in more thoughtful or generous mind toward the black man. But if any schools are made to suffer they should not be the institutions now engaged in training the leadership of North Carolina negroes.

The need of a Grade A college is seen by every thoughtful man and woman of both races. There is none in the state which is controlled by the commonwealth and such a condition should not exist a day longer than it will take enlightened self-interest in North Carolina to build one. Before the promoters of panic and reaction advanced upon Raleigh it was assumed that the legislature would authorize such a college for its black population; but students of past legislatures are prone to see "economy" end with a gesture and a delay in constructing more schools for negroes.

Having passed the argumentative stage, the proposal comes up to the assembly purely as a business investment. It is no longer a sentimental question. Of course negroes who lead North Carolina negroes should be educated in North Carolina. The simplest sort of common sense demands that. But the issue will probably not be so simple as that. Deficits and high taxes will be flaunted before an assembly asked aforetime to be "conservative," an admonition designed to leave the impression that it should be stingy. There is no saving in a policy which sends from North Carolina the leadership of a race to be educated in institutions outside North Carolina.

The college should be built and it should be situated where the atmosphere is best. Of course the Daily News thinks Greensboro an ideal place for such an institution, but so is Durham. A negro college built about the Durham normal, successor to the National Training school, would be planted in as friendly soil as there is in the United States. On the one side would be the great Duke university, on the other the great state university, to say nothing of the hospital for the race and the wonderful settlement in the southern section of Durham. The worth of the trained, educated and independent negro is beyond the realm of debate there.

But that is an incident. The state of North Carolina owes to its negro citizenship—it has owed long—such a college. It is inconceivable that there should be any further delay in establishing it.

ONLY 5.2 PER CENT OF NEGRO CHILDREN GO TO HIGH SCHOOL

Gulfport, Miss., January [illegible]—Development of the negro high school in the South was the chief topic before today's final session of the conference of state superintendents of education.

Dr. James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va. presided over today's session at which statistics were presented showing only 5.2 per cent of negroes between 15 and 19 years attended high school, both public and private, while 25.2 per cent of white children of the same ages are enrolled in public high schools alone.

Need of creating public sentiment in establishing more negro high schools for the purpose of supplying teachers was stressed by the conference. It was pointed out that sufficient funds were not available for supervising and directing work in the negro institutions.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

College Women Encourage Education

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 1.—(A. N. P.)—The Collegiate Alumnae Club of Kanawha County, Charleston, W. Va., gave its first annual college drive program at Garnett High School last Wednesday morning. At the West Virginia Collegiate Institute at Chapel exercises Sunday evening, April 19, the same program was given.

The Collegiate Alumnae Club was organized by the college women of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute and of Charleston in February, 1925. The officers of the organization are Mrs. Sarah Meriweather Nutter, president; Mrs. Ethelyn G. Johnson, vice president; Mrs. Vera Ford Powell, secretary; Miss Maude Wanzer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma Wade Hamler, treasurer.

College training for women is on the upward trend with greater demands and greater opportunities for college women than ever before. It is the purpose of college alumnae clubs all over the country to create a greater interest in the college training of girls and women.

Charleston W. Va. Gazette 5-3-25

ASS[illegible] OF CO[illegible] MEN M[illegible] PRIL 16

Orga[illegible]ormed Last Ye[illegible]eal With M[illegible]oblems

Washington, D. C., April 10.—The National Association of College Women, formed under the direction of the College Alumnae club of Washington and numbering since its organization branches established in Baltimore, Charleston, W. Va., Chicago, Cleveland, Delaware state, New York City, St. Louis, Petersburg, Va., and other cities throughout the country, will hold its second convention April 16-18, inclusive, in Baltimore, Md. The program for the convention promises to be a very interesting one, both in regard to the work which the organization proposes to do in its business meeting and also in regard to the speakers and subjects chosen for the occasion.

At the formal opening on Thursday evening, the Y. M. C. A. the president, Miss Lucy Slowe, dean of women, Howard university, will deliver the annual address. Dr. Charles Wesley, professor of history, Howard university, will speak on "A Challenge to the College Woman." Friday morning, during the luncheon which will be given in the cafeteria of Sharp St. Community house, the association will enjoy a talk from Dr. Iva T. Peters of Goucher college on the subject, "The Orientation of College Students." Other vital subjects on the program are "Living Conditions Among Colored Girls in Northern Colleges" (the result of investigation), by Miss Grace Coleman, instructor at Howard university, and "The Awarding of Fellowships," by Mrs. Ella S. Elbert.

A reception by the Baltimore branch will be given the association Friday evening in the chapel of Bethel church.

[illegible] Tex., will give a demonstration on the workings of a parish council.

The work of the National Service League will be the subject of discussion at tonight's session. Rev. W. S. Milton, Wilmington, N. C., will be the speaker. The Rt. Rev. C. R. Anderson, bishop of Chicago, was absent from the conference because of the death of a sister. The convention will continue Thursday and Friday.

Baltimore Md. Sun 4-17-25

COLLEGE WOMEN TO ORGANIZE THE COUNTRY

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—The National Association of College Women was formed under the direction of the College Alumnae Club of Washington, D. C., in April, 1923.

Through the efforts of its president, Miss Lucy D. Slowe, and its sectional directors, Mrs. Lillian Alexander, of New York City, Miss Anne E. Crosthwaite, of St. Louis; Mrs. Robertann Cuthbert, of Chicago, and Miss Sadie Daniel, of Washington, it is now engaged in [illegible] program of organizing college alumnae clubs in various sections of the country.

Up to this time four new local organizations have been perfected. In February, 1923, the Chicago branch was formed with Mrs. Robertann Cuthbert as president. Later in May, 1924, the college alumnae of Delaware, at the call of Mrs. Hortense Grossley, formed a State organization with Mrs. Grossley as president.

On October 27th, the president of the National Association, Miss Slowe, and the sectional director of the East, Mrs. Alexander, organized a New York branch consisting of twenty-five members. Miss Mabel Byrd, of the local New York Y. W. C. A., was chosen temporary president of this organization, and Miss Margaret Smith, temporary secretary.

Again on November 22nd, a club consisting of more than thirty members, was formed in Baltimore. Mrs. Vivian Cook is the temporary president; Mrs. Erma Davis, vice-president; Miss Dorothy Davis, secretary. Other clubs will be formed soon—all designed to promote a closer union among college women.

Washington Herald 12-25

SEEK COLORED HIGH SCHOOL IN MONTGOMERY

At a recent meeting of the Interracial Committee of Montgomery, Alabama, attended by thirty or more representative men and women, the committee set out to secure for the colored people of the city a high school, playground and the paving and improving of certain streets. The need of a colored high school is especially pressing.

Birmingham Ala. News 3-25

COLLEGE WOMEN PLAN MEETING HERE

National Association To Hold Two Day Session Here Next Week

PROF. WESLEY ON PROGRAM

Other Educators To Speak At Community House Sessions

By Mary S. Hundley

The National Association of College Women, formed under the direction of College Alumnae Club of Washington, D. C., and numbering since its organization branches in Baltimore, Charleston, W. Va., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Delaware State, New York, St. Louis and Petersburg, will hold its second annual convention April 16-18, inclusive in Baltimore.

At the formal opening on Thursday night, at the Y. M. C. A., the President, Miss Mary D. Slowe, Dean of Women at Howard University, will deliver the annual address. In addition Mr. Charles Wesley, Professor of History, Howard University, will speak on "A Challenge to the College Woman."

On Friday morning during the luncheon which will be given in the Cafeteria of Sharp Street Community House, the Association will enjoy a talk from Dr. Iva T. Peters of Goucher College on the subject "The Orientation of College Students." Other vital subjects on the Association's program are "The Awarding of Fellowships," Mrs. Ela S. Elbert; "Living Conditions Among Colored Girls in Northern Colleges" (The results of Investigation), Miss Grace Coleman; "Mental Hygiene for the Colored Student"; "The Colored Woman in Interracial Relations."

Reception Friday

A reception by the Baltimore branch will be given the Association on Friday night in the Chapel of Bethel Church. All sessions of the convention will be held in the Sharp Street Community House. Persons desiring to engage rooms in advance should write Miss Meta Redden, 336 W. Biddle Street.

Baltimore Md. Sun 4-17-25

NEGRO EDUCATION IS CONSIDERED

Gulfport, Miss., Jan. 7.—(By Associated Press.) — Training of Negro teachers, text books and development of Negro high schools were the principal subjects discussed at the concluding meeting today of state superintendents of education of Southern states, which began here Tuesday under the auspices of the general board of education of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York.

Supervisors of Negro schools throughout the South participated in today's discussion.

The educators at Tuesday's session adopted resolutions urging a uniform system of certification and a better system of training of elementary teachers.

Hicks and Williams: "Market may be called upon to meet pressure from liquidation and revival of short selling."

Orvis Brothers: "Market may be only a scalping affair but from the quantity that is for sale from time to time, we prefer sales on rallies."

S. M. Weil: "We continue to think well of purchases on setbacks."

NEGRO TEACHERS BETTER TRAINED SAYS AN EXPERT

BATON ROUGE, La., March 24.—(By A. P.)—The superior training of the negro teachers and the type of work accomplished, as compaded with that of the pastfew years, "is the most conspicuous development of last year in negro education in Louisiana" is the statement made public today by A. C. Lewis, state agent for negro schools. This improvement has been gradual and is due to the improvement of the courses in teacher-training institutions, as well as the attempt that has been made to improve the teachers in the service, Mr. Lewis added.

The training is becoming more and more practical, is the belief expressed by the state agent. Nine of the teachers have done a very valuable work with small groups of women by giving them a series of unit courses ranking in number from five to twelve lessons, at times and places convenient to the groups. These lessons were arranged and given Mr. Lewis explained, in such a way that the women were led to correct solution of many of their problems.

"Before intelligent planning can be made for the future development of home economics courses, it seems desirable that a survey should be made in selected typical parishes to determine just what should be stressed in connection with the food supply cookery, home sanitation, health and hygiene, and clothing. If this survey could be made by competent authorities before the next state meeting of the negro workers, much more intelligent planning could be made."

At the 1924 summer session of Southern University, at Baton Rouge, Mr. Lewis continued, fifty-six lessons arranged in special courses were prepared and given to forty teachers. Community surveys were made by a few of the teachers who afterward succeeded in getting housekeepers together in a series of conferences where "wholesome instructions" were given in a "very systematic and diplomatic manner, which resulted in improving the living conditions in many of the homes and in raising the moral standards."

Prominent among the home projects completed by girls enrolled in home economic classes he declared in conclusion, were: (1) selecting and purchasing the materials for making clothing for (a) a girl's wardrobe, (b) a boy's wardrobe, (c) a baby's wardrobe; (2) preparing and serving well prepared meals; (3) keeping house; (4) marketing home products; (5) producing a home vegetable gardens; (6) beautifying and decorating the grounds and the house.

MAY 13 1925

Ferguson Speaks To School Board

Speaks on Negro Education for ~~the~~ State

G. H. Ferguson, assistant director of negro education of the state department of Education, spoke to the members of the local School Board last night on negro education throughout the state in general and in Catawba county and Hickory in particular. He went minutely into the local situation and told the members of a plan in the minds of officials of the state department of education to strengthen the colored system of the state.

The negro schools, said Mr. Ferguson, should be considered seriously by the School Board and should be extended every advantage the community is able to give them. The Board took no action on the question but absorbed the facts presented by Mr. Ferguson for future use.

The budget system of the Hickory school system was discussed and the Board is making every preparation to inaugurate such a method in handling the school finances.

It was a call meeting last night and little of the routine business was discussed. A regular meeting will be set for an early date and the Board will begin forming plans for next year in the public schools.

NEEDS OF THE SOUTH.

George F. Peabody Pleads for More Aid for Negro Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The whole country is indebted to you for the admirable article on Southern agriculture by Frank Bohn in Sunday's TIMES. The facts in the case are even more important than Mr. Bohn's emphasis indicates. The conditions are due to an economic condition which was not made clear until the Civil War revealed the lamentable condition. The country has suffered from these conditions far more than it should have. Ignorance, as Mr. Bohn states, is at the bottom of the difficulty.

One-third of the population are negroes. The South is entitled to have the most generous aid from the wealth of the North and West to help it educate the negro to an understanding of agriculture, and the coincident production of wealth. The need is vasted than has ever been stated. It is a good investment for hundreds of millions when wisely planned.

James B. Duke has made an emphatic beginning in dealing with the situation, but his contribution for negro education was only about 5 per cent. of his total gift, whereas the negro is 30 per cent. of the population of the South, and more than 40 per cent. of this educational problem. There is an immediate way for people not living in the South to help effectively, to help wisely, to help prudently--that is, by helping to educate teachers for the tens of thousands of negro public schools, which the South is supporting through taxation.

I venture to call upon all having funds to follow the example of George Eastman and Mr. Rockefeller in studying the opportunity for the wisest of educational investments. It is possible to have sound counsel as to the wisest investment of money in such schools as Atlanta University, Fisk University, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Penn Normal School, St. Augustine's School, Fort Valley School in Georgia and others affiliated with the American Church Institute for Negroes, which proposes to rally the resources of the Protestant Episcopal Church, North and South, in money and men to help a nation-wide forward movement. There are many other good schools and colleges I do not mention in detail.

I venture to intrude this upon your columns because I have myself for fifty years of personal association, and nearly half of it of actively giving much of my time, come to know definitely of what I write.

The remaining half million needed for Hampton and Tuskegee to assure the two million offered by Mr. Eastman must be secured at an early date, but I plead for all of the many worthy schools doing work to prepare negro teachers for negro public schools.

I also know well the value of Miss Berry's splendid school at Rome, Ga., and Ritchie's at Rabum Gap, Ga., as also Berea and other colleges for white people worthy of most generous help.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 16, 1925

IMPROVE STANDING OF NEGRO TEACHERS

Many Now Hold First Grade Certificates in State of Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., March 23.—(By Associated Press).—The superior training of the negro teachers and the type of work accomplished, as compared with that of the past few years, "is the most conspicuous development of last year in negro education in Louisiana," is the stateemnt made public today by A. C. Lewis, state agent for the negro schools. This improvement has been gradual and is due to thei mprovement of the courses in teacher-training institutions, as well as the attempt that has been made to improve the teachers in the service. Mr. Lewis added.

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Prominent among the home projects completed by girls enrolled in home economic classes, he declared in conclusion, were: (1) selecting and purchasing the materials for making clothing for (a) a girl's wardrobe, (b) a boy's wardrobe, (c) a baby's wardrobe; (2) preparing and serving well prepared meals; (3) keeping house; (4) marketing home products; (5) producing a home vegetable garden; (6) beautifying and decorating the grounds and the house.

Education — 1925.
Discussion.
Washington News

APR 29 1925

EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO

The Christian Science Monitor says "That a Southern State of the American Union, has been spending millions of dollars for the education of its negro population in recent years and that it has developed its facilities and its methods in this direction to such a degree that its work has been chosen as a model by the British Government for study and imitation in a great Colony in Africa is significant and encouraging. The disclosure of this great work for human betterment, which has been going on with little or no public notice and acclaim, is contained in a short news dispatch just published."

The Monitor points to North Carolina as the State that is doing these things. It is revealed in the dispatch upon which The Monitor's editorial is based, that the Southern Commonwealth "has spent about $15,000,000 of the people's money for negro education in the last four years and that the sum devoted to this object there in the last year of record, 1924, was $4,250,000.

Commenting on this the Charlotte Observer says, "Here is something for other States of the South that are faced by the race problem to observe carefully. The news that the British Government is sending a Commissioner to North Carolina to study the methods used there, that they may be applied to education of the natives of Africa, should lead other American Commonwealths to consider whether they might not also learn something to their advantage in the same way."

In Raleigh, the British Commissioner, Mr. James Dougall, will have the assistance of Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education. The "education" Commissioner Dougall will secure about negro education in North Carolina, will be made of application to the benefit of the natives in the British Kenya Colony, and it is in Colony that the natives, under skilled guidance in recent years, have taken up the work of forest conservation with enthusiasm and success.

The Monitor continues in impressive comment: "The people of North Carolina have discovered that it is to their own material welfare to devote public funds to the uplifting of the negro population, and they have been increasing the appropriations for this work rapidly year by year lately. State aid is given not alone to elemintary education. Public funds are devoted generously to the Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro and to four negro normal schools.

"A concrete example of the value of this policy was given to the people of North Carolina, when the migration of negroes to the North was at its crest and many Southern States were suffering from the effects of losing large bodies of their workers. The presidents of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina and of Durham College urged the members of their race to stay at home and were able to point out effectively what the State was doing for them.

"North Carolina has every reason to congratulate itself on its wise policy toward the negroes, and to be proud of the results of it."

It is this attention paid to the negro that should tend to elevate the race so they will be more amendable to the laws and understand his responsibility as an individual.

Aid From New York Times

Christian Science Monitor 4-22-25

WRITING with thoughtful vigor and incontrovertible logic, the editor of the New York Times, one of the world's greatest newspapers, in its issue of April 17, 1925, discusses the subject of "Negro Education and Opportunity," gravely and with a plainness that makes us know that his heart and head are "square" upon those things which are dearest to our race, says the Times editor: "Education, whether of the Tuskegee-Hampton industrial type or of the type supplied by colleges and professional schools, is the primary tool which the Negro must employ to promote his own progress and that of the community in which he lives. Yet the best of tools may be blunted against too formidable obstacles. The environment in which the trained Negro strives for achievement must be such as not to make him wonder whether his education is not a mockery. The opportunities to which he is entitled in law and justice must NOT BE RESTRICTED."

"Primary Tools!" Surely, we have used them time and time again only to blunt them upon the "formidable obstacle" described by Mr. Ochs, namely, "The environment in which the trained Negro strives for achievement." That environment, in its larger sense, is, as the Times editor knew, a white man's environment. No type of segregation or racial separation in America serves to wipe out the overhead environment of the so-called white man's country. Rather, it serves to intensify the black man's knowledge of environment, which ever has a false background as long as the "opportunities to which he (the Negro) is entitled in law and justice" are restricted.

"Achievement" Where has there been an achievement by any racial group, individually or collectively, which has not been matched by the Negro? Must "achievement" be now classified by race to meet the exigencies of the physical differences of peoples?" If so, then there is no education equal to the needs of world knowledge and world progress. "Opportunity!" This, as Mr. Ochs infers, is the will-o'-the-wisp which the educated Negro is forced to pursue in order to improve his community and his country. Holding "Opportunity" tightly within the palms of their hands, limited groups of the whites are responsible for the Negro's limitations. Economic growth alone will never solve the problem; for social growth must blend itself into the transition of ignorance into knowledge. And thus must "Opportunity" be expanded to meet the cry of the Negro people for full emancipation.

Mr. Ochs formerly lived in Tennessee, and viewed Negro life in its multiform varieties. There, too, he viewed law and justice and education as extended to Negroes. He must have delved deep down inside the cup to have formulated such splendid opinion as he has given to the American public in his editorial of April 17. North and South, black and white, should absorb the lesson, which is one teaching of wholesome co-operation, justice, equity, and genuine progress.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY GIRL IMPRESSES STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Washington Herald 7-2-25

Delegates returning from the summer conference on "Uses and Abuse of College Papers," held under the auspices of the National Student Forum at Woodstock, N. Y., from June 23-30, speak in glowing language of the favorable impression made upon her association by Miss Bernice Chism, senior student at Howard University and the only race delegate at the chatauqua. The Woodstock Conferences are annual events and bring together undergraduates from the representative colleges and universities of America including Harvard, Yale, Brown, Vassar, Radcliffe, Oberlin, Randolph-Macon, Columbia, Howard, and Cornell. At these gatherings, students seek solution to the problems which vex the collegiate and national life of America. Miss Chism handled the Negro phase of these questions with such skill and frankness that the conference not only voted her a free scholarship, but also extended her an invitation to remain during the second conference which began July 1.

Miss Chism is prominent in the extra curricular life of Howard University. She is the president of the Alpha Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and recently won the senior scholarship in Chemistry. During the last school year she served effectively as associate editor of the Hilltop, and a member of the Student Council.

ENGLISH PEERS STUDY NEGRO EDUCATION HERE

Atlanta Constitution 6-25

Sir J. W. C. Dougall and Sir Ernest D. Boorman, representatives of the British government, are in Atlanta studying the system of negro child education with a view to adopting similar methods for British schools in Africa.

The two English peers, who arrived Wednesday, will spend several days in the city. Their program includes an inspection of the Georgia School of Technology.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., is the next stop in their tour. Mrs. Dougall is accompanying the party.

Race Leaders Discuss Problems At Meeting

Sessions Held at A. & I. Normal College.—Encouraged Efforts Feature Confab.

Nashville, Tenn., June20.—Constructive reports of mutual understanding between races, the erection of more and better school houses, the construction of numerous playgrounds, the improving of health conditions and recognition in courts were the outstanding features of the Sixth Interracial League in session at the A. & I. Normal College, Friday, June 19. More than a thousand teachers and delegates attended the sessions.

The reports of Secretaries J. D. Burton and R. E. Clay were received with great ovation. President W. J. Hale presided. Ex-Senator Webb, of Bell Buckle, addressed the assembly and stressed the value of better teachers instead of more "Lesson Hearers."

"A school is the place to teach the children to read," said the vetran educator. It may sound strange to hear this but reading is the aim of the school. If you get all the degrees from all of the colleges and universities at the age of twenty-five years and neglect to read good literature, when you get forty or fifty years old you will be as ignorant as you were at first. Regardless of previous condition and environment your education will be measured by what you read. Good literature is better than anything you can desire to have."

Prof. Jensen, head of the department of Sociology, Butler College Indianapolis, Indiana, outlined causes of race misunderstanding and suggested practical solutions. He declared, "If you want to understand people, it is important to know why they think and how they think and how they feel."

Other prominent speakers were: Bishop I. B. Scott, Dr. Burt, of Clarksville, Prof. P. E. Butler of Bristol, Rev. S. H. James, Editor W. L. Porter, of The Knoxville East Tennessee News, Hon. J. C. Napier, Mrs. Frankie Pierce, Dr. Irving, Miss R. Davis, President T. R. Davis, of Waldon College.

The following officers and committees were elected:

President, W. J. Hale: Executive Secretary, R. E. Clay; Director-General, Dr. J. A. Lester; State Secretary, J. D. Burton; Treasurer, J. C. Napier; Recording Secretary, A. R. Turner; Chairman of Executive Committee, Dr. T. O. Fuller; Director of Woman's Division, Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait; Vice President Representing Middle Tennessee, Pres. T. R. Davis; Vice President representing West Tennessee, Prof. M. L. Morrison; Vice President representing East Tennessee, Prof. C. L. McAllister;

COMMITTEES

Health, Dr. R. T. Burt; Education, Mrs. Cora P. Taylor; Housing. Dr. A. M. Townsend; Charity, Mrs. Frankie Pierce; Civic Relations, Mrs. T. S. Brown; Legal Justice, J. C. Napier; Recreation, Dr. Coleman; Publicity, W. L. Porter; Correlation, Dr. J. A. Lester; Churches, Dr. W. S. Ellington and Rev. H. H. Alford.

NEGRO PUPILS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

ACCORDING to statistics gathered by Dr. Frank M. Phillips of the Federal Bureau of Education there are only 35,731 Negro students in the many high schools of the country. Still, this shows a gain of 8,100 over the year 1920.

A total of 2,229,442 pupils were enrolled in the high schools throughout the United States in the year of 1922. This indicates a gain of 20 per cent over the year 1920.

There are at present 113,680 teachers, an increase of 10,030 in two years. Records show approximately one Negro pupil in high school for every 350 of Negro population, and one white pupil in high school for every 45 of white population.

It would be very salutary if some of the brothers in the amen corner, members of the alumni associations who received their education largely at the hands of charity would learn the fact that graduation from their alma mater does not license them to destroy the college or dictate to its management.

"WHAT SO CALLED NEGRO COLLEGE DID YOU ATTEND

This nugatory interrogation, carrying with IT FIXED OPINION OF CERTAIN EDUCATORS, is said to have been propounded by a man of letters to a preceptor of the Negro race; and to our thinking, the man of letters looks upon a Negro college with some dubious idea as to its real worth.

James A. Garfield is reported to have said on one occasion, "Put a log in a wilderness with Mark Hopkins on one end of it and me on the other, and that will be college enough for me".

It appears that the name of a college is not absolutely necessary to make the college famous for instruction, the character of the instructors is more essential, and this coupled with efficiency and ability to impart, IRRESPECTIVE OF RACE OR PLACE is all that a seeker after knowledge NEEDS.

Colleges are classed, and it is right that they should be, but the classification should never be based upon racial identity but facts as to curricula actually PUT INTO PRACTICE AND NOT SIMPLY PLACED ON PAPER.

As to a "NEGRO COLLEGE", all of them are not up to the standard, but there are some whose facilities are composed of men and women of whom no informed and unbiased literary man need be ashamed; and these are too numerous to mention here.

The fact is, there are those living in JUXTAPOSITION with some well educated Negroes, but they know not the literary attainments of said Negroes, and they know less about some of the best Negro colleges in the country.

It would actually surprise some people to see some Negroes mastering with perfect composure ancient and modern languages, and mathematics through differential calculus, and taking recreation in astronomical mathematics measuring the mass, weight, density, velocity, and distance of God's blazing worlds traveling their designated paths in unlimited space.

It may be that the Negro preceptress addressed did not appear at ease, but if paid a sufficient amount that will enable her to take special courses during vacation, she may appear at ease when "Mark Hopkins" is around, finding that, for which he looks without thinking of the many disadvantages against which such a teacher struggles, "fodder or no fodder

Let Negro teachers study that they may be so efficient until the fact that THEY ATTEND A "SO-CALED NEGRO COLLEGE" will have no bearing upon them because colleges do not make brains, but brains make colleges.

Blacksburg and Negro Education.

To the Editor of The Ledger:

All things being considered, the negroes of Blacksburg have much for which they might be grateful, because of the educational advantages given to them by the white people of Blacksburg.

The present school of Blacksburg for negroes, may not be all now that it will be in the future, but it is at present enough to enable the colored boys and girls to lay a foundation on which they might build an educational career.

Through the teachers in charge, the white people of Blacksburg are making negro education a reality; for which the colored people of Blacksburg are grateful.

F. D. Nance.

Blacksburg, S. C.

EDUCATION-1925
Federal Aid For

Education—1925.
Federal Aid For
(Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever Work here)
See Also: Supervisors, State of Rural Schools.
Money for Negro Education.
Denominational Work (Extension File).
Vocational (Education).

Education — 1925.

Federal Aid for

Smith-Hughes

Smith-Hughes.

NECESSITY FOR EDUCATION IS STRESSED AT CONVENTION OF NEGRO VOCATIONAL TEACHERS

Mayor Williams Welcomes Delegates And W. T. Anderson Delivers Address

The necessity and importance of vocational training and education for negroes was the theme of the speakers, both white and colored, addressing the negro vocational teachers of Georgia at the city hall auditorium Thursday night.

W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph, was the principal white speaker on the program, Mayor Luther Williams doing no more than extending a hearty welcome to the teachers here for the convention of Georgia negro trades and vocational teachers which began Thursday morning at the First Congregational church.

Mr. Anderson declared that the negro's training and education was simply a business matter, showing that all would be better off if the negro were bettered by education.

Work is Outlined

S. F. Harris, of Athens, supervisor of the Athens negro schools, and Professor J. L. Whiting, of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, were the negro speakers, explaining the benefits of training the negro from the negro standpoint, and outlined the work of the state and college vocational institutions.

"Educate the negroes to protect their own interests," Mr. Anderson advised the audience. "It is simply a cool, sound business proposition. Educated, the negro will be better able to care for himself. Not only will he be able to take care of himself, but he will then be a help to everybody, instead of a burden, as ignorant, he now is.

"Vocational training of the negro must come first. The negro must learn to make a living, to earn money to feed himself, before he can take higher education. Hunger must be appeased first. That is a law of nature.

Must Solve Question

"This question is close to us all, because of our inseparable association, and it must be solved. The friction that we have had, I think, is due to impatience, but we should remember that the negro has been in civilization only three hundred years. In that time, also, we should notice and remember that the negro has made more progress than any other race in history.

"Forty per cent of the population of the state is composed of negroes. Therefore it is easily seen that everything that is possible to train them and educate them for better workers in agriculture and industry should be done."

S. F. Harris, of Athens, who made the response to the mayor's welcome address, expressed a hope that the Georgia legislature would soon realize the necessity of training and educating the negro, provide for schools in which to train them properly.

"The conclusion was long ago reached that cooks, farmers, shoemakers, mechanics, laborers, and everybody should be educated. We no longer quibble over the forms, or the persons who should get it. It is a question now of getting it done, of carrying out the visions. We hope that the legislature will realize its responsibility to us, and provide industrial schools that we may be educated and prepared to take a full and complete part in the industrial and agricultural development of the state.

Unusual Problem

"We have a problem that never faced another nation—two widely different races living together in one nation. It is a common problem, and we will have to work it out together," he said.

Harris, referring to the opening of the program when America was sung while a negro youth, standing between Mayor Williams and W. T. Anderson at the speakers' table, held a flag above them, declared that it was a significant scene. "Truly that shows that the smoke of the sixties has indeed cleared away. It is a symbol of peace and good will among us."

Harris paid a tribute to Macon, declaring that the city had a just right to be proud of itself because of giving to the state and the world Sidney Lanier, the poet; Wesleyan College, the first woman's college, and the late Judge Emory Speer, eminent jurist. Of his own race, he said the negroes were proud of Jefferson Long, negro congressman of Macon.

J. F. Whiting, instructor of Tuskeegee Institute, of Tuskeegee, Ala., told the teachers of the work of this institution, the largest negro college in the world, and of the training given there.

"There are 2,000 students at Tuskeegee now, and 200 of them will be graduated this spring, ready to take their places as leaders in their communities, and better able to make a living. The transformation and benefits that they have received is marvelous.

Students Earn Way

"We have a system of three days work for each pupil followed by three days classes, in rotation. This enables students to earn their way through the school. We teach all trades, mechanics, engineering, painting, farming, designing and every other trade that is followed widely. And the students certainly benefit from it."

Referring to a recent three million dollar gift to the endowment funds of Tuskeegee and Hampton, Whiting declared that the results and benefits of the training provided at the colleges made it easy for the schools to get funds when in need of them. Visitors from all parts of the world come to Tuskeegee every ad yto study the system and see for themselves the great opportunity provided for negroes there he stated.

Mayor Luther Williams, in his welcome address, declared that he extended a sincere, hearty welcome to the teachers, not only personally but for the citizens of Macon. "I hope that you will find it conings here," he said.

Many familiar songs, negro spirvenient to hold your future meetituals, dear to the hearts of all southerners, were sung during the evening by choruses and pupils of various negro schools.

The Hudson Industrial School chorus sang "Every Time I Feel the Spirit," "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," "Moonlight Will Come Again."

The Beta-Etta College chorus sang "College Melody." Professor C. N. Pitts directed it, with his wife at the piano. Mamie L. Moughon directed the singing of Central City College chorus, which sang, "Jubilata." Five male singers from the Academy for the Blind, sang "Down by the River," and "Bethlehem." These were the best numbers of the music, the quintet singing in perfect harmony, and in rich, blended tones.

Many Whites Present

Many white people were in a special section of the audience, which was very large, and all seemed impressed with the meeting.

The negroes made a remarkable showing, singing America better than many white audiences do. All the teachers and pupils present from the different schools presented a neat appearance, and seemed to have improved their educational opportunities.

The program for the sessions Friday follow:

Friday, March 13, 9 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., First Congregational Church

Opening Song—Convention audience.

Invocation—Rev. H. E. King.

Address—F. E. Land, director State Board for Vocational Education.

Lesson Planning—Loui Greet, assistant professor Industrial Education, Georgia Tech.

Short Recess.

Putting Over the Lesson—W. J. Roundtree, professor Industrial Education, Georgia Tech.

Music—Convention audience.

Recess.

1:30 to 6. P. M.

1:30 to 2:30—Fields sports by Hudson high and Industrial School students for the entertainment of the delegates and public.

2:30 to 6 p. m.—Trip to Fort Valley high and Industrial school.

Dismissal.

Friday, March 13, 1925, 8 P. M., Hudson High and Industrial School

Banquet prepared and served by Trade Cooking pupils of Hudson Industrial School.

President C. G. Wiley, president of Georgia State Industrial College, toastmaster.

During banquet short, snappy three-minute talks will be made by persons called upon by toastmaster.

Industrial exhibits will be on inspection during the Friday night session.

THE SMITH-HUGHES TEACHER TRAINERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Group Meet At V. N. & I. I., Where Problems Of Vital Interest Are Discussed; Outline Plans For Year.

Petersburg, Va.—The Colored Smith-Hughes Teacher Trainers of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina held their annual sectional conference at Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Virginia, June 8-12 inclusive. The conference was called and presided over by Dr. H. O. Sargent, Federal Field Agent, Agricultural Education. Dr. Sargent was ably assisted by Dr. E. H. Shinn in charge of Agricultural Education, Washington, D. C., also Prof. D. S. Lancaster, State Supervisor for Agricultural Education in Virginia.

Norfolk Journal and Guide 6-27-25

The following teacher trainers were present: Prof. F. Marcellus Staly, State A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Prof. C. D. Haynes, State A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Prof. S. B. Simmons, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Prof. George W. Owens, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Virginia and Prof. P. F. Skofield, Messrs. Cornelius King and C. H. Thompson of Hampton Institute.

The conference was devoted to the discussion, explanation and working out of numerous problems of vital interest to the Teacher Trainers. Their plans of work for the ensuing year were outlined and discussed. These plans included such subjects as: Making Agriculture Teacher Training Courses for A. & M. Colleges; Technical, Scientific, Cultural and Professional subjects in such courses; Itinerant Teacher Training; Part-time work in Vocational Schools; Training for Evening class work; Instruction is conducting Project work; Training in Teaching Business; Farm Problems and Community Organization; Necessity of High Educational Standards for Vocational Teachers, and the Latest Methods in Agricultural Instruction.

250 ADULT NEGROES TO GET DIPLOMAS AT NIGHT SCHOOL

Closing exercises of the 15 Smith-Hughes night school classes for adult colored people, conducted by the city, will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at Big Bethel church. Certificates and diplomas will be delivered to about 250 men and women, some of them very old, who have completed the one- and two-year courses. An address will be delivered by Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the commission on inter-racial cooperation.

These classes have had an enrollment of more than 700, and in addition to the study of text books have given training in many useful vocations. An exhibit of sewing, millinery and cooking prepared by the graduates will be open to the public at Big Bethel church all Friday afternoon. Both white and colored people are invited to attend the exhibit and the graduation exercises. At the latter a section of the auditorium will be reserved for the white people attending.

This work is under the direction of T. W. Clift, city director of vocational training, and is supported jointly by the city and by the federal government, under the Smith-Hughes act of congress. Certificates and diplomas will be awarded by state vocational officials.

Crops of Colored Boys Sold At a Nice Profit

Cairo, Ga., Messenger

There is being conducted at Washington High School, Cairo's institution for the education of the colored, a course in vocational agriculture under the direction of the Smith-Hughes act of Congress. This course, though still in its beginning, has already proved itself an asset to the school and the community.

SEP 18 1925

The school rented a tract of six acres of land near the school house this year, and there the boys were taught to do some practical work in agriculture. From four acres, two boys have just gathered and sold two bales of cotton, weighing 520 and 401 pounds. This cotton and the seed therefrom brought $221.13. After paying the expenses of rents, fertilizers, calcium arsenate, horse hire, etc., the boys cleared $162.51. H. S. Dixon, the efficient principal of the school, is teacher of agriculture.

Besides growing cotton, the boys also made some choice watermelons, and are also growing some sweet potatoes. As an encouragement to the boys to take the course, they are given all of the net proceeds from their projects.

However, the activities of the agricultural teacher are not limited to the school, for he has organized part time classes, composed of boys who cannot come to school regularly, and also evening classes, composed of men and boys who receive instruction at night.

While figures are not yet available, since the annual report of Prof. Dixon has not been prepared, it is thought that the value of the crops grown under his direction will run into the thousands. And still, this is only the first year's effort.

Education-1925.
High Schools.

Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga.
Georgian
2-19-25

A Praiseworthy Enterprise

ALL ATLANTA, we believe, will join with the board of education in indorsement of the proposal of the Parent-Teacher association of the Booker Washington High school to erect on the grounds of that institution a statue of the remarkable man after whom it is named. The desire of the city's colored people to commemorate the service of one who did so much for their inspiration to right living and for their advancement along economic lines is both natural and praiseworthy. Booker Washington it was who said: "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor, and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life. There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all. I will let no man drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

These memorable words are to be carved upon the base of the bronze memorial which the colored people propose to erect on their high school grounds. The statue itself will be a replica of that by Charles Keck, a pupil of St. Gaudens, and as such will be a notable addition to the city's objects of art.

February the twenty-second has been set aside for launching the effort to secure funds for this happy enterprise. All contributions, it is officially announced, "will be held by the board of education, pending the erection of the monument, the board having unanimously indorsed the project." Many white citizens, no doubt, will gladly give their aid in testimony to the good feeling between the races and to the good work of the man who did much for its promotion.

An Appealing Suggestion

THE announced ambition of the Parent - Teacher Association of the Booker T. Washington High School for colored children in Atlanta, to erect a bronze monument on the campus of the school in memory of that great negro leader, is commendable and should interest our people profoundly.

Racial relations and understanding have been vastly improved in the South of late years; the negro is being given a fairer and squarer deal, as he deserves. The value of the negro in the industrial and economic endeavor of the South is better understood; and it is true, The Georgian thinks, that much of this better understanding has come of the long years of patient, faithful and intelligent work of Booker Washington.

The South has had many great benefactors — statesmen, scholars and captains of industry—who have contributed largely to the greatness of our nation. In the nature of things, these benefactors have been recruited mostly from the ranks of the white people; of all negroes who who stand conspicuous as exceptions to that rule, Booker Washington's name leads. Born a slave, he rose to the point where he won and held the whole-hearted respect of a nation.

It is vastly to the credit of the South that it long ago recognized Booker Washington as a negro leader entirely worthy of its confidence and esteem.

W. T. Gentry, a Southerner of a most intelligent and lovable sort, who died in Atlanta recently, after years of service as president of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, a few years ago in speaking of Booker Washington and the South's debt of gratitude to him, said: "I should like to see a suitable monument erected to preserve his memory and achievements. I am willing to be one of 100 men to subscribe $100 for that purpose!"

In line with Mr. Gentry's suggestion of some ten years ago, and in order to perpetuate that sentiment in respect of the work of Booker Washington in the greatest city of the South, it is the purpose of the colored people of Atlanta to erect a monument to him, at the Atlanta high school, as stated.

The movement should have the sympathy and help of our white population; such a movement will serve as an inspiration to the colored boys and girls of Atlanta and the South, and will instill into them ideals which will lead them to loftier heights and teach them the joy and dignity of service well rendered!

INDUSTRIAL HIGH HOLDS DEDICATION

Speakers Optimistic Over Future Of Institution For Negro Youth

Students and instructors of the Industrial High school for negroes, Eighth Avenue, North, were resuming the normal routine of their work Friday after the excitement and elaborate program for the dedication of the building, which took place Thursday evening in the auditorium of the school. Pupils of the school did all the cleaning, washing of windows, and putting things in order for the occasion, and the results of their labor were evident everywhere and a tribute to the aims and ideals of the school.

Erskine Ramsay, president of the city board of education, and Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of schools, were the principal speakers on the program. Paying a special tribute to the work of A. L. Parker, the principal, Mr. Ramsay asserted that the institution is one of the most efficient in the state in the education of the negro youth and predicted an ever broadening scope of work. At the conclusion of his remarks, presented the principal with the keys of the school.

Prof. Parker voiced the appreciation of the staff at the interest displayed by the white citizens of Birmingham as he accepted the keys to the new building. He declared, "I know that he who would be greatest must the servant of all," announcing the guiding policy the intention to lift the negro children to a higher plane of education and living.

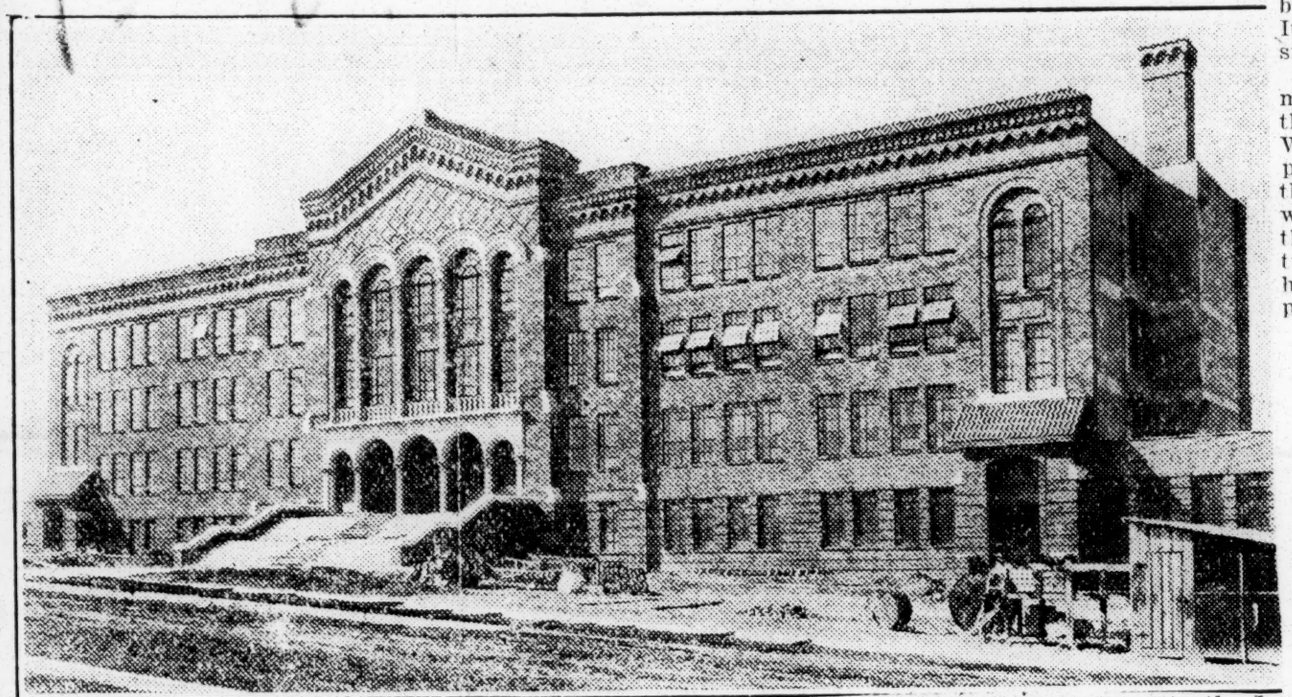
Congratulations of the board of education were conveyed to Dr. Glenn, who said that the Industrial High is a significant step forward and a test of higher education for the negro population.

Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, delivered the dedicatory address. He spoke of the great strides made by negroes in educational matters, stating that Birmingham is an example in the liberality of its efforts for the negro children.

Other speakers on the program were R. W. Taylor, principal of Industrial High at Sispey, Ala.; G. W. Trenholm, president of the Lane School, the latter presenting the school with a portrait of the late John Herbert Phillips. Music by the high school chorus and the benediction by Rev. J. W. Goodgame closed the exercises.

NOV 21

New Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta



it has the oldest state university in America, chartered in 1784. Georgia was the first state in the entire Union to provide by legislative enactment for a university to be supported either in whole or in part by popular taxation. This step was taken five years prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. North Carolina's university was the first to open its doors, but Georgia's was the first to receive its charter, a fact well established by the date of the act, which was passed Feb. 25, 1784.

Sequoyah, the noted Indian half-breed, who invented the Cherokee alphabet, lived at one time near the village of Alpine, in Chattooga County, not far from the Alabama line. The first newspaper ever printed in Sequoyan characters was edited and published at New Echota, in Gordon County, at the confluence of the Coosawattee and the Connasauga rivers.

Sequoyah's invention marked the rise of culture among the Cherokees, the only tribe of Indians on the North American continent who possessed a written language and who boasted an organized national existence, founded upon constitutional law. There were 5 characters on Sequoyah's alphabet, and, in the opinion of Professor Scomp, long a member of the faculty of Emory College, later connected with Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., the invention of Sequoyah is one of the greatest achievements of the human intellect.

He has been called, not inaptly, the modern Cadmus. It is also of interest to note that the celebrated redwood trees of California, the most colossal giants of the American forest, have been called the sequoias, a Latinized form of the Indian's name, in honor of the most colossal figure among the red men of America.

At Roswell is a memorial to the famous author of "The Young Marooners," Dr. Francis R. Goulding. It was this distinguished clergyman who also devised a practical sewing machine some time before Elias Howe obtained a patent from the Government.

Originally the land embraced in what we know today as Georgia formed a part of the Spaniard's Land of Flowers. It was by the name of Florida that all this region of country, for more than a hundred years, was first known to Europeans. De Soto's march extended in an irregular line through the heart of Georgia, reaching to the Blue Ridge Mountains, in which he expected to find the hills of gold.

In 1663, Georgia was included in the extensive tract granted by Charles II of England to the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina. It was not until 1732—more than 50 years later—that a separate charter for Georgia gave legal existance to the youngest of the English colonies, and at this time her territory extended westward to the Mississippi River, including all that area embraced between the Savannah and the Altamaha.

It was from King George II of England that the infant colony received its name. When the proposition to establish Georgia was first launched, the zeal for colonization had commenced to languish. As a money-making investment, the planting of future empires in America had failed to satisfy the British love of acquisition, at least in its craving for immediate dividends; and these colonies had come to be regarded in the light of liabilities rather than as assets.

But the motive of philanthropy had hitherto been lacking in the colonial enterprises of England. It was now proposed to found in America an asylum for indigent but honest debtors; and since to the prospect of gain was added this new incentive, appealing to the better nature of Britons, the King was disposed to look with favor upon Oglethorpe's project. Moreover, the proposed experiment while helping to solve a most difficult sociological problem, was likely to yield to the crown large revenues in the production of silk. It was proposed, on a large scale, to engage in the culture of mulberries.

Though the youngest of the colonial group, Georgia, at the fountain-head of her history, planted an institution which survives today as the oldest organized charity in America. This institution, nurtured by the great Whitefield, still bears the Biblical name which its founder bestowed upon it in 1736—Bethesda. It was and is a home for orphans, situated near the city of Savannah.

It is also not the least among the memories of which Georgia is proud that she furnished an arena for the Wesleys; and while both of these pioneers lived and passed within the pale of the English Church, it was here that they began to plant the seeds and to proclaim the doctrines of Methodism. Charles, the hymn-writer, came as Oglethorpe's private secretary.

Indiana.

Education - 1925

High Schools

Halt J. C. High School

Indianapolis—An appeal to the Appellate Court has halted the School Board from carrying out its plans to erect a high school here for colored children only.

Chicago American 5-9-25

Education — 1925
High Schools.

North Carolina.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
High Point, N. C. Enterprise

NOV 13 1925

HIGH SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO EFFICIENT

Regional Conferences Necessary Because of Growing Importance Schools

RALEIGH, Nov. 13.—(AP)—Because high schools for negro children are developing in efficiency and increasing in numbers to such an extent as to make regional conference necessary, says the division of negro education of the state department of public instruction, regional conferences were held during September and October for principals of negro high schools in this state.

Beginning the last week in September and extending through October, the principals of the negro high schools were called together in 10 regional conferences, extending from Asheville to Elizabeth City. This is the first year the negro principals have been called into regional conferences.

Eighty-eight principals responded, says the division. Of this number, 32 were from accredited high schools, and 21 from county training schools, while practically 50 college students of secondary education were in attendance.

Among the institutions that entertained the conferences were: Livingstone College, A. and T. College, Johnson C. Smith University, the North Carolina College and J. K. Bricks, Jr., College. The State Normal schools at Fayetteville and

legal status of chiropractors in the state.

The response to the address of welcome was by Dr. H. A. Heinzering, of Asheville, vice-president of the association.

The afternoon meeting reached a climax when a splendid address was delivered by Dr. E. I. Knott, former member of the faculty of Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, was given. Dr. Knott spoke of many interesting things

NOV 13 1925

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Among the institutions that entertained the conferences were: Livingstone College, A. and T. College, Johnson C. Smith University, The North Carolina College, and J. K. Bricks, Jr., College. The State Normal Schools at Fayetteville and Elizabeth City, and the city high schools of Asheville, Wilmington, and New Bern were also hosts of the meetings.

Resolutions from all the conferences asking that similar conferences be continued in the state were sent to Dr. J. H. Highsmith, and Professor N. C. Newbold, of the Department of Public Instruction.

Education - 1925

High Schools.

Texas.

Dedicates One Of South's Finest Race High Schools

GALVESTON, Texas, April 22.—One of the South's biggest triumphs for education came with the dedication of the new Central High School for colored in this city last week. The school was erected at a cost of over $200,000, and is one of the finest colored high schools in the South. It was started in a log cabin in the 90's. Since then, it has expanded continuously and at the present time has an enrollment of close to 500.

Chron. 4-22-25

Education - 1925

Illiteracy

General.

COUNT U. S. ILLITERATES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A census of illiterates in the United States as part of a campaign to reduce illiteracy will be undertaken next year by the bureau education of the Interior Department.

St. Louis Argus 10-23-25

Active co-operation of a number of national organizations has been pledged including that of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Federation of Labor, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Red Cross and the American Legion.

St. Louis Mo.

State commissions are being established in Aabama, Oklahoma and South Carolina to deal with the illiteracy problem in co-operation with the bureau's work.

In addition to the census the campaign will be directed to encouraging attendance at night schools and obtaining better enforcement of school attendance laws.

Education—1925.

Illiteracy.

Virginia.

HAGERSTOWN MD. GLOBE
OCTOBER 1, 1925

ILLITERACY RATE CUT IN VIRGINIA BY SCHOOL WORK

Illiteracy in Virginia has been cut in half during the five-year period ended June 30, 1925, according to the 1925 school-census report.

Devoted work of the teachers and school superintendents and the reasonable and intelligent operation of the compulsory education law are responsible in large measure for these results, according to State Superintendent Harris Hart.

The 1920 school-census reports indicated that there were 12,366 white and 14,538 Negro illiterates in the counties of Virginia and 1,552 illiterates in the cities—a total of 28,456 between the ages of 10 and 20.

The census reports for 1925 show a total number of illiterates of only 14,072, less than half the total of 1920. Of these 5,839 white and 7,646 Negro illiterates were in the counties, and only 587 illiterates in the cities of the State.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
OCTOBER 4, 1925

BIG ILLITERACY CUT MADE BY VIRGINIA

Total Reduced Fifty Per Cent. in Five-Year Period

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.—Illiteracy in Virginia has been cut in half during the five-year period ended June 30, 1925, according to the 1925 school census report.

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Remarkable records in the reduction of illiteracy were made by entire counties, as follows:

Botetourt, from 319 to 1920 to 73; Charles City County, from 40 to 12; Elizabeth City County, from 63 to 8; Highland, from 21 to 6; James City, from 130 to 8; Shenandoah, from 115 to 18; Warren, from 76 to 8, and York, from 215 to 8.

The fact that teachers have prepared themselves more thoroughly for their tasks has been responsible in large measure for the great improvement in instruction and consequent reduction in illiteracy, according to Mr. Hart's statement.

In 1910 the total number of teachers with certificates higher than the first grade was only 2,820; in 1923 the superintendent's reports showed that teachers of this grade numbered 8,835, and last year approximately 9,500 teachers held certificates showing profesional training. The superintendent stated that the counties in Virginia last year had two and one-half times as many reasonably well prepared teachers as there were in the whole State in 1910.

Last year there were 242 full graduates of the University and the College of William and Mary; 2,178 graduates of the State Teachers' Colleges; 1,779 graduates of other institutions in Virginia and about 800 graduates of colleges and universities outside the State.

Education — 1925.
Industrial Schools.

Alabama.

OFFICERS INSTALLED FOR TUGGLE INSTITUTE, LARGE CROWD ATTENDS; PLANS OF FOUNDER TO BE KEPT ALIVE

That the Tuggle Institute, founded some years ago by the late Carrie A. Tuggle, will continue its program of reaching the unfortunate and giving encouragement to boys and girls of the Negro race was again demonstrated Sunday at a memorial in the Tuggle Institute Chapel. People from every section of the city, business and professional men, laymen and domestics attended the exercises.

The meeting took the form of a memorial and installation program. Prof. Robert W. Taylor, principal of the Sipsey Industrial High School, was scheduled to deliver the memorial address, but because of illness he did not appear. Music was rendered by the Tuggle Institute Choir and band and the A. M. E. Zion Church quartette. The Zion quartette received liberal applause and compliments for their excellent jubilees and sorrow songs. It was Rev. W. H. Hunt who prayed the opening prayer and Mrs. C. P. Orr acted as mistress of ceremonies.

Drs. C. L. Fisher and G. L. Word delivered short addresses on the work of Mrs. Carrie A. Tuggle and the great need of educational institutions among the Negro people. Other addresses were delivered by Judge Wm. E. Fort, Mrs. C. P. Orr, Dr. J. M. Broady and Mr. Louis Pizitz.

In his address Judge Fort paid a fine tribute to the work of Mrs. Tuggle and the talents among Negro people. He spoke of his mother's devotion to the Negro race and how he respected the work being done by the race generally. He emphasized how necessary it is to soar higher than race prejudice and race hatred. He believed that there was a greater and more constructive relation being established.

It was Dr. J. M. Broady who delivered the installation address and installed Mrs. Fannie Cosby Blevins as president of Tuggle Institute; Mr. W. B. Driver as principal and Prof. Mitchell as dean of the school. His address was a remarkable exhortation to the persons installed, and he pointed out to each of them the gravity and sacredness of their responsibilities. He plead earnestly for faithful, continuous and consecrated service. The address was highly pleasing to the entire audience and was complimented by such men as Dr. C. L. Fisher, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church; Dr. G. L. Lord, president of Miles Memorial College, and Oscar W. Adams, editor of The Birmingham Reporter.

Seated on the rostrum when the program began were Judge W. E. Fort, Mrs. C. P. Orr, Mrs. Chas. J. Sharpe, Dr. J. M. Broady, Rev. W. H. Hunt, Mrs. Fannie C. Blevins, Mrs. Lena Massey, Mrs. Lena Sherrod, Dr. G. L. Word, Dr. C. L. Fisher and Mr. W. B. Driver.

Mr. R. A. Blount, chairman of the Trustee Board of Tuggle Institute, announced that Dr. U. G. Mason and Mr. T. C. Windham had been appointed on the Board of Trustees to fill out the unexpired terms of deceased members. Principal W. B. Driver announced that there would be a service at the Tuggle Institute every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 and closing at 4:30 o'clock. The meetings are to be known as Principal's Hour. It will be for students, teachers and citizens. Its purpose is to inspire, encourage and develop a better community in that section. It is further announced that Mr. P. D. Davis, Grand Secretary of the Masons of Alabama and president of the Negro Civic League, will be the principal speaker Sunday evening, January 18.

The heads of the several organizations operated by Mrs. Carrie Tuggle during her life were present, representing the Courts of Calanthe, Knights and Ladies of Honor of the World, Rising Sons and Daughters of Protection and pledged their support and that of the order to continue the work of Tuggle Institute.

Mrs. Fannie Cosby Blevins

Mrs. Blevins was closely associated with the late Mrs. Tuggle and is no doubt more thoroughly acquainted with her plans as regards the work of the institution than any other member.

JASPER, Ala., Jan. 25.—The Walker county training school for negroes at Patton Junction near Corona, was destroyed by fire Thursday. The fire originated in the interior og the building. The loss is estimated at $15,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Plans are already being made for rebuilding the institution. Supt. Moore states. In the meantime the school will be housed in churches and other buildings.

The Walker county training school is a state institution and is the highest type of school for negroes in the county. For a number of years it was a county institution, maintained mainly by the miners of Corona and vicinity, but the state took over the school about a year ago. Before the state took it over the school was known as the Corona industrial institute.

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
MAY 27, 1925

Kowaliga School

A Successful Example of Negro Education in Alabama

To The New York Herald Tribune:

It is now two years since we spoke to New York friends of Negro education in the South through your columns. May we not speak briefly to them again? Ours is a voice from one of the Alabama "out-of-the-way places" back in the woods, away from the city and railroad.

Kowaliga School and Community, at Benson, Ala., is the center to which we invite attention. This school was started in 1896 by a young man of the community, who was sent out to Fisk and then to Howard University for his education, and who went back after being graduated from Howard University to do what he could toward building up the community, elevating the people to a higher plane of intelligence, comfort, social and moral living.

The first thing necessary in this new effort at reconstruction was a good school. The people were called together in the cabin schoolhouse where the young man had studied as a boy and shown on the blackboard a rough outline of a two-story school building which it was desired to erect. At first they laughed at the idea. They thought it ridiculous and impossible. They were told that while they had no money, still they did have plenty of labor and time to give, and if each would do his share the new school building could be erected. They were won to the idea. After harvest time was over some went into the woods and cut the trees, others hauled the logs to the sawmill of the young man's father, who cut the logs into lumber; others made shingles for covering while others burned bricks for foundation and chimneys.

Thus through the gifts of $1,000 in labor and material from the Negroes themselves and ten acres of land from the young man's father, a prosperous Negro planter, the first building was started.

The school prospered. It has been continuously and increasingly a center of light and uplift ever since. The school plant now consists of 120 acres of land, five good buildings, livestock and equipment, representing a property value of about $50,000, with no indebtedness except for current expenses.

"The distinctive feature of Kowaliga School is that it adjusts itself to meet the educational needs of the community. Primarily its aim is not to train highly educated leaders or skilled workmen but to fit the great majority of its students for the life which they are to lead in the community, at the same time assisting those who show greater promise to go to other schools better equipped to give higher training." The school continues loyal to the original aim.

A budget of $10,000 is needed for the year. This covers salaries for teachers and general helpers, groceries, fuel, household supplies, etc., office and classroom supplies, material for industrial work, repairs and upkeep of property, insurance and incidentals.

Mr. C. Ames Brooks, our treasurer, is a resident of New York City, with office at 111 Broadway. Any one who wishes may inquire of him about the work. Checks are drawn to Kowaliga School and may be sent to Mr. Brooks or to the writer, who may be reached at 212 West 139th Street, city, or by phoning Audubon 3613. The school depends upon voluntary contributions for its support, and we hope there will be those who will wish to share with us in our effort to raise the budget.

CLARENCE A. POWELL,
Principal.

SNOW HILL INSTITUTE OPENS WITH STRONG ADDRESS BY W. G. SIMPSON

Thirty-Third Annual Session Begins Under Favorable Auspices With Professor Harry Simms as Principal; Tribute is Paid to Memory of Late Booker T. Washington

SNOW HILL, ALA., Sept. 16.—Special to The Advertiser.—The Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Prof. Hary Simms, principal, opened its 33rd session today under the most auspicious circumstances of its long history.

W. G. Simpson, chairman of the board of trustees, suceeding his father, Col. R. O. Simpson, founder of the school from its beginning, was master of ceremonies and delivered the principal address. The sermon, appropriate for the occasion, was preached Sunday by Rev. C. W. Kelly, instructor in Phelps hall Bible training school, Tuskegee Institute, using for his text Luke 10:28 and discussed the subject how to obtain eternal life.

Mr. Simpson's Address

"I welcome every one present of both races, who are here to share in a spirit of cooperation and good will, an interest in the future of Snow Hill Institute, under the new leadership of Prof. Harry Simms. He takes charge of this institution hopefully, not unmindful of the problems, but not to be overcome by them. We welcome him and his faculty. They come strongly endorsed by Dr. Moton and Tuskegee Institute and with the good wishes of William J. Edwards.

"We feel that this school is well located here in the Black Belt of the state. The Alabama textbooks of history describe the Black Belt as 'one of the richest agricultural regions of the world.' Such a statement may make our farm demonstrators, who are with us today, smile, for they realize how far short we are from the yield that should be produced from such lands.

"Snow Hill Institute should become a great center of interest for the negro farmer, where he can receive help for his agricultural problems; where the negro youth can find a training 'not away from the soil but in relation to the soil and in intelligent dependence upon its resources.' I would rather see any school have only a few courses of work to offer, where the work is efficiently done, than to have many and the work to show lack of interest and no results. The progress of the negro is not condemned in the South. Frequently in editorials of the leading papers of the state, can be found strong approval of such institutions as Tuskegee Institute, and encouragement given to the negro race.

School Begins New Era

"Today Snow Hill Institute begins a new era in its progress. Let it be worthy in its aim, worthy of the confidence of its friends, both North and South. To those of your race, who have become dissatisfied in other sections of the country, I hope you will influence them to return, and help them find what is best for their welfare here in this climate and this agricultural section of our state.

Negro in a Hole

"When Booker Washington was in London, he was quite impressed with a letter he received from a homesick negro born and raised in the South, was without work and funds—after writing his appeal for his help to get his ticket back home, he added: 'It is a long time since I had watermelon, pig's feet and corn. Say Dr. Washington, if you ever knew what a man in a hole is, I guess I am in a hole and the cover over.' Dr. Washington states that such letters impressed him with the fact that the 'masses of his own people in the South did not fully appreciate the advantages which they have in living in a country where there is a constant demand for labor of all kinds and where even poor people do not starve.

Alabama Resources Great

"The state of Alabama is more wide awake to the possibilities of her resources than ever before, her plan for advertising them will bring many farmers of both races from other states to enjoy what Alabama has to offer. The industrial magazines are stating in their columns that 'the South will be the theater of the great industrial development of the United States in the next 25 years.'

Snow Hill's Opportunity

"This being recognized, how opportune a time for this school to get a new outlook for a greater service—the teaching and practice to go hand in hand; the industrial problems solved by study and experiment. Such an education would be the kind, so well expressed by an able southern writer, as 'not only an education in agriculture, but through agriculture'—which will educate as broadly as any other system which the world has known. Let such an education be the aim of Snow Hill Institute."

The address was frequently applauded by the packed chapel and at its conclusion, Chairman Simpson read the names of the members of the new faculty.

Greetings:

Greetings from Tuskegee Institute, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal, were delivered by Rev. Kelly; from Payne University, Selma, Dr. E. C. Mitchell, president, by Dr. L. G. Duncan, treasurer and pastor Brown chapel, A. M. E. church; Selma University, Selma, Dr. R. T. Pollard, president, by Dean A. F. Owens and in behalf of the African Methodist Episcopal church of Snow Hill by Rev. U. G. Draper.

Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va., president of the Slater and Jeanes Funds and member of the general education board and of the Phelps-Stokes board, in a letter to Principal Simms stated: "I was very glad to have your letter of the 7th, and to learn of the good progress you are making. I am determined to come to Snow Hill sometime during the present session."

Dr. J. S. Lambert, state department of education, Montgomery, wrote: "On account of other pressing engagements, it will be impracticable for me to attend the opening exercises of Snow Hill institute on the 14th instant. It would afford me pleasure to be with you and do whatever I could to stimulate interest in negro education in Wilcox county, if it were practicable. Hoping you will have an auspicious opening and a very successful session."

Exhibits.

The stage of the chapel was decorated with elaborate exhibits of corn, cotton, potatoes and other agricultural products. The large number of negro farmers from the surrounding plantations listened with deep interest to C. D. Menefee, U. S. demonstration agent for Dallas county. Menafee is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and labored successfully under the auspices of the U. S. government more than fifteen years in Lee county. He instructed the farmers present as to how to prepare the soil, select seed, prune fruit trees, and have a garden the year round.

State Home Demonstration Agent, Rosa B. Jones, of Tuskegee institute, gave an interesting and helpful talk on dressmaking, housekeeping, cooking and how to use the "fireless cooker." She was assisted in the demonstration by Lucile Davis, Selma, conductor of home economics for Dallas county.

Tuskegee Jubilee Singers.

The fitting climax to the opening exercises was the entertainment Monday night given by the Tuskegee Jubilee singers in charge of Captain A. J. Neely. Captain Neely's group of famous singers was assisted by the wife of Principal Simms, organist of Tuskegee institute. The packed house listened to plantation melodies with delight for more than an hour. The singers motored from Tuskegee to attend the exercises.

Among the white friends present and expressed delight with the remarkable singing by the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Simpson, and Miss Martha Simpson; Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Burson and family; Mr. H. L. Simpson, Mr. E. H. Moore, Mr. W. J. J. Hurst, Mrs. Mathis, principal of the Furman school; Mr. J. D. Robbins and family; Mr. Albert Streit, Mr. W. G. Williams, Mr. John Cunningham, Miss Watson and Miss Harris, teachers at Furman.

After the concert, Captain Neely delivered an eloquent address, expressing interest in the school by Dr. Moton and paid high compliments to W. J. Edwards, founder of the school.

Statement of Principal Simms.

"The Snow Hill institute was founded with three pupils, in a log cabin thirty-two years ago by William J. Edwards, a disciple of Booker T. Washington. For 29 years Professor H. A. Barnes filled the place of treasurer. During all the years of his administration, he enjoyed the sympathy and cooperation of Mr. R. O. Simpson and other white citizens of the local community. The school is situated in the heart of the black belt in the center of a colored population of 202,989, including 77,059 colored children of school age. The main object of the school is to train teachers, farmers, industrial leaders and home makers.

"The plant consists of some 1,700 acres of fine farm land, valued at more than $125,000. Five hundred acres are improved upon which more than 2,000 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of potatoes, 360 gallons of molasses were produced this season. It should be remembered that the colored population of Wilcox county exceeds the white about 4 to 1, the former being 25,012, the latter 6,068. The term for the colored public schools of Wilcox county is three to four months. This shows the need of adidtional school facilities for the colored people in this section of the state. If the colored farmer does not get better school facilities for his children he will 'move on.' That's a settled fact. We need money to pay teachers, improve the plant and provide better accommodations for our students. Our registration for the first day is a hundred per cent better than the previous year. We have engaged the services of expert teachers and we are prepared to do the very best work. But I repeat: We need money. Our workshops, dormitories, school buildings, farm houses all need repairing. Our campus needs terracing, our water supply needs to be increased. I say again we need money to do the biggest work of any section of the black belt."

Faculty Announced.

Chairman W. G. Simpson, announced today that the faculty for the year will consist of the following. From Tuskegee: Harry Simms, E. N. Johnson, L. W. Driver, Clarence E. Jackson, Josephine C. Collins, Tuskegee institute, Ala., and Lincoln university, Pa.; Jas. B. Simmons, Snow Hill institute; J. B. Thomas, C. A. Johnson, A. G. Wallace, E. A. Wallace, department of music, State Normal school, Fayetteville, N. C., J. Walker Freeman, Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Arkansas; E. J. Driver, Payne University, Selma, Alabama; M. A. Johnson, State Normal school Montgomery; I. R. Stone, Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga.; L. Bertina Fuller; Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Georgia; A. Alpheus Mathis, Jr.

SNOW HILL NORMAL GETS NEW PRINCIPAL

Associated Negro Press.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 19.—Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, a school for young colored men and women, located at Snow Hill, Alabama, noted because of the excellent work it has done here in the literal heart of the black belt, as a new principal in the person of Mr. Harry Simms, Tuskegee graduate and demonstration agent for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This school was founded by William J. Edwards, also a Tuskegee graduate, in 1887. After thirty-two years' service Mr. Edwards relinquishes his resignation from active service. Since its modest start in a shanty, he has watched its twenty-four buildings, covering a space of 1900 acres of land with a total valuation of approximately $140,000 grow.

Principal Simms takes up his duties with the hearty approval of the Board of Trustees and the good wishes of both the white and colored people of the community.

Mr. R. O. Simpson, prominent southern business man, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of this institute, in outlining the attitude of the local white citizens, said among other things, "Some years ago the government sent into our midst a young man who rode horseback over the hills and valleys of Wilcox County, serving as Farm Demonstrator. This young man was liked and admired by all who knew him. Some months ago the local Board of Trustees and the Northern Group, in looking over the list of colored educators for the principal of Snow Hill Institute, decided that this young man should come to us. He has come with the full indorsement of the Northern Group of Trustees and many prominent educators of the Negro race. This young man comes to us with the years added to his experience. He is no stranger and we are glad to have him as the principal of this institution. I hope and pray that the people of this community will co-operate with him, and give him full endorsement because one man cannot accomplish the work without the indorsement of the people.

In response to this address, Mr. Simms said, "The Snow Hill Institute that you have today would not have been a possibility without the co-operation you gave Mr. Edwards. A greater institution than you now have is possible only with your continued interest and co-operation. The school needs you as never before, and it is an evident fact that you need the school." Further he said, "It is important just now that we form a right attitude toward this work. You are familiar with the passage of a scripture where Moses was commanded to take off his shoes because he was standing on holy ground. If there is any ground in America that should be considered holy by the Negro, it is that ground that has been bought by the accumulated gifts of countless friends of humanity, and dedicated to the training of Negro youth." Active preparations are being made for the coming school year.

Arkansas.

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LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
MAY 10, 1925

HAYGOOD COLLEGE COMPLETES HOME

$75,000 Building Erected by Negro Industrial Institution.

The Arkansas Haygood Industrial College near Pine Bluff, a negro institution which the founders plan to make the "Tuskegee of the West," recently has completed a $75,000 brick building. The college is one of several schools owned by the C. M. E. church, and was built up with the assistance of the white people of the state, according to the Rev. C. C. Neal, commissioner of education.

The school owns seven buildings, six temporary structures and 300 acres, 100 of which was donated by the people of Pine Bluff. There are 10 teachers, including a Smith-Hughes teacher, and an enrollment of 250. The General Board of Education of New York has offered to give the school $10,000 to equip the new building, if a similar amount is raised in the state, and a drive for this amount is under way.

According to Dr. Neal, among the sponsors are: the Rev. W. P. Whaley, pastor First M. E. church, South Pine Bluff; the Rev. Marion S. Monk, pastor Lakeside Methodist church, Pine Bluff; J. E. Boyce, president Cotton Belt Savings and Trust Company, Pine Bluff; E. W. Freeman, D. B. Niven, George H. Adams, J. W. Crawford, S. C. Alexander, Standard Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, E. B. Bloom and T. F. Gadverry of Pine Bluff, and the following of Little Rock: C. E. Hayes, ex-Gov. G. W. Donaghey, Dr. James Thomas, Dr. A. C. Millar, Dr. E. R. Steele, the Rev. C. M. Reaves and Dr. P. C. Fletcher.

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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STINSON'S?

Atlanta Independent 1/25

There is an immediate responsibility for every disorder or misfit in organized society, and that responsibility is not far-fetched. This responsibility is easily located and the guilty party should be held to a strict accountability. The Reverend Dick Stinson, whom the grand jury indicted a few days ago for unspeakable crimes of cruelty against the innocent little children entrusted to his care for protection and education, is but the creature of an environment made possible by the white man's organized effort to limit the possibilities and usefulness of the Negro. Consequently, the white man is not only responsible for Dick Stinson's depredations against his race and society, but a class of fake Negro teachers who infest the South wearing the livery of industrial education, and decrying higher education for the Negro. These fakers and hypocrites preach to the white man that they are training servants for them—cooks, washer-women, maids, waiters, plow hands, ditchers, rail spliters, and general utility men and women. The white man who is in favor of a hammer and tong education for the Negro and opposes the liberal educational facilities for the black man, is an easy mark to the sophistry of these demagogues.

Thus the race becomes the victim of an unscrupulous sect of half-educated scalawags who grow fat out of money from the white man's pocketbook. They take the advantage of the white man's ignorance of the worth and usefulness of their schools and his willingness to help the Negro to what he regards as a useful education and grow fat out of the white man's lack of knowledge. Stinson and his kind have not grown rich off of Negroes, but off of white men who listen to their tirade against their people, for the reason that the Negroes know them and would not trust them with a piney woods pig in a bag.

Stinson has advertised to the world such men as Captain J. W. English, Honorable Clark Howell, the Inmans and the Mangets as his Board of Trustees, and we doubt seriously that either of these men have even seen Stinson's school, or know anything about its character, condition, or ability to do the work that Stinson advertises it to do. We doubt more seriously that these men have ever met as a board of trustees to consider the welfare of the school, or that Stinson could show a minutes of any trustee board meeting. Yet, this class of white men has been the chief supporters of Stinson's excuse of a school, and are responsible for whatever crime the grand jury saw fit to indict him for. Stinson has taken the money contributed for the support of the school and bought property in his own name, and now owns more land than any white man in his neighborhood. He advertises annually a rally to pay off a mortgage, same mortgage every year, and men like Mr. E. H. Inman, and others, contribute large sums without making any investigation, or questioning the honesty or merit of the work Stinson is doing.

The grand jury of Fulton County is to be congratulated for the legal exposure of Stinson's exploitations. The jury is on the right track, and there are a half dozen other concerns run by irresponsible dishonest Negroes in this community that need investigation, and the promoters sent to jail for fleecing the public in the name of industrial education.

As far back as 1915, the department of education at Washington investigated Stinson's excuse of a school, along with others, and recommended that the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute, as conducted by Stinson, was unworthy of support. The following is the report:

Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute.
Principal: R. D. Stinson.

An elementary day school of small enrollment, poor plant, and doubtful management. Industrial training is limited to a little sewing.

The school is owned by a white board of trustees, whose business cares are of such magnitude that they have no time for supervision. They permit the use of their name [illegible] interest in industrial education.

Attendance—Total, 78. Three agents visited the school and received from the principal different statements as to enrollment, the figures vary from 144 to 175. All the pupils are elementary.

Teachers—Four teachers, including the principal, give all of their time to the school. Two are women, three other women give part of their time.

Financial, 1912-13—The principal keeps all records and receives all donations in an irregular fashion. Money received was accounted for only by the stubs in an old receipt book. Receipts were not given for all donations. Some were recorded in the pocket memorandum of the principal. Expenditures were also kept in rough memorandum form. Combining the items reported by the principal from the receipt book stubs and from pocket memorandum, the income was about $6,500. The expenditures reported by the principal was hardly half of this sum. Liabilities were $2,400, of which $1,600 was a mortgage on property, and $750 on old accounts. The excess of income over expenditures indicates gross mismanagement.

Recommendations—In view of the condition and management of this school, it cannot be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of visits, Oct. 1913, Jan. 1914. Facts verified 1916.

Stinson's school is not the only fake school enterprise in the city or state. There are others just as unworthy and just as much a nuisance as Stinson's excuse of a school. Their promoters are ignorant, dishonest, immoral and uneducated, and the grand juries, wherever they are located, could not render a greater public service than to investigate those hovels of misery and immorality inflicted upon an innocent public for selfish gain. These misfits have learned the white man's willingness to help the Negro to a practical education and have taken advantage of their Christianity and converted it to personal gain. We get out of patience with our white neighbors when we see how easily they fall for the hypocrisy of the professional Negro beggar and turn a deaf ear to such reputable institutions as Morehouse, Atlanta University, Morris Brown University, Spelman College, Clark University, and Bryant's Preparatory Institute. Here are schools doing practical work along all liberal lines of education, and the combined faculties of these colleges, worth in property and in equipment at least $2,000,000, cannot raise as much money out of the white community in a year's campaign for educational purposes as Dick Stinson with no school at all, discredited by the government, indicted by our grand jury, can raise in thirty days, advertising the same mortgage to be paid off every year. There are only two schools in this town that receive support from local whites, and both of them have been condemned and recommended to the public as unworthy of support by the government at Washington—the Holmes Institute and the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute.

It makes us feel, sometimes, that Peter Barnum, the great showman, was right when he said, "The American public likes to be humbugged."

One of these humbugs was convicted in a middle Georgia county a few months ago of bastardy by one of his girl students entrusted to his care, and in spite of his conviction, this faker has been in the north all the summer soliciting funds to promote a school in which he was destroying the virtue and the purity of the girls entrusted to his care and keeping.

But, thank God, the white folk's eyes are being opened and the courts are beginning to investigate, apprehend and convict these scalawags.

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Georgia.

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NEGRO TEACHERS' SCHOOL FLOODED

Albany Institution Abandoned by Its 200 Students

PERMANENT LOSS IS FEARED

By JOHN W. HAMMOND
(The Telegraph Bureau, Kimball House.)

ATLANTA, Jan. 29.—The Georgia Agricultural, Industrial & Normal School, for the training of negro teachers, at Albany, has been temporarily abandoned, all the students have been sent home, and it is a serious question whether or not the school will have to be moved entirely from its present location, because of high water.

Supt. J. W. Holley came to Atlanta yesterday, with photographs of the institution, showing all the four buildings to be from three to four feet under water. He sought a conference with the Governor on the situation, but Governor Walker is in New York this week on the matter of interesting New York banks in the discount of $3,500,000 of advance school warrants, on which he is anxious to get a better discount rate than the State was able to get last year.

Holley says the school buildings, located about one mile from the city limits of Albany, have never before been in any danger from high water, and at no time since the institution has been in existence has the back water ever nearly approached this property.

Abandonment Is Feared

The school is supported partly by contributions from Northern people and partly by State appropriation, the last annual appropriation, included in the bill adopted in 1923, being $17,500. Subsequent to that measure, however, there was a special appropriation passed up for the school of $20,000 for enlargement, additions and repairs, and a new heating system had just been installed in one of the buildings at a cost of $5,000, which the superintendent said never had yet been fired.

Just what the total damage to the property will amount to could not be estimated at this time, because the water still stands about four feet deep in the buildings, but so far as can be found there is no insurance carried on the property which will cover damage by flood waters.

The fear was expressed by Superintendent Holley, that the present experience in all probability will result in necessity of removal of the school, since he fears it will be impossible to get further financial support for it in a place where there is future danger of flood damage. There

12-30

"MORGAN SYSTEM" TO BE TRIED AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Special to The News

SPARTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—Linton Stephens Ingraham, head of the Sparta Agricultural and Industrial Institute for colored youths, who has made much progress in this section as an education of his race, will establish a new system in his school next week. The system which is known to the South as "The Morgan System" now is in use over the northern states, especially in Ohio. The plan is to have the students in pairs. One will work as a servant in some white home for three weeks while the other attends school. Then this student will take up the servant's job and let the other attend school three weeks. They will rotate in this manner throughout the year.

Negro Tax Reduction Plea Is Denied

Atlanta. — The tax committee of council declined to grant a petition for a reduction of taxes imposed against Holmes institute, a negro school of Atlanta, when Dr. W. B. Duvall, member of the committee, read a letter written the committee by the Community Chest asking that no further aid be given that institution. Complaint of the commuity chest was based on its findings as to the accounting system kept at the school. Doctor Duvall announced also that the finance committee of council also had passed a resolution recommending that further aid to the institution be denied by the city. The request for the reduction in taxes was presented to the tax committee by B. R. Holmes, head of the institution.

Tax Reduction Plea By Negro Institute Denied by Committee

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Education—1925

Industrial Schools.

Kansas.

THE KANSAS INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE MAKES GREAT PROGRESS UNDER PRINCIPAL G. R. BRIDGEFORTH

The history of the Kansas Industrial and Educational Institute reads like fiction starting a quarter of a century in a little house on Kansas avenue by our leading and best colored and white citizens, and today stands on one of the most commanding sites of Shawnee County overlooking the State Capitol, with a campus of 110 acres of land, six large stone buildings, six cottages and other valuable improvements. The estimated value is $500.000. 5-8-25.

Principal G. R. Bridgeforth, a graduate of Trinity School, Taladega College, Massachusetts State College and Boston University, post graduate at Ohio State University with sixteen years of valuable experience with Dr Washington at the famous Tuskegee Institute, took up the reign of government of this Institute during the stormy war period in 1918. He has faithfully and studiously applied himself to the work of that Institute improving the course of study, increasing the enrollment, adding to the faculty and to the equipment of the Institute as well as constructing several buildings on the grounds including the Nellie Johns Memorial Hospital valued at $25,000, the completion of the Bay's Trade School, valued at $50,000, four teachers cottages valued at $15,000, reconstruction of the Girl's Dormitory, heating plant, ice plant valued at $100,000, equipping the Tailor Shop, valued at $5,000, Carpenter shop valued at $500, auto mechanics, valued at $2,000 and in every way developing the Industrial and Educational Institute into a real trade school for boys and girls of the Middle West.

The last legislature appropriated

BRIEF SKETCH OF SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page One)

$143,000 for the biennial, and when Principal Bridgeforth took hold of the Institution, it was receiving only $36,000 for the biennial. The teachers of the Institute are being paid somewhat as other teachers of the state, while not as well, but a decent salary for most of them. The live stock has been increased from two cows to twenty-five (25), the hogs from ten to sixty (60) head, horses and mules from four to seven (7) and every respect the Kansas Industrial and Educational Institution has gone forward by leaps and bounds. This institution is a state institution, supported entirely by the state and makes its appeal only for Kansas Boys and Girls who desire to make themselves useful through trade and industry. The United States Government has cooperated in training ex-service men at this institution in large numbers, also through the Smith Hughes vocational fund, the work of trade education has been greatly fostered at this institution. The legislature recognized the value of this trade work, changed the name of the Kansas Industrial and Educational Institute to the Kansas Vocational School with the assurance that this institution will be made one of the best trade schools in the country. The Principal has very bright hopes for other improvements at the school and there is added this summer a water main and fire protection at the institute to cost $12,000 all of this work being done by the students and also the school will start on the erection of a gymnasium to cost around $30,000 to be built by the students of the Institution as a part of their education.

He brings to Kansas the spirit of Hampton and Tuskegee, of Armstrong and Washington. The people of the state both white and colored are beginning more and more to appreciate the services rendered by Principal G. R. Bridgeforth and time goes on, the graduates of this Institution will demonstrate the value of this kind of education in the middle west.

The girls and boys with industry [illegible] gardless of how poor, will find an open door at the Kansas Vocational School, east of the city and all of the people throughout the state are looking to this Institution to turn out the future tradesmen of our race and of the State of Kansas.

Education — 1925
Industrial Schools.

Louisiana.

AN APPEAL FOR ALLEN GREEN NORMAL & I. INST.

GRAMBLING, La., May 6.—The community would mean but little were it not for Allen Green Normal and Industrial Institute. We find that the school is a means to an end. The Christian institution has had twenty-four years to prove this and the following. Skill comes to the home through the child and if the child is made into an ideal the home will be such. Our importance and necessities bring to us some aid thru the charitable hands of friends, and we were successful in receiving last session $1,697.15. Our work is attacked with zeal and interest, hence, we wish to do this work on a larger scale. To accomplish this end, we cordially ask of the general public help. A school means much to any home and a home is no better than its occupants. A Christian ideal home has for its occupants Christian ideals. Since we have appeared on the scene, and are doing our bit to lift sumanity so that the race may stand on equality with other races, we kindly ask a helping hand regardless of source to contribute to our financial support.

Colored Baptist
Allen Green
Ap 1-30-25

NEW ORLEANS LA. PICAYUNE
DECEMBER 30, 1924

FIRE DESTROYS NEGRO INSTITUTE

Loss of $18,000 Is Caused by Flames; Pupils Were Absent.

The Gaudet Industrial Institute, Gentilly avenue and Frenchmen street, operated by the Protestant Episcopal church as a school for negroes, suffered a loss of $18,500 yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock when building and contents were destroyed by fire. No casualties resulted. All pupils were off for the holidays, and the only occupant of the structure was Joseph E. Wilson, negro principal, who lived on the premises.

Wilson believed the fire originated from a flue in the basement. The building was valued at $15,000 and the contents at $3500. Despite efforts of firemen, the two-story frame structure burned quickly.

DORMITORY OF NEGRO SCHOOL AT MANSFIELD IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Special to The Journal.

MANSFIELD, La., Jan. 30.—The boys' dormitory of the Northwest Institute for colored students in Mansfield was destroyed by fire Thursday morning about 1 o'clock. The main building was destroyed by fire about two years since, and this has been a disastrous blow to this institution. The volunteer fire department responded, but the building a frame structure it was practically destroyed when the fire alarm was sounded. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

Insurance of $3,000 was carried on the building.

Education—1925
Industrial Schools.

Mississippi.

Will Build Negro School

To the Supporters of the Colored Agricultural School of Glendora, Miss.—Greeting.

I wish to say that the article in last weeks issue of his valuable paper on restraining the operation of the Tallahatchie County Agricultural School does not refer to our Colored Agricultural school of Glendora, Miss.

We thought that some of our Colored people might mistake the meaning of the article to be our school, and might cause many subscribers who had pledged a donation to our school to refuse to pay what they had promised to our school. I wish to say that the above article did not mean our Colored Agricultural School, which we are preparing to build at Glendora, but to an Agricultural school of the County. But our Agricultural school is to be built by the Second District Colored Baptist Association of Tallahatchie County, with the co-operation of the Missionary and Sunday School Conventions of said district, and the co-operation of the White and Colored people of said district and elsewhere, many of whom have subscribed the amount they shall give for that purpose.

I wish to call the attention of all churches and pastors and benevolent lodges which have received a circular and letter, in behalf of said Colored Agricultural School, that we shall look for your report on the 11th day of April, 1925 at the trustees office in Glendora, Miss., to turn over your donation to the board of trustees, which will be published to show the interest that you manifested in the development of our race, and the welfare of the country. All solicitors and colored subscribeds are requested to meet on the same date and at the same time and at the same place, and pay their subscription to the board of trustees.

Something should be done speedily that will prove to my people in the simplest and plainest way their worthwhile of permanently settling in a district and county where they have a school which shall prepare their children with skill which shall insure their greater success in all their pursuits of labor. And that something most needed to be done for that purpose, is to erect an Agricultural School here for colored people, and it will be of untold benefit to the whole county and both races, landlords and tenants, for an indefinite period. I most sincerely appeal to both races to donate liberaly to the report of the Colored Agricultural School of Glendora, Miss., which will more than compensate you in the future. The school will be of untold benefit to the county, and failure to build it will be an inexpressible loss to this county.

Yours for the school,
N. GRAYSON, President of
Board of Trustees.

Jackson News
1-21-25

NEGRO COLLEGE BEING REBUILT

HAZLEHURST, Jan. 21.—(Special)—The board of trustees of Utica Institute and College for negroes, are planning to have the building rebuilt, which burned a few weeks back. The college is just completing a new $40,000 building to replace the one burned a year ago, when two negroes lost their lives.

This second fire destroyed another building, which will be replaced by a building to cost $25,000, if plans go through as mapped out now. The school has 500 students, most of whom have to find lodging at nearby negro farm houses, as no dormitory space is available for some time yet.

An Educator of Negroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the death of Albert Howe, Hampton Institute and the negro race have lost one of their most devoted and helpful friends and the State of Virginia and the nation a loyal, patriotic and useful citizen.

Mr. Howe, like General Armstrong, was a soldier in the Union Army and fought under General Grant in the memorable Mississippi campaign. He helped General Armstrong in the founding of Hampton Institute, and while his name has rarely ever appeared in public print, no one stood more loyally and faithfully by General Armstrong or made greater sacrifices to help General Armstrong in his early struggles to establish Hampton Institute than Mr. Howe. After General Armstrong's death he stood by Dr. Frissell, who succeeded General Armstrong, and later by Dr. Gregg, with the same self-denying devotion that he gave to General Armstrong. Scarcely a building or a walk or a tree or a shrub on the now beautiful campus at Hampton Institute that has not in one way or another felt the touch of Mr. Howe's practical direction, and certainly there is no student, either boy or girl, who has not been influenced by Mr. Howe's modest, devoted and exemplary life and character. Many a boy now graduated was helped over hard, difficult places through the quiet generosity of Mr. Howe. Ever since my entrance at Hampton Institute in 1885 I could always count on Mr. Howe's help and encouragement.

In saying this I am expressing not only my own feelings but the feelings also of thousands of the graduates and former students, especially the boys who came under his influence. Despite his devotion to his students, he was in many ways the most popular man on the Virginia peninsula. He was respected and beloved by white and black alike, and was a tremendous power for good in bridging the chasm between North and South, as well as between white and black. He was truly a peacemaker.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.

New York, March 19, 1925.

New York Times
3-21-25

Just What Does He Mean?

Concerning the animated discussion going on in the Newport News *Daily Press* and other State papers over the demand of the Newport News paper that the students at Hampton be jim crowed in public meetings at the school as a matter of policy and as a part of the educational program of the school, Mr. J. Thomas Newsome, a Newport News lawyer, addressed the following protest to the editor of the *Daily Press*:

Norfolk Journal and Guide
7-23-25

"Does any Hampton student seek to force himself upon any man or woman in a social way?"

"Is it the opinion of the *Daily Press* that racial strife helps to make either the white race or the black race better men and women, obeying the divine injunction to love one another?"

To which the editor of the *Daily Press* replied at some length, vigorously asserting his friendship for the colored race and for Hampton Institute, calling upon his correspondent and Mr. Matt N. Lewis, another prominent colored neighbor of his to testify to the genuineness of his friendship. To further prove that he is no demagogue the editor quoted the following reference to Hampton in a paragraph in his original article:

Norfolk, Va.

"This institution trains its students well in morals, manners and handicraft and there is not a better behaved set of students in the United States, not one of whom, we are informed, has ever been arrested for crime or disorderly conduct."

But the editor failed to quote all that he said in that very paragraph of that memorable article. This is what he said in the concluding sentence of that paragraph:

"And the officers and teachers of the institution are men and women of high character and exemplary conduct. *But all that enhances the danger which this article is designed to point out and there is a still greater danger in the public schools.*" (Italics ours.)

Now will Mr. Copeland explain to the world just what he meant by that last sentence? What did he mean by linking up the public schools with his statement? If he was not aiming at all Negro education and all Negro schools what did he mean by saying that there is danger in training Negro students "well in morals, manners and handicraft" exceeded in good behavior by no set of students in the United States, and trained by officers and teachers of "high character and exemplary conduct?" If the same menace exists in the public schools as he claims exists at Hampton, how does he explain it since the same conditions do not exist in the public schools that are true of Hampton? Will he dare make himself clear on that point?

It seems that the whole trouble is that Mr. Copeland applied for reserved seat tickets to an entertainment at the school, and the principal made the "polite but firm response that it could not be done consistently with the policy of the institution." The entertainments are held for the benefit of the students, as a part of their training, and it is not intended that the public should crowd them out of the hall. It appears that Mr. Copeland wants to injure the usefulness of a very splendid institution by public agitation of a very small matter which could have been settled privately, if he had exercised a little patience and forbearance.

WATERTOWN N. Y. STANDARD
AUGUST 11, 1925

NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD SPEAKS TO ROTARIANS

Professor Jones Tells of Institution in Southern Black Belt

Professor Lawrence C. Jones, founder and principal of Piney Woods Country Life School, in the Black Belt of Mississippi spoke at the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club this noon at the Hotel Woodruff.

Professor Jones a colored man gave a brief history of the school starting at the time of its foundation out of doors in Mississippi. The school now has 1414 acres of land, seven buildings, 350 students and reaches in extension work over 500 struggling freedmen.

With Professor Jones today were four colored girls composing the Cotton Blossom Singers Troupe who is traveling with the Redpath Chautauqua through New York and the New England states. The girls rendered several selections during the meeting.

Next Wednesday the Intercity Rotary club picnic will be held at Alexandria Bay. Clubs in Kingston, Brockville, Ogdensburg, Carthage, Utica and Syracuse will send delegates to the picnic. The dinner will be served at the Crossmon House at Alexandria Bay at 1:30 o'clock. The afternoon will be spent in sports.

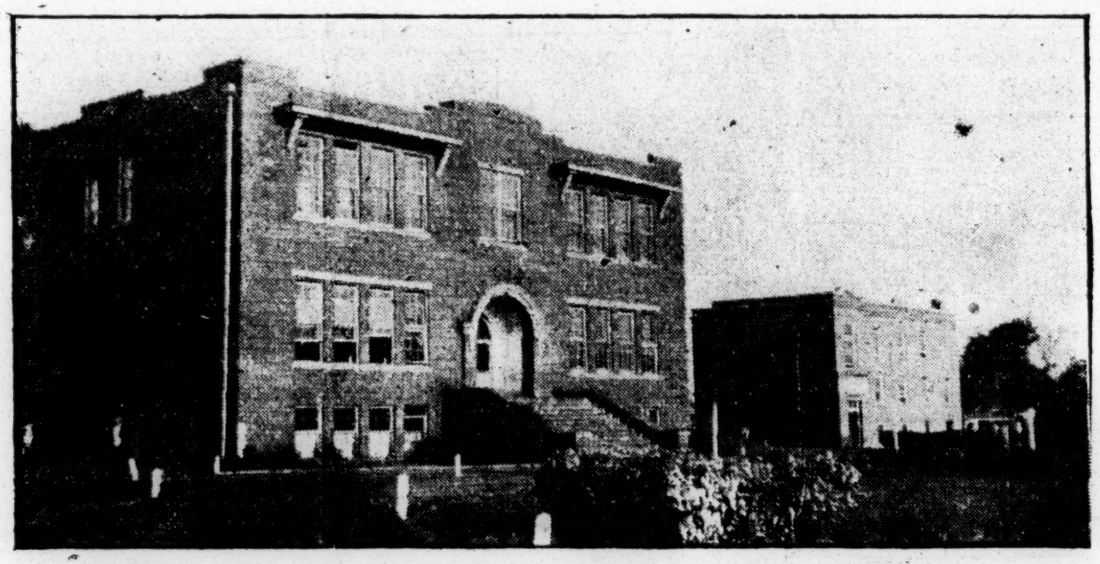
This afternoon 50 members of the local club left for Lake Bonaparte where they will pay a visit to the Boy Scout Camp Kamargo. The entire afternoon and evening will be spent at the camp where the boys will entertain the club members.

Education — 1925

Industrial Schools.

North Carolina.

BERRY O'KELLY TRAINING SCHOOL



Berry O'Kelly Training School Is Moving To Commanding Position In Field of Education

Institution Which Takes Name After Its Benefactor, And Man Who Works Devotedly And Energetically To Promote Youth Training, Has Unique History.

By CHARLES N. HUNTER

Method, N. C., is a small village about three miles west of Raleigh on the lines of the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern railways. A beautiful concrete roadway leads from Raleigh and on to Durham, Greensboro and Charlotte from its northern boundary. The country between Raleigh and Method has been undergoing rapid development since 1920. Instead of farm lands the intervening distance has been cut up into building lots, streets laid out and paved, many beautiful homes erected, quite a number of creditable business houses constructed and the whole has grown into a popular suburban residential section. In addition to these improvements Meredith College—the great Baptist school for women of the State—has been located just north of Method and is building a million dollar plant there. This, of course, will stimulate immensely the high tide of population to the westward of Raleigh. Already land values in the section adjacent to the college have risen skyward and building sites are being eagerly taken. This means a college community and eventually a college town. Method is on the south of the railways and national highway and will retain its Negro population and ownership. The village had its inception in the early years succeeding the Civil War. The land was owned mostly by Gen W. R. Cox. He concevied the idea of dividing it into small farms and selling it to colored people on easy terms. The proposition was quickly taken up and many Negroes bought land and built homes. The village first took the name of "Save Rent." It acquired this name by reason of the fact that most of its early settlers in building homes here were dominated by the one purpose of escaping the exorbitant rents then prevalent in the cities. Afterwards it became known as "Slab Town" because most of the houses were built of slabs. With the progress of improvements the pride of the inhabitants assumed more pretentious airs and they gave to this community the name of "Mason Village." Louis M. Mason, an intelligent, enterprising spirit, being a leader of the people, the village took its name from him. Forty-eight years ago this writer had charge of the public school here. Chas. H. Woods and Berry O'Kelly were then supplying the needs of the villagers by means of a small grocery store which was run under the firm name of Woods and O'Kelly. Mr. Woods was then chairman of the district school committee. Some years later he withdrew from the business, left the State, and settled in Oklahoma where he is still residing and prospering.

Rise of Berry O'Kelly

Berry O'Kelly was born of slave parents in, or near Chapel Hill. He, with others of the large family of that name, came to Wake and settled at Mason Village. Upon the departure of Mr. Woods he succeeded to the proprietorship of the business of Woods and O'Kelly. He prespered. The settlement grew in numbers. The surrounding forests gave place to fruitful fields, and well designed and comfortable homes. Some of the residences are now large and beautiful. A post office was established. A depot and freight office were added. Berry O'Kelly was appointed postmaster and freight agent.

While these improvements were in process the name of the village also underwent a change and has since been known as "Method." The place once derisively dubbed, "Save Rent," and "Slab Town," has become a most important base of supplies for an extensive and prosperous area of white and Negro farmers and Berry O'Kelly's business has mounted up to astounding proportions.

With a genius for merchantile pursuits and tireless industry he gave himself to work, work, work. By close, continuous application by a thorough study of the laws underlying successful commercial enterprise; by promptness in meeting and discharging obligations; he organized and built up a magnificent business and amassed a fortune. His fine ratings in the commercial budget give him unlimited credit in the wholesale markets of the country. This, in turn, enabled him to serve his large and valuable clientele with the best goods at bottom prices. His business operations were not confined to Method and the surrounding territory. They extended to Raleigh, Cary, Apex, Morrisville, Pittsboro and other places.

Dealer In Real Estate

In addition to his merchantile interests Mr. O'Kelly is a large dealer in real estate. In this line he has been no less successful. He is the owner of a number of large farms; owns most of Method; has large and valuable property holdings in Raleigh, much of it in the principal business district. He has recently purchased a principal corner brick store and is having it remodeled, putting in a handsome glass front.

Holder of Numerous Positions of Trust

As before stated Mr. O'Kelly is postmaster, railroad agent, chairman of the School Committee, and a sort of general *factotum* of the Method community. He is also a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Raleigh. Energetic and tactful he has farmer attachments which have netted him a big margin of controlling influence in many matters of great importance to his race.

Activities In Behalf of Education

In later years he has devoted his chief interest to the work of educational uplift. Indeed, this seems to claim the most of his time.

Just here I cannot avoid an allusion personal to myself. With those conversant with the facts it will carry no suggestion of egotism. It is a necessary connection and should be given in preserving history.

In 1909 I made a visit to Mr. O'Kelly on a matter of business. While there Mr. Louis M. Mason informed me that the Method school was in want of a principal and had advertised in the papers for applications. I said to him that I was open to a proposition and would be glad to submit my application. "Well," said he, "there is your man in there," pointing to Mr. O'Kelly's store, "just see him and get him all right and I am sure you can get the place." I said to Mr. Mason, that Method offered a most excellent field for the organization and growth of a fine school. That I knew of sources of help that might be touched and enlisted provided the people themselves showed the proper spirit. "Well," said he, "Berry is a very busy man and has not the time to look into ways and means, but if you will load him up he will fire all right." I told him that I would keep him loaded to the muzzle. I went into the store and after attending to the special business that called me there, brought up the matter of the school. Mr. O'Kelly spoke encouragingly of my prospects of securing the position and advised me to place my application with the committee. He said he was only one member and could not determine the matter himself. I received the appointment. I began to lay plans which I submitted to Mr. O'Kelly and the other members of the committee. The plans were approved and heartily supported. Mr. O'Kelly's wide influence proved a great asset. We sought new sources of help. The response was immediate and far beyond our expectations. The Berry O'Kelly Teacher Training and Industrial School was organized. The main building was erected, additions to the faculty made, new and up-to-date equipment installed, ten acres of land added. To effect this we carried on a campaign for voluntary subscriptions among the people. By this means we secured pledges and cash to the amount of nearly $2,000.00. In 1917 Dr. J. H. Dillard paid a visit to the school and in his address in the auditorium said that he had been telling of what should be done, and what ought to be done, and what could be done, "but," he said, " I find that here you are doing those very

things." Continuing he said, "if I could place this school on wheels I would roll it down through the entire South as an object lesson."

Mr. O'Kelly gave $500.00 in cash and the ten acres of land adjoining the school site. From the time we adopted plans for the expansion of the school he has worked incessantly. Now the school enjoys the high distinction of an accredited high school, has a faculty of 14 instructors, has erected a new two story brick dormitory for girls, has acquired nearly all the adjoining property, and carried an enrollment of 388 during the last session with 155 in the High School department. The present principal—Prof. H. L. Trigg—is a thoroughly competent school man and is giving the school an enviable place among our educational forces.

With the means at its disposal and with other sources of income that are available, there is no reason why this school should not exert a commanding influence over a large section of North Carolina It has financial basis. It has the physical equipment. It has the advantage of location. Why should it not expand into larger life, broader fields and reach higher attitudes?

Perhaps I should say that I resigned the principalship in 1917 to accept War work. Up to that time the salaries paid were merely nominal. I had spent eight years of hard work, in term time and in vacation, in bringing the school into being. I was financially exhausted.

Helps To Promote Training Of Youth

BERRY O'KELLY, wealthy North Carolinian, and virtually owner of the town of Method, whose devotion to the cause of Negro education, is concretely reflected in the Berry O'Kelly Training School, for the development of which he has given liberally of his means, time and interest.

Appoint Board For Training School.

Governor McLean has appointed five people, three white and two negroes, to act as a board for the Morrison Industrial School, at Hamlet, which is a training school for negro boys. The board was appointed under the act passed at a recent session of the State Legislature providing for a uniform method for the appointment of certain boards of charitable and other institutions.

The following will serve for a term of four years: Mrs. J. Legrande Everett, of Rockingham, to succeed M. B. Hart, of Tarboro; W. L. Parsons, of Rockingham, to succeed L. R. Varser, resigned; W. N. Everett, of Rockingham to succeed himself; Rev. W. H. Haywood (colored), of Lumberton, to succeed Thad Tate, of Charlotte; O. C. Spaulding, of Durham, to succeed S. G. Atkins, of Winston-Salem. The two last named are negroes.

Education—1925.
Industrial Schools.

New Jersey

Bordentown Ind. School Standardizes Two Year High School Course

Page

Bordentown, N. J.—Principal W. R. Valentine of the State Industrial School here announce that the State Board of education, acting on recommendation of Dr. Jackson, Assistant Commissioner of Education, has standardized the two year high school work of the Industrial School with a view to linking the school more closely to the public school system of the state.

3-7-22

Students at Bordentown have formerly been handicapped in transferring into or out of the school by reason of the fact that the vocational course of Bordentown has necessitated a slightly irregular academic course as compared with the public high school. Under the system of credits as approved by the Board, a student completing the course at Bordentown will receive credit for two full years of work in a general high school course. In a college preparatry course, credit will be given for the two years laiking foreign languages.

The state thus officially puts its stamp of approval on the grade of work done at it vocational school, but this does not change in any way the school's emphasis on its trade work. Students are not encouraged to enter Bordentown who intend to enter college, and the way is made easy for those who desire to complete their high school work in a public high school.

Education-1925
Industrial Schools

Virginia.

Hampton Forced to Fight White Radicals, South

Anglo-Saxon Society of Richmond, Virginia, Back Editor Who Began Attack on School

By Lester A. Walton
(In New York World)

For fifty years Hampton Institute has enjoyed the good will and moral support of the white Virginians. The principles and practices of the school are essentially the same now as in years past. Yet at this late day leaders of the Anglo-Saxon movement in the State are seeking to raise a race issue by picturing conditions at Hampton as such as "to threaten serious consequences to the institute and to all white America."

"There must be a rectification of conditions at Hampton Institute," they declare. "The integrity of the Anglo- Saxon is threatened."

Questions Dr. Gregg

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of the institution, has been called upon to answer the following questions:

If white and colored meet on terms of "social equality"?

If on occasions white and colored teachers sit at the same table?

If the races sit side by side in the school auditorium?

If the students at Hampton are taught that the Negro race is the equal to the white race?

To members of the Anglo-Saxon Club of Richmond, Va., the 4 questions are of transcending importance, to the future of white America, for they profess to see the spectre of amalgamation lurking in the offing. They are dreadfully upset and hysterically apprehensive.

The "social equality" agitation was started by W. S. Copeland, editor of the Newport News Daily Press heretofore regarded as friendly to Hampton Institute. In his first editorial published with a view "to arousing the Anglo-Saxon to the danger that threatens," reference was made to both races sitting together in the auditorium, with no pretense at separation. Hampton Institute was pointed out as 'the richest institution in Virginia, and money by the million is flowing into its endowment fund. It has the very best equipment that money can buy and it has a commodious auditorium, where the highest class of entertainments are served to the public, entertainments so costly that no other institution in the community could afford them."

Wishing to set at rest any misgiving that Hampton has deviated from its usual custom in dealing with race relations, which for many years has been sanctioned by the white people of the State, Dr. Gregg, the white principal, wrote to the editor of the Daily Press as follows:

"Your editorial on the integrity of the Anglo Saxon * * * has been brought to my attention, I am sorry you have written quite as you have in your reference to Hampton Institute, for your words indicate misapprehension of the facts which I fear may only too easily become widespread.

"As I have understood the principles and practices of the school—and there has been no essential change in either, to the best of my knowledge, for the past fifty years—there has never been encouragement of the social mingling of the races under circumstances that would lead to embarrassment on either side. It should hardly be necessary to add that association of a romantic nature, such as could conceivably lead to intermarriage, is contrary to the wishes and the judgment of the overwhelmingly majority of Negroes as of white persons. * * *

To Serve Nation

"The institute exists to help the Negro race and to serve the whole Nation. It has simply tried to be courteous and fair, on the one hand, to its white friends, both of the North and the South, and, on the other hand to its Negro constituency. If occasional sharp criticism from all three parties any indication of approximate justice, we have had that measure of consolation.

"I cannot imagine that any thoughtful person could advocate the amalgamation of widely diverse races or would maintain that this is any less culpable when it takes place without sanction of law and morality. All of us know that for such amalgamation as has already come about the Negro is not chiefly to blame. The more his self-respect is built up, the greater his gain in intelligence, sound character and economic independence the deeper will be his natural pride in his own race.

"Such have been the objects of the kind of education which has been given at Hampton Institute by Gen. Armstrong and Dr. Frissell, and at Tuskegee by B. Washing, and Dr. Moton. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to our local trustees—Homer L. Ferguson and Frank W. Darling—with whom I have several times discussed the whole question."

Members of the Anglo-Saxon Club at Richmond, after reading Dr. Gregg's letter to Editor Copeland, do not think the answer anent "social equality" was specific enough. They have asked the twenty-one members of the Advisory Committee of the Southern campaign for the endowment fund of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes to withdraw from the committee until the matter is threshed out. No resignations have been reported.

Frank W. Daring, wealthy crab and oyster dealer and member of the Advisory Committee, is no advocate of "social equality," but says it may be necessary for white teachers to mix with Negro students during classes. That there is no systematic of herding of races in the auditorium is frankly admitted.

In the letter fro mthose active in maintaining the integrity of the white race, Dr. Gregg has been assured of the cordial support of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. "When recently in Atlanta, I discussed the affair with Marcus Garvey, who assures me of the fullest support of his organization in combating the efforts of Negro radicals to break down the color line," the principal of Hampton is told by one member of the Anglo-Saxon Club.

Intermarriage Rare

When it is taken into account that in New York and other Northern cities intermarriage between the races is rare and not desired by either although there are mixed schools, the white and colored people mingle more or less frely in public and no law prohibts such unions, it would seem that the "social equality" bugaboo which has greatly excited a few Virginians is largely the creature of overworked imaginations.

There is no large mulatto birth rate in Northern communities as in the South, where intermarriage is unlawful and miscegenation a nightmare. The presence of these near whites is not the direct result of the two races meeting on equal terms in school auditoriums. Such saviors of white America as the Anglo-Saxon Club of Virginia appear to be totally oblivious to the basic causes for much of the amalgamation going on.

The last United State census showed that in twelve states having a Negro population of 200,000 or more the number of mulattos had increased between 1890 and 1920 to 47.31 per cent; Virginia, with a Negro population of 690,017 had 164,171 mulattos, an increase of 34.01 per cent. Florida led in this respect, its increase in thirty years being 115.4 per cent. Georgia came next with an increase of 98.8 and was followed by Alabama, South Carolina, Texas, and North Carolina, with 71.9 per cent; 73.4 per cent; 73.1 per cent; 62.5 per cent, respectively.

Arkansas increased its number of near whites, during the period to 55.4 per cent; Mississippi 43.4 per cent; Louisiana 28.3 per cent, and Tennessee to 11.3 per cent. The two Southern states where a decrease was noted were Maryland and Kentucky.

K. K. K. DIDN'T BURN CROSS AT HAMPTON INST.

Major Washington Wires Afro That Newspaper Reports Are False

DESPATCHES SENT OUT BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cadet Commander Said To Have Been Ordered To Leave At Once

Major Allen Washington, Commandant at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., wired the Afro today denying newspaper reports of a Ku Klux visit to the school. 12-26-25

Afro-American

The following report was sent out by the Asociated Negro Press Monday.

New York, N. Y.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—According to a dispatch Baltimore York Age, the Ku Klux Klan recently invaded the premises of Hampton Institute and burned a cross in front of the home of Principal Gregg. A note was also left warning Major Allen Washington, commandant of cadets, that he had better leave the school within ten days.

The action of the klan is taken to be the culmination of feeling engendered by articles in the Newport News Press, criticising the lack of "Jim Crow" restrictions at the school.

Wire AFRO

The telegram to the AFRO read: "No truth in report in New York Age article." Signed, Allen Washington.

Largest Virginia School

With an endowment of around five million dollars and a plant worth more than a million dollars, Hampton is the biggest educational institution in Virginia, black or white. Its president, Dr. James E. Gregg, is white and so is three-fourths of the faculty.

White neighbors in the vicinity of the school unable to secure special reserved seats at concerts for students plan to introduce a bill in the state legislature to force segregation wherever there is a charge for admission to public entertainments in school assembly halls.

Announcements to this effect was made recently by the Anglo Saxon Clubs which are backing the proposed bill.

Trustees of the Institute have not regarded the agitation on the part of the little group composing the Anglo-Saxon Clubs, as serious enough to warrant any known official action. It is considered that the record of the Institute and of its graduates is the best answer to all attacks.

Ku Klux Klan Burns Fiery Cross In Front Of Pres. Gregg's Home at Hampton Institute

New York Age

Hampton Institute, Va.,—The Hampton Institute campus has been an armed camp since the evening of December 9, when a fiery cross was found burning opposite the home of Dr. James E. Greg, principal.

The next day a letter was received by Major Allen Washington, commandant of cadets, signed by the Ku Klux Klan, and ordering him to move from his beautiful home at the entrance of the school within the next ten day.

12-19-25

The police department of Hampton and Newport News were notified of the threats and called upon the authorities at Fortress Monroe. In addition the student guards were doubled and a vigilent supervision is being kept on all visitors.

New York Age

According to those connected with the institution the trouble was stirred up by Editor Copeland of the Newport News Daily Press, who attacked the school in his paper for practicing social equality. His chief grievance was that whites and colored people were allowed to sit together in Ogden Hall, and white teachers sometimes ate dinner with the colored students, or colored teachers.

This agitation was taken up by the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations fostering supposed "Nordic Supremacy." Dr. Gregg, in replying criticism, stated that it had always been the custom at Hampton to make no discrimination because of race and that he would carry out the policy adopted by the founder of the school.

The principal objection to Major Washington seems to be that he is occupying one of the finest houses on the campus, the house which faces the main entrance. The Major has also been outspoken in his criticism of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in that section.

Authorities at the school are trying to keep the matter secret, believing that it will blow over without any further demonstrations. If, however, there are any attempts made against any school property, a race riot would be the natural result. The male students are all armed, as Hampton has been a military school since its founding. The military organization is now a part of the Reserve Officer's Training Camp of the United States Army.

A NEW COURSE AT HAMPTON OFFERED FOR LIBRARIANS

Hampton, Va., Aug. 27.—(By A. N. P.)—Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, and the trustees of Hampton have approved the organization of a two-year collegiate course for the training of librarians which will begin in September 24. The demand for trained librarians for school libraries in northern and southern cities has opened up a new profession for colored men and women who have had collegiate training. This new librarians course at Hampton Institute has been instituted at the earnest solicitiation of the American Library Association and will give colored men and women a new outlet into a profession which gives opportunity for the widest influence for good.

Atlanta Independent

8-27-25

Atlanta, Ga.

Hampton Students Vote To Raise Athletic Fee; Will Revive Boat Races

Aquatic Sports To Be Revived With Inter-Class Meets

By CHARLES H. WILLIAMS

Hampton Institute, Va.—At a mass meeting of summer students held in Ogden Hall on August 8 a movement was launched to introduce rowing again at Hampton. About ten years ago there was interclass rowing with annual interclass beatraces, the winner of which was awarded a beautiful loving cup which still remains to be competed for. The boats used during those days were the types used on the U.S. Navy battleships. While they were good for a thing a mere of exercise they were too heavy for effective racing and were discarded in 1918. Up to the present time it has not been possible to secure others.

New York Mirror

8-2-25

The interclass boat races were one of the most popular forms of sport practiced at Hampton. The boys arose as early as four o'clock in the morning to be out with their crews. There was no prettier sight than to see hundreds of students massed on the wharfs and banks of the school campus watchnig the racing crews in the Hampton Creek, neck and neck pulling with every bit of strength.

Major Allen Washington, gave a most enthusiastic talk pointing out the wonderful facilities for rowing at Hampton. He urged every student to back the movement which they not only did with enthusiastic cheers but with the expressed wilingness to raise the present athletic fee of $5 to $7.50. This will not only help to start the fund for the purchase of boats and the building of a boat house but will also help to support more adequately athletic sports at Hampton.

Hampton graduates throughout the country have expressed their willingness to help in securing boats for the students because they would like to see Hampton take advantage of its wonderful water facilities to develop water sports for its students. It is the plan of those in charge of athletics to have boats before the end of the coming school year.

Ku Klux Klan At Hampton

Associated Negro Press

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 23—According to a dispatch in the New York Age, the Ku Klux Klan recently invaded the premises of Hampton Institute and burned a cross in front of the home of Principal Gregg. A note was also left warning Major Allen Washington, commandant of cadets, that he had better leave the school within ten days. The action of the Klan is taken to be the culmination of feeling engendered by articles in the Newport Press, criticising the lack of "Jim Crow" restrictions at the school.

St. Louis Argus

12-25-25

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DEDICATE CARNEGIE LIBRARY IN GEORGIA

Fort Valley, Ga.—The dedication of the new Carnegie library of the Fort Valley High and Industrial school took place Monday, April 20, at 10 o'clock. Special services were held Sunday afternoon at 3. The sermon, which was referred to as "enlightening and heartening," was preached by the chaplain, Rev. W. H. Marshall.

Chicago Defender

Dr. George Foster Peabody, prominent philanthropist and humanitarian of New York city, who donated a maintenance fund for the library, in a most interesting address gave many intimate personal glimpses into the life of Mr. Carnegie, telling of his high ideals, noble motives, sympathetic heart and intense love for all mankind. Dr. Peabody was most warmly and affectionately received by all. Men and women crowded around him to shake his hand, calling him friend and a prince among men.

Dr. Robert W. Patton, director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, addressed the audience on the purposes of education. He showed clearly the infinite possibilities for self-development through reading and study. A. J. Evans, prominent business man of Fort Valley, paid a glowing tribute to the work of the school. He predicted a bright future for it and urged his hearers to ever rally to the support of Principal Hunt in his efforts to improve and enlarge the school. Among the prominent visitors were Mrs. Mary Moore Cross of East Orange, N. J.; Rev. J. H. Davidson of Atlanta university; T. J. Woofter of the state interracial committee Atlanta; Prof. Wm. Hubbard, principal of the Forsyth Normal and Industrial school, and Prof. Ralph Newton, superintendent of Peach county schools.

3-2-23

The dedication exercises took place beneath a cluster of shade trees on the lawn of the school grounds. Bishop H. J. Mikell, D. D., president of the board of trustees, presided. Prior to the delivery of the dedicatory address by Dr. Robert W. Patton, the following speakers appeared: Rev. J. H. Davidson, Dr. C. H. Lee, pastor of St. Paul's P. E. church, Macon; Editor John Jones, Fort Valley; H. J. Jordan, Fort Valley, and Rev. H. L. Stallworth, presiding elder of the C. M. E. church, Milledgeville. Favorable comment was made upon the unique appropriateness of the program.

The library building, designed by Ludlow & Peabody, one of the leading architectural firms of New York city, is one of the best buildings of its kind in the state.

It can be noted that this library, one of the most beautiful in this section of the country, was financed, designed and constructed by northern interests, while southerners, calling themselves "the best friends of the Race," looked on at the work and came in for the shouting at the dedication. If the building of this library was dependent upon southern funds, it is quite safe to say that it would progress no further than the cabin stage.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY REPORT

Savannah, Ga., January 2, 1925.

To the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Colored Public Library,

Gentlemen:

Savannah Morning News

I submit herewith the annual report of the Carnegie Colored Library, showing its activities for the year ending December 31st, 1924. It is gratifying to state in this report, that there has been a noticable increase in the number of volumes circulated during the year 1924. This renders it apparent that the library is constantly growing in the estimation of those whom it is intended to serve, and is being more and more regarded by them as a potent agency of helpful service. Its present limited equiptment however, limits in the same proportion its ability of service. May the near future see it so equipped as to be able to render increased service.

Feb. 7, 1925

CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY

The Library now contains 4,146 volumes. The number of volumes added during the year is 76. The number discarded or withdrawn is 121. The book collection is in great need of being enlarged and strengthened. This should receive attention as soon as resources will permit.

BORROWERS REGISTRATION

The number of volumes circulated or lent for home reading during the year is 3,386. This also is an increase in the number of volumes circulated during 1924. Our records show, that a good per centage of this circulation, has been in the juvenile section and shows that those who eventually will become the adult readers of the library, are rapidly becoming its constant patrons.

REFERENCE WORK

The reference section has been very constantly used during the year, and increases in activity. The handicap here, is the lack of acquipment in this section. As has been stated in former reports, it is not possible to record by statistics, the amount of activity in this service, but the increasing demands upon this section, will become greater, as the public becomes conscious of its helpful useful service. In order to render better service it is essential that our collection of reference books be increase as rapidly as possible.

JUVENILE SECTION

This section has been in steady and constant use during the year. The circulation of the books in this section has been continuous. It is a source of gratification, that those who are to become the future patrons of the library, are taking readily and habitually to its use, and are thus forming reading habits, which will be of good use to them in the future. The number of children who have used this section for the year is 2,245. This is an increase in the number of those using it in 1923. It is essential that the books in this section be continually renewed or added to in order to meet the wants, and encourage the reading inclinations of the juvenile readers.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING

There has been no extensive repairs to the building since its election. Owing to the natural process deterioration the building is in need of repairs, which ought to be done as soon as is practicable to do so. There is also a pressing need of additional shelves in the fiction and reference sections, in order to remedy the crowded condition of the shelves in those sections. The installation of these additional shelves, will be a much needed improvement.

STATISTICS

Annual report for year ending December 31, 1924; Name of Library, Carnegie Colored Library; City, Savannah, Ga.,; Population served (approximately) 50,000. Total agencies, One; Consisting of Central Library; Number of days open, 359. Number of days open each week for lending 61. Hours open each week for reading 61, Number of volumes beginning of year, 4,191; Number of volumes added, 76; Number of volumes withdrawn, 121; Total number at end of year 4,146; Number of volumes lent for home use: Adult 1,252; Juvenile 2,134; Total 3,386; Number of borrowers registered: Adults 191; Juvenile 273; Total 464; Number of Newspapers and Magazines currently received: Newspapers 5, Perodicals 22.

Respectfully submitted,

P. A. DENEGALL,

Librarian

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Maryland.

Open Letter To City Librarian

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, Librarian,
Enoch Pratt Library,
Mulberry St., City.
Dear Sir:

Afro-American, 7-4-25
Baltimore, Md

With the construction of another branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library this year, Baltimore will have twenty-six branches in various sections of the city.

In these twenty-six branches and in the main office 179 employees are at work drawing an average of $15,662.50 per month in salaries, which comes out of public taxes.

Included among the branches is Branch No. 1, at Fremont avenue and Pitcher street, in the centre of a large colored population in the northwest and frequented most largely by colored people.

However, in all of these twenty-six branches and the main central library, there is not a single colored assistant librarian. May we not suggest that Baltimore look into the library situation in New York, in Louisville, Ky., in Atlanta, Ga., and in other places where municipal libraries are located in colored sections with the idea of finding out whether or not it pays to employ colored librarians in those branches.

None of the above should be construed that you, as librarian or the City administration is discriminating against colored people by barring them from positions in the City public libraries.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN.

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NEW YORK CITY WORLD
AUGUST 9, 1925

Library Barometer Of Negroes' Growth

Miss ERNESTINE ROSE — Mrs. CATHERINE LATIMER

Patronage of 135th St. Branch now 95 p. c. Colored

By Lester A. Walton

The 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, among other things, has served as a barometer indicating the gradual increase in Harlem's rapidly growing Negro population during the past twenty years.

In 1905 the branch was opened at No. 103 West 135th Street. The Negro invasion had just started in earnest. Ninety-five per cent. of the library patrons were white. In 1920, the percentage had changed to fifty-fifty. Three years later 80 per cent of the readers were Negroes, and today 95 per cent.

When Miss Ernestine Rose became branch librarian in 1920 all the members of her staff were white. At this time she has five colored and four white assistants. Mrs. Nella Imes, Mrs. Catherine Latimer, Miss Pura Belpre, Miss Virginia Powell and Miss Roberta Bosley are the colored workers. Miss Eliza Marquess, Miss Alice Lee, Mrs. Isabelle Randall and Miss Mary Wallace are the white.

It has not been Miss Rose's policy to select an entire force of Negro assistants, believing that a mixed staff renders more valuable service to the community and the general public. The bringing of white assistants to the 135th Street branch gives them a broader outlook on racial relationships, and in many ways the working side by side of the two races on equal terms has proved mutually helpful.

Mixed Policy Expands

As the result of the policy adopted by the branch of employing young white and colored women, other local branches are doing likewise. The first experiment was made more than a year ago when a colored assistant was sent from Harlem to another section of the city where members of the staff and clientele were white. The last to be transferred from the 135th Street branch was Miss Regina Anderson, who was sent to the Woodstock branch in the Bronx several weeks ago.

Although the branch is what might be termed a community institution, its influence extends beyond its immediate precincts. It has begun to function as "a missionary of education abroad." At the New York Library Association Conference recently at Vassar College, Miss Rose and her aids got together a most creditable exhibit on Negro activities in Harlem.

"When I was asked to exhibit the work of the 135th Street branch at the conference I wondered in what adequate manner the work of the library in a special neighborhood could be shown, apart from that neighborhood," relates Miss Rose. "And then I realized the neighborhood itself must be shown; that a picture of the place must vitalize the story of the work. After all, the library is not different from other libraries. It has its outside activities, its neighborhood connections, its clubs and its story hours, its special reading lists, its unique book collections. They are only different as the patrons who make use of them may be different.

Shows Work of Negroes

"One special part of our exhibit was made up of circulars, placards, pictures and printed matter depicting our neighborhood. We procured magazines and newspapers edited and printed by Negroes, which told in their own workmanship and in special articles of the community and its activities. We got pictures of many of Harlem's leading men. The churches sent us pictures and circulars. In our special case we grouped records of artistic and literary life.

"Two other cases told by pictures, copies of our publicity circulars and posters of the work of the library, its children's room and story hours, its weekly forum and its monthly book evenings, contributed by the best known of America's modern writers; the aid which the library gives by book lists, talks and loans of books to institutions of education and welfare in the district. One case drew special attention. It was filled with sample books, prints and pamphlets from the Department of Negro Literature and History."

No surprise is expressed when mention is made that there is a Slavonic Department in the Central New York Public Library or a Bohemian collection in one of its branches which rivals all others outside of Hungary. But little or nothing is known of the unique book collection of Negro-American and foreign Negroid literature, sponsored by the Negro Literary and Historical Society, with the New York Public Library.

At the 135th Street branch library there is a special Department of Negro Literature and History, and the collection embraces not only works on slavery and the present race problem in America but books and pamphlets dealing with the artistic backgrounds of the various Negroid races wherever they have scattered in Europe and Africa. Such records have been made by the English, Germans, French and Dutch.

Open to Public Use

There are books in the Arabic and Latin, also textbooks in the various African dialects, duplicates of which may be found in second-hand book shops, private collections and family garrets. Some have been lent by generous donors and others furnished by the library itself. It is the aim of those directly interested to make the book collection the greatest Negroid library in America. It will not be bound by prohibitive restrictions but will be open to public use.

Members of the Negro Literary and Historical Society who took the initiative in having established a Department of Negro Literature and History in the 135th Street branch did so on the theory that no race can really achieve the proudest self-realization until it knows its own history, and its recognition by other races waits upon their knowledge of its backgrounds. They are hopeful that such an authentic historical book collection as the branch is forming will make available to truth-seeking persons of all groups records of the past history and achievements of the Negro race in order that the race will be given a higher place in the world's historical records—a status which has not been known generally to either white or black men.

3,111 PREDATORY ANIMALS KILL

Special Despatch to The World

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 8.—The total bag of 3,111 predatory animals, made by Federal, State and private hunters in this State during the ear ended July 15, effected a net saving of $181,-389 to stock raiders and farmers according to the usual damage done by these killers, says Glen R. Bach, director of the extermination work for the Biol...

Negro Literature and History Assembled At 135th Street Library

A significant development in the race's intellecutual growth is the recognition being given by the New York Public Library which has authorized the opening of a Department of Negro Literature and History at the West 135th street branch library, of which Miss Ernestine Rose is the librarian in charge.

This department is largely the result of efforts put forth by the New York Public Library and Historical Society. Arthur Schomburg president, and will contain a large loan collection of books, phamphlets, prints and paintings by and about the Negro gathered mainly from a number of private libraries. This collection is assembled on the third floor of the West 135th street branch, and will be under the supervision of Mrs. Latimer, an assistant at that branch. Necessary architectural alterations have been made by the library officials to suit the special needs of this department.

To mark the opening of this department, scheduled for May 7, a special program will be given in the 135th street library auditorium, Mr. Schomburg presiding, and with the the principal address to be delivered by Dr. Hubert H. Harrison, who has been one of the actve agents in bringing about this development. Other addresses will be made by Dr. E. H. Anderson, director, and Frankin F. Hopper, chief of circulation department, of the New York Library, Miss Ernestine Rose, Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University, and James Weldon Johnson, poet, author, publicist.

Musical numbers will be rendered by Willis Bradley, tenor; W. Astor Morgan, composer and singer; and W. K. Weeks, pianist.

The Department of Negro Literature and History will be open to the public during the regular hours of the branch library.

N. Y. Eve 5-2-25

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RICHMOND LIBRARY HAS AUSPICOUS OPENING

(Preston News Service)

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6th.—The first report from the Colored Branch of the Richmond Public Library shows a registration of 1,000 before the branch was a day old. Atty. William F. Denny was the first name on the register, and that of W. V. Ransome was the second.

On the first card issued is "There Is Confusion" by Jessie Redmond Fauset lent to Bland O. Williams. The second barrower was Herbert H. Southhall. The first six books taken out include: "There Is Confusion," "The Pathfinder," Cooper; "So Big," Edna Ferber; "The Inside of the Cup," Winston Churchill; "The Blue Flower," Henry Van Dyke. As the first gift made by the Phylis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A. a copy of Negro Biographies by Elizabeth Haynes, has been presented. The Library is located at 515 North 7th St.

Richmond Times-Dispatch 8-8-27

RICHMOND BRANCH LIBRARY INVITING

Richmond, Va.—The public library of this city has been placed way out on West Franklin street, far out of the reach of the colored people, so far in fact to be of any service to them. But a splendid branch that supplies this is conducted at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. on N. Seventh street. A great number of good books have been placed on the shelves of the new acquisition to the public library for the use of the general public and it is earnestly hoped that every body in the city will avail themselves of the opportunity and privilege of using the library. The books are free.

It has two splendid reading rooms, courteous and obliging matrons in attendance, who seem to take keen delight in serving the public and books of almost every nature and promises of many more if the library is patronized as it should be.

Norfolk Journal and Guide 8-22-27

EDUCATION-1925
MONEY FOR

Education - 1925
Money for Negro.
See Also: Education:
Common Schools, Improvement of
Denominational Schools.
Self Help in.

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Money for.

Alabama

Prominent Speakers at Southern Exposition Tuesday Night

Charles Winter Wood, director of the Tuskegee-Hampton Bureau in New York was the racial speaker Tuesday night on the occasion of Alabama Day at the Southern Exposition, now in session at Grand Central Palace. Governor Brannon of Alabama, and several other prominent southerners also spoke. Mr. Wood stressed the great educational movement for colored people in the South and America. Mr. Wood spoke in part of Professor Carver's marvelous work along the line of science in Chemistry and Botany is attracting much attention. The importance of that work is emphasized by the best-thinking white people of the South. The relation of Tuskegee Institute and the wonderful work that Booker Washington, the founder of Tuskegee did in bringing about this great day of popular Negro educational ideals and progress. How the North is backing up the South and the great movement started in the North in connection with th eHampton?Tuskegee Fund for $5,000,000. How Mr. John D. Rockefeller Sr., Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mr. George Eastman, Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. Chellis A. Austin, Mr. George Gordon Battle, Chief Justice Taft and hundreds of thousands of other prominent Americans have responded to this great movement—the greatest in the history of Negro education. $4,300,000 of the $5,000,000 have already been raised, and $700,000 has yet to be raised in order to get Mr. George Eastman's $2,000,000 to complete the Endowment Fund of these two foremost Negro Institutions in America. How the colored people of New York and all over the North and South have responded with their gifts to support and bring about the successful raising of this $5,000,000. How Madame Walker came forward and gave $25,000 to this movement for Negro education.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 26, 1925

May I add a cordial endorsement to George Foster Peabody's plea for Northern support of Southern education, which is contained in his letter printed in today's issue? Too often the educational needs are set forth exclusively in terms of the particular needs of one race or one type of education, or even of one school, and we are diverted from the focal point that the various specialized phases of education are merely interrelated and interdependent parts of the underlying social force of our democracy.

Take, for instance, the need for elementary teachers. To be competently trained they must have come under the instruction of teachers better trained than they. Thus the answer to a shortage of "country school ma'ams" leads one through better normal schools to stronger colleges. Tuskegee's early success analyzes itself into Booker T. Washington, who was trained at Hampton, and a Faculty recruited largely from Fisk University and other negro colleges of the South. Similarly, Miss Berry's school, Berea, and the other white institutions mentioned by Mr. Peabody, can succeed only so long as there is an upward thrust in educational ambition and accomplishment.

Here in America it is assumed that education is a public function. Because the South has been slow in applying this principle to the needs of its great colored population, a feeling has developed that Northern philanthropy has assumed the entire burden. This is most unfortunate, because it is, in the first place, a libel on our Southern friends, and, in the second place, it misses the whole target of Northern interest in negro education. The overwhelming proportion of colored children in school in the South is in schools supported by public funds, and the trend is all toward more adequate facilities and better instruction.

The proper function of Northern philanthropy is the support of private schools so situated and conducted as to stimulate the public authorities to a more general appreciation of their responsibility to the children of school age, white or black. This function has been an invaluable contribution to the advancement of the negro, to the prosperity of the South and to the national welfare; and it remains an opportunity for fundamentally patriotic service.

The two registration points of immediate importance are the completion of the Hampton-Tuskegee campaign, which lacks $500,000, and the raising of the $100,000 needed by Fisk University to qualify for payment of a million-dollar endowment fund which has already been conditionally pledged. In both cases the time limit is Dec. 31, and their success will be a notable contribution to the upward thrust of education in the South.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN.
New Canaan, Conn., July 17, 1925.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM & EVE. MAIL
JULY 13, 1925

Rockefeller Gives Million Pledged to Tuskegee Fund

A million dollars in securities has been turned over to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, it was announced by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in fulfillment of a recent pledge. The securities were delivered to Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the committee, who will distribute them equally between the two negro institutions.

Mr. Rockefeller's constribution, it was announced, swelled the fund to more than $4,500,000. The goal is $5,000,000. More than half of the sum already subscribed has been paid in cash. Mr. Rockefeller's gift was said to have been prompted by the "sound work achieved by the two institutes in helping to solve the negro problem."

Mobile, Ala., Register
SEP 6 - 1925

ATMORE PROVIDING FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Special To The Register

ATMORE, Ala., Sept. 5.—Professor J. S. Lambert, of the department of education, supervisor of the negro schools of Alabama, recently spent several days in Atmore in the interest of a county training school for negroes. Through the generosity of the mill companies of Atmore, and through the sacrifice and special effort of some of the leaders of the negroes of Atmore, the conditions for the school were met and the school is assured. The conditions for the establishment of the school were: Five acres of land, suitably located, deeded to the state. The W. M. Carney Mill Company bought the necessary land and made deed for same to the state. A maintenance fund of $1,500 had to be guaranteed annually, which was done by the Atmore board of education. Cash to the amount of $3,100 had to be raised. The colored people raised $1,000 of this amount in cash and made a satisfactory note for another $1,000. The other $1,100 was put up by the mill companies: W. M. Carney Mill Company $700; Ray Lumber Company, $200; and Swift-Hunter Lumber Company $200.

When the application for this school is approved and accepted the state will contribute for building $2,200; Julius Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago, will contribute $1,300 for building, and the General Education Board will contribute $1,000 for equipment. There will be also an outside maintenance fund of about $800 or more annually. There are also other funds that may be drawn on for equipment under certain conditions.

NEW YORK CITY TOMBAY
SEPTEMBER 14, 1925

TWO NEGRO COLLEGES BEQUEATHED $160,000

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Charles W. Troughton, on file in Surrogate's Court, places the gross value at $310,597 and the net at $292,227. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial College received $107,653 and the Hampton Institute $53,827 under the will Mrs. Florence Ada Troughton, the widow, received $116,339. Mr. Troughton owned stocks and bonds valued at $200,823.

ANOTHER GIFT.

It has not been many weeks since it was announced that George Eastman, a kodak manufacturer, would give a million dollars each to Hampton and Tuskegee institutes if the endowment fund commission of these two worthy negro schools would secure additional funds to the amount of five millions. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has come forward with a million and makes the gift with no condition attached. In speaking of his decision, Mr. Rockefeller said that it was arrived at:

Inasmuch as I have been profoundly interested in these schools ever since my father took me as a small boy to visit Hampton, when Gen. Armstrong was its head; because they provide an education which fits boys and girls to be useful citizens whether they go forward to higher and professional education or go directly into agriculture, industry, or business; because they stress the developemtn of character along with the developemtn of mind and body, and because of my lifelong interest in the colored race, I shall count it a privilege to participate in the campaign to the extent of $1,000,000.

Such movements as the one in question are of interest to the country in general and to the south in particular. Mr. Rockefeller has set out the reasons for support of Hampton and Tuskegee in a few words and very excellently. They have both been doing constructive work for many years in the face of difficulties and obstacles which the successful consummation of the endowment campaign will largely remove. They have served, both by precept and example, as effective eradicators of race hatred and prejudice and have worked to the most commendable end of making this land a better place to live for everybody concerned.

It is worth noting in the connection that the younger Rockefeller has been actively engaged in putting a considerable portion of his vast fortune into places where is would be likely to accomplish the most good for humanity. There has been nothing spectacular or sensational about his benefactions and they have been distributed with a hand not partial to any race, creed or color, but for all that they have been frequent and generous. The fact that he does not tie strings to, his gifts is another outstanding feature of his givings.

SELMA UNIVERSITY APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Splendid Negro Institution Plans For Bigger and Better Program of Education

The Baptists of the state and all who are interested in religious education will be delighted to know that the Alabama Baptist state convention (colored), through its educational board, is praying and planning for greater results this year.

Advertiser
1-13-25

It is possible for one to see from the study of various annual reports of the secretary-treasurer of the university that fate has overtaken us and our income has been too small to cover our well and carefully planned budget made by President Pollard. In view of this fact, the state is sending out, in the name of God, an educational secretary to assist the president of the university, the president of the state convention and the 300,000 negro Baptists of Alabama in raising the budget fund of $55,352.50 for the scholastic year 1925-1926. We believe that if we work together under God's direction that we can do this in addition to cutting down the present indebtedness.

It is the mission of the educational secretary to make Selma university known and popular throughout the country, to secure money for the uni-

versity from organizations as well as individuals, not by any means overlooking the important features of bequests.

We are making accurate lists of all annual bodies with their time and place of meeting. We are making it a point to represent Selma university either directly or indirectly, to care for her interest and to present her claims. Each donation is recorded and compared with the request of the administration, that is, whether it is more or less than the apportionment for that body. We hope to be given time to state the standing of each body at the convention.

It is our aim to secure donations directly from every church and all its auxiliaries. In addition to the organizations we hope to receive direct donations from the loyal members of every church and community in the state and also from many of our friends in the various parts of the country. In order to put this over, we must depend upon all of our present organizations, graduates, students, former students and friends. Let us now prove our love for and devotion to dear old Selma university.

We are asking the moderator and secretary of each association with his respective conventions and churches to line up teams in November and December so that it will be possible to reach every church and every prospect in the state and have the blanks filled and returned to Selma at once.

We will let November-December be "Alpha" and ""Omega"; that is, we want the pledges made and paid in full as far as possible in November or December, but by all means let the balance due on each pledge reach us not later than May, which will be our educational month. Let us meet at Auburn and talk the matter over. Let us start together there in one accord and do great things for God. Remember our goal, $55,352.50, for our state education.

C. J. HURSTON,
Educational Secretary.

Tuskegee To Get $300,000 Memorial To Honor Bancroft

Chicago, December 14.—(AP)—Plans for the creation of a memorial to the late Edgar A. Bancroft, of Chicago, former ambassador to Japan, were announced today by Clifford W. Barnes, as chairman of the committee. Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is honorary chairman.

A fund of $300,000, part of which is available, will be used for a memorial auditorium or endowment to Tuskegee, the negro vocational school of Alabama, of which Mr. Bancroft was a trustee during the last ten years of his life.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
NOVEMBER 29, 1925

HENDRICKSON, DOROTHY (Nov. 18). Estate, about $1,500. To Mary Elizabeth Hendrickson, mother, of 336 East Ninety-fifth Street, residuary estate; John F. Hendrickson, same address, $100; Gilbert R. Hendrickson, brother, of 19,708 111th Street, $100; Marguerite V. Hendrickson, same address, niece, $100.

OTTINGER, MOSES (Nov. 18). Estate, more than $10,000. To Henry Street Settlement, $500; St. John's Guild, $500; American Institute, $500; New York Association for the Blind, $500; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, $500; Tuskegee Institute, $500; Metropolitan Museum of Art, $500; National Republican Club, $500; American Legion for Disabled Veterans, $500; Newsboys' Lodging House, $500; Hebrew Technical Institute, $1,000; Lebanon Hospital Association, $1,000; Beth Israel Hospital, $1,000; United Hebrew Charities, $1,000; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, $1,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $2,000; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $2,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, $3,000; Jewish Theological Seminary, $5,000; Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society, $5,000; Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Denver, Col., $500. Four sons are the other principal beneficiaries.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
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OTTINGER LEFT $1,000,000.

Numerous Charities Helped by Will of Realty Operator.

Charitable bequests of more than $30,000 are contained in the will of Moses Ottinger, real estate operator, father of Attorney General Albert Ottinger. He died on Nov. 18. The will was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday and is said to dispose of an estate of more than $1,000,000. The residuary estate, after a few personal bequests and legacies to charitable institutions, is divided among four sons—Albert, Nathan, Leon and Lawrence Ottinger.

The following bequests were made to charity: $5,000 each to the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $3,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital, $2,000 each to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $1,000 each to the Hebrew Technical Institute, Lebanon Hospital Association, Beth Israel Hospital, United Hebrew Charities and Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society; $500 each to the Henry Street Settlement, St. John's Guild, American Institute, Association for the Blind, General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, Tuskegee Institute, Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Republican Club, American Legion for Disabled Veterans, Newsboys Lodging House and the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Denver.

ECONOMY PROGRAM FOR CARNEGIE FUND

Corporation Managers Determine Upon a Seven-Year Plan of Retrenchment.

TO CONCENTRATE EFFORTS

Grants Aggregating $8,121,145 Are Made in Last Fiscal Year, Report Shows.

The Carnegie Corporation announced yesterday in its annual report the continuation of its policy, inaugurated last year, of keeping at a minimum grants to colleges and universities and the adoption of a seven-year program of meeting obligations already made, liquidating grants upon which interest is being paid and concentrating up its program of adult education outside of colleges, library service, the arts and upon selected educational studies and cooperative research problems.

The report, which was signed by Frederick P. Keppel, President, said that grants during the fiscal year 1924-1925 aggregated $8,121,145, of which $5,712,500 was devoted to the Carnegie Institute of Washington, a scientific research organization. The general grants of $2,408,645 compared with $3,206,117 during the previous year.

The grant to the Washington institution was determined, it was said, because it appeared that a delay "would involve serious injustice to a body of workers whose contributions to science and scholarship are of the greatest importance to the community." The action, however, made necessary a restudy of the corporation's financial situation and brought about the seven-year program of retrenchment.

The seven-year program, it was said, includes the restoration of the reserve fund to its normal figure of $2,500,000 and the amortization of a gift of $8,000,000, due in 1946, to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. It will provide an average of $2,225,000 annually for the continuation and development of the program of the subjects upon which the corporation determined early in the year.

The decision to concentrate upon adult education outside of colleges was said last February to have been brought about by the belief that large money grants to colleges caused an "overemphasis on going to college" as a means of obtaining an education and led to a neglect of other means of cultural and vocational training.

The program for adult education has not yet been decided upon, but the corporation has provided $47,000 for a three-year study of the psychology of adult education as part of its general preliminary inquiry. The study is being directed by Professor Edward L. Thorndike, a psychologist of Columbia University, assisted by the Institute of Educational Research of Teachers, Columbia University, and Stanford University.

The corporation during the year set aside the income on $1,000,000 for the support for one year of a system of scholarships and fellowships in the arts to enable candidates of promise to prepare themselves as college teachers of art. In addition, $100,000 was provided for the purchase of teaching equipment for departments of fine arts in colleges and universities, while a general grant of $8,000 was made for tre scholarships. These were additional to five grants of $50,000 each for endowing departments of fine arts and industrial arts at New York University, Wellesley College, Grinnell College, Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute.

The corporation, it was reported, received during the year 368 applications for funds totalling $28,000,000. Only sixty-seven were granted.

WASHINGTON D. C. POST
OCTOBER 25, 1925

Veteran Leaves Estate To Tuskegee Institute

Booker T. Washington, late president of the Tuskegee institute in Alabama, is named sole beneficiary in the will of John Dawson, former inmate of the Soldiers' Home here, who died at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

In a letter addressed to the adjutant general of the army, Dawson directs that all money in his pockets and in his name at the Riggs National Bank be given to Washington for the benefit of Tuskegee. The amount is not specified. The successor of Washington will be able to receive the legacy, as it was intended for the institute.

Education — 1925.

Money for.

Alabama.

Kelly Miller Says

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4-25-25

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It is not so much because of any theory of education of social polity that these institutions have gotten the start of the educational world. It is rather due to the idea that two great Americans built their lives into the warp and woof of these great institutions and have brought the world to their door.

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Armstrong and Washington, one white and one black, made a deeper impression upon the educational thought and opinion of their day and generation than any other contemporary teachers. The seed was planted in a new and fertile soil. The needs of the newly emancipated race appealed powerfully to the imagination of the American people.

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The most interesting feature of this bequest is that it is provided that the proceeds be used to establish scholarships in these schools for boys and girls who are preparing to live on the farm, instead of joining the mad rush to the city.

The testator recounts: "As farming is one of the most, if not the most, important occupations, and as it appears to be less sought after than other occupations, my earnest wish is to help make it an inducement to students to take up agriculture and kindred farming occupations in preference to occupations that will take them away from country life, it being my wish to counteract if possible the present tendency which is toward town and city."

Booker Preached From The House Tops

Before the beginning of the world war we used to hear this doctrine proclaimed with great fervor and persuasiveness. Booker T. Washington preached it from the housetop. He firmly believed that in the long run the Negro race as such would be far better off in the country than in the city.

His argument was plausible; his philosophy convincing. But the oncoming of the war created a sudden vacuum in the labor market of the city industries in the North. The Negro rushed in to fill the vacuum without rhyme or reason.

For the past few years we have been lauding the Negro in the Northern cities to the extent and degree that we have almost forgotten the old conception that the farm is the best place for the race considered as a mass. The old argument needs to be revised, and reviewed in light of altered circumstances and conditions.

Negro In North Still An Experiment

The Negro in the Northern cities is still an experiment. The recent Negro issue of the survey pointing out the lot of the Negro in Harlem is indeed an interesting portrayal. From the standpoint of immediate creature comfort and conveniences, these people are undoubtedly much better off than they were in their rural communities from which they came. Harlem is but typical of other centers into which these people are crowding.

By changing the name of the city and by making suitable modifications for local conditions, the Harlem edition of the *Survey* might as well describe Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, or Pittsburgh.

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There is a sameness of life and relationship in all of them. If we think in terms of long units of time the prospect does not seem pleasing. There is not the slightest indication in a single instance that the Negro will probably, at any calculable date enter into the business competition of the cities in which he resides.

He is employed as a hand at good wages for the time of high wages. He does not become a self proprietor except in certain sumptuary lines such as barber shops, eating houses and beauty parlors.

Three hundred thousand Negroes in Harlem do not conduct as much independent business as an ordinary white community of five thousand souls. The competition is of the fiercest possible kind, nor is the Negro permitted to enter upon the competition on terms of equal competition. The whole economic fabric is organized, with the black man outside of the organized scheme. Try ever so hard, the cards are stacked against him.

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When hard times come and employment is slack the soup line becomes long and lasting. Who will picture the future of Harlem fifty years from now? To add to the gloominess of the prospect, city property is appreciating so rapidly in value that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the ordinary person to own a home. The saddest prospect about the Harlem Negro is that comparatively few do or can ever hope to own their own homes.

Farming Communities Offer Contrast

Let me throw in contrast the Negro in Harlem with a little farming community that I know. This Negro settlement is located at Fowler, near Fresco, California. It comprises about thirty ranches owned and operated by Negroes who migrated there about twenty-five years ago from Georgia. These ranches are worth on the average of twenty-five thousand dollars each.

Every proprietor has his car in which he brings his produce to town or drives for pleasure about the country side. They are near enough to the city to drive in for any worthwhile occasion. Each family feels its independence and rejoices in its owns self proprietorship. They do not have to look to the white proprietor every day for their daily bread.

These simple minded, though intelligent people have learned the method of farming by irrigation. They have built splendid farm homes. They bask in the sunshine of their own settlement, and are happy. They in truth and indeed stretch forth their hands under their own vine and fig tree.

Settlement Of Only 100 Souls

I have taken this little settlement of some one hundred souls as typical of the Negro on the farm under intelligent self proprietorship. There is no reason why such settlements might not be multiplied by thousands in all parts of the country.

The white man is now leaving the farm with a reckless abandon. He is rushing into the city after the mad quest for gold. The Negro follows by imitation. But in following the white man to the city he loses in relative status.

The Negro on the farm has all but an equal chance with his white competitor. He can produce precisely as much to the acre under the same tillage, and sell it at the same market price. But when the two arrive in the city the white man is enhanced and the Negro depreciated. The city industries are organized, the agricultural activities are not. The Negro stands the best chance in unorganized callings and pursuits.

Can Find Farms In The North

It is not necessary for the Negro to remain in the South in order to remain on the farm. He can take up the abandoned farms of the North and West which are being neglected by the hundred of thousands. What the white man resigns, the Negro should learn to value.

But on the other hand when the Negro leaves the farm of the South, he never goes to the farm of the North or West, but always makes a beeline for the city, and usually the big city at that. Not only so he is rapidly leaving the farms which he formerly occupied in the old free States. There are probably fewer Negroes in the rural portions of Ohio and Illinois than there were in 1860.

The reason for their thinning out in the rural areas of the West is on account of social loneliness. One or two Negro families in an environment of whites which withholds social relations from them become an object of social pity. They fly to the city in quest of society of their own kind. The remedy for this is pointed out in the Fowler colony, where a group of Negroes carry their own social life with them.

Home Ownership Vital Necessity

A people who do not own a considerable share of their environment will figure but feebly in the management and control of the affairs of the community in which they live. The social value of proprietorship consists not so much in its absolute as in its relative value.

We are told in the Survey that Negroes in Harlem have contracted for property to the extent of sixty million dollars. This sounds large in the aggregate: but relatively it would not equal the value of a single skyscraper. What makes poverty oppressive is its close proximity to overweening wealth. On the other hand the Negro farm proprietor is more than apt to be on terms of comparative wealth with the other farmers in the community.

City Discipline Is Lacking

The Negro has not as a race yet acquired the discipline necessary to city life. Whether he will acquire this discipline in the city in time to save himself from destruction remains yet to be determined. A race of hired hands is a race of nobodies. A race of independent proprietors is the hope of any country and of any people.

Of course I am not making a one hundred per cent argument, but am rather speaking in terms of averages. Some will and should come to the cities. Here lies the larger field for the development and exercise of great talent and large powers. But the masses of the Negro peoples are apt to be ground to powder by the pressure and attrition of city life into which they rush unprepared.

Troughton Bequest Marks New Day

Well might we hail the bequest of Mr. Troughton as marking a new day in the trend of Negro movement away from the farm. It requires education and understanding to live advantageously and conveniently in the country. The provision made in this will looks in the right direction.

TUSKEGEE CITIZENS ENDORSE CAMPAIGN

Much Interest Is Shown in Drive For Five Million Endowment

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 28.—Special to The Advertiser.—Interest in the Hampton and Tuskegee $5,000,000 endowment fund campaign is running high here, according to a statement made today by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Simultaneous with the announcement of the opening of the southern campaign, sixty of the leading citizens of the town of Tuskegee issued a statement declaring that they "wished to bear testimony to the good character and the great work being done for the negro race by the Tuskegee Normal and

and are a help to the community. Its officers, teachers and students have always been polite, considerate and helpful under adverse circumstances, and we believe that the institute has centered the negro community to be found in the country. All students who have graduated therefrom and settled throughout county have made good, law-abiding citizens and are a help to the community. We have found them honest, able to make good and the moral tone of the around the institute is greatly best negro communities has been improved.

Stands for Harmony

"During all these years it has stood for the best relations between the two races, emphasizing the necessity for harmony and peace. Its teachers, leading citizens and students have been polite, considerate and helpful in their dealings, and that the institute has contributed to grow until now it is the largest of its kind in the world.

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Under his leadership the institution had grown to [illegible] large proportions at the time of his death in 1915, and since that time under the guiding hand of R. R. Moton it has continued to grow until now it is the largest of its kind in the world.

"This school," testimony [illegible] "was established in Tuskegee [illegible] more than forty years ago by the state of Alabama and placed under the charge of Booker T. Washington. Under his

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The Negro on the farm has all but an equal chance with his white competitor. He can produce precisely as much to the acre under the same tillage, and sell it at the same market price. But when the two arrive in the city the white man is enhanced and the Negro depreciated. The city industries are organized, the agricultural activities are not. The Negro stands the best chance in unorganized callings and pursuits.

Can Find Farms In The North

It is not necessary for the Negro to remain in the South in order to remain on the farm. He can take up the abandoned farms of the North and West which are being neglected by the hundred of thousands. What the white man resigns, the Negro should learn to value.

But on the other hand when the Negro leaves the farm of the South, he never goes to the farm of the North or West, but always makes a beeline for the city, and usually the big city at that. Not only so he is rapidly leaving the farms which he formerly occupied in the old free States. There are probably fewer Negroes in the rural portions of Ohio and Illinois than there were in 1860.

The reason for their thinning out in the rural areas of the West is on account of social loneliness. One or two Negro families in an environment of whites which withholds social relations from them become an object of social pity. They fly to the city in quest of society of their own kind. The remedy for this is pointed out in the Fowler colony, where a group of Negroes carry their own social life with them.

Home Ownership Vital Necessity

A people who do not own a considerable share of their environment will figure but feebly in the management and control of the affairs of the community in which they live. The social value of proprietorship consists not so much in its absolute as in its relative value.

We are told in the Survey that Negroes in Harlem have contracted for property to the extent of sixty million dollars. This sounds large in the aggregate; but relatively it would not equal the value of a single skyscraper. What makes poverty oppressive is its close proximity to overweening wealth. On the other hand the Negro farm proprietor is more that apt to be on terms of comparative wealth with the other farmers in the community.

City Discipline Is Lacking

The Negro has not as a race yet acquired the discipline necessary to city life. Whether he will acquire this discipline in the city in time to save himself from destruction remains yet to be determined. A race of hired hands is a race of nobodies. A race of independent proprietors is the hope of any country and of any people.

Of course I am not making a one hundred per cent argument, but am rather speaking in terms of averages. Some will and should come to the cities. Here lies the larger field for the development and exercise of great talent and large powers. But the masses of the Negro peoples are apt to be ground to powder by the pressure and attrition of city life into which they rush unprepared.

Troughton Bequest Marks New Day

Well might we hail the bequest of Mr. Troughton as marking a new day in the trend of Negro movement away from the farm. It requires education and understanding to live advantageously and conveniently in the country. The provision made in this will looks in the right direction.

TUSKEGEE CITIZENS ENDORSE CAMPAIGN

Much Interest Is Shown in Drive For Five Million Endowment

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 28.—Special to The Advertiser.—Interest in the Hampton and Tuskegee $5,000,000 endowment fund campaign is running high here, according to a statement made today by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Simultaneous with the announcement of the opening of the southern campaign, sixty of the leading citizens of the town of Tuskegee issued a statement declaring that they "wished to bear testimony to the good character and the great work being done for the negro race by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. "This school," testimony, under his charge of more than forty years ago by the state is the largest of its kind in the world. "was established in Tuskegee it has continued to grow until now it continued. "During all these years it has stood for the best relations between the two races, emphasizing the necessity of Alabama and placed under his charge of its death in 1915, and since that time Booker T. Washington had grown to its present proportions at the time of his death in 1915, and since that time Booker T. Washington, the institute has been greatly strengthened under the leadership of Dr. Moton.

Stands for Harmony

"During all these years it has stood for the best relations between the two races, emphasizing the necessity for harmony and peace. Its officers, teachers and citizens have always been public-spirited and helpful under all circumstances, and we believe that the moral tone of the institute has contributed to the harmony and peace of the community in which it is located.

"Believing that Tuskegee Institute and its officers, teachers and citizens are a help to the community and to the country, we have found them honest, able to make good, law-abiding citizens and are a help to the community and to the country.

Montgomery Advertiser 5-28-25

all over the state, the south and the nation, we commend the efforts being put forth to amply endow this school and we join the institute in gratitude to those who are so liberally contributing of their time and money in this behalf."

School Subscribes $20,000

The interest of the teachers and students is indicated in the manner in which they responded to the appeal of Dr. Moton and others conducting the campaign for funds. More than $20,000 was subscribed to the fund before the close of the scholastic year.

W. W. Campbell, president of the Macon County Bank, and vice-chairman of the board of trustees of the Tuskegee institute, in commenting upon the statement issued by the Tuskegee citizens declared: "I believe the sentiment of the white people of Tuskegee and Macon county to be that of the entire south concerning the value of Tuskegee institute and I am sure the citizens of this section will respond heartily to the appeal of this worthy institution and will contribute largely toward the last million for which the campaign in the south is being waged."

CARNEGIE FUND GIVES $360,500 TO HIGHER ARTS

Music to Be Feature of New Effort.

New York, May 19.—[A.P.]—Trustees of the Carnegie corporation today voted sums totaling $360,500 to support organizations carrying on experiments or demonstrations in the fine arts, including music. This is the first time the corporation has entered this field to any great extent. Among the larger grants were:

Fifty thousand dollars as an art endowment for Grinnell college, Grinnell, Ia.; $50,000 as an endowment fund for the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Vt., the income to be used for instruction in industrial arts; $50,000 as an endowment fund for Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., for instruction in applied arts, and $50,000 as an endowment found for Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass., for support of the department of fine arts.

NEW YORK CITY COMMERCIAL
APRIL 16, 1925

Two gifts yesterday brought the Endowment Fund Drive of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes nearer its $5,000,000 goal. Y. Everit Macy contributed $25,000 and Bishop William T. Manning gave $100. The institutes hope to educate negro students to become leaders among colored peoples.

N. Y. CHRISTIAN TRIBUNE
APRIL 5, 1925

Stroock Will Dispose Of Estate of $500,000

$32,000 Left to Charity; Residuary Estate to Two Sons After Wife's Death

The will of Louis S. Stroock, textile manufacturer and philanthropist, disposing of an estate said to exceed $500,000, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court.

The testator left more than $32,000 to almost fifty charities, made a cash legacy of $20,000 to his wife, who lives at 525 West End Avenue, left more than $20,000 to distant relatives, gave $250 each to four old employees and four old servants and left his residuary estate, after the death of his wife, to his sons, Sylvan I. Stroock, of 505 West End Avenue, and Beilsam A. Stroock, of Newburgh, N. Y.

The following were among the bequests for charities: Beth Israel Hospital, $2,000; Jewish Theological Society, $5,000; Montefiore Hospital, $5,000; Mt. Sinai Hospital, $5,000; Y. W. H. A. and Y. M. H. A., each $2,500; Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, $5,000; Free Synagogue, $1,000; Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, $1,000; Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, $1,000, and Tuskegee Institute, $500.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
MAY 28, 1925

Many Bequests Made in Will Of Rich Widow

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 28.—Many bequests to charity, "friends of the family," grandchildren, nieces and nephews were contained in the will of Mrs. Lucy E. Kidder, widow of the late M. A. Kidder, wealthy banker, filed with Surrogate J. Blauvelt Hopper. The residue of the estate, said to be worth about $1,000,000, is left to a daughter, Mrs. Lucy Kidder Bulkley of Englewood, who with her husband is named executor.

Mrs. Kidder died about 10 days ago at Hilldrest, her estate at Wenham, Mass. Kidder died about 12 years ago. Mrs. Kidder also had a home in Englewood.

To six grandchildren the testatrix leaves $50,000 each and a like amount to her son-in-law. The sum of $75,000 is divided among nieces and nephews of the testatrix, and to "friends of the family" $11,500 is bequeathed. Howard M. Killan, caretaker of the Massachusetts estate, is left $3,000.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institution receives $5,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute $5,000; Goodwill Home Association of Hinckley, Me., $10,000; Bumat Home for Aged Women at Dorchester, Mass., $5,000; Northfield school of East Northfield, Mass., $10,000.

N. Y. CHRISTIAN HERALD TRIBUNE
MAY 27, 1925

Mrs. Lucy E. Kidder Leaves $300,000 to Grandchildren

The will of Mrs. Lucy E. Kidder, of Englewood, N. J., which was filed in Hackensack yesterday, leaves most of her estate to a daughter, Mrs. Lucy Kidder Bulkley, of Englewood, with bequests of $50,000 each to six grandchildren. Various nephews and nieces will receive an aggregate of $72,000.

Other beneficiaries include the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institution, $5,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $5,000; Goodwill Home Association of Hinckley, Maine, $10,000; the Burnap Home for Aged Women, of Dorchester, Mass., $5,000, and the Northfield School of East Northfield, Mass., $10,000.

BROOKLYN DAILY CITIZEN
MARCH 20, 1925

Chamber of Commerce to Give Luncheon for Negro Institutes

Edwin P. Maynard will be the host at a luncheon to be held at the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, at noon, in the interest of the campaign which is being conducted in Brooklyn to aid the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes to complete their drive for $5,000,000.

Adriance Van Sinderen, Raymond Gunnison and James H. Post will be speakers.

Doctors James E. Greeg, principal of Hampton Institute, and Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, will outline in brief the work performed at the two schools. The Hampton quartet will sing several melodies of Dixieland, and some of the typical Negro spirituals.

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUB
FEBRUARY 13, 1925

CITY TO BE ASKED TO RAISE $20,000 FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Local Participation in Five Million - Dollar Hampden and Tuskegee Endowment Drive Started

This city will be asked to contribute $20,000 to the $5,000,000 endowment fund which Negro graduates of Tuskegee and Hampton institutes are endeavoring to raise before the end of the year. The drive was given a splendid sendoff last night at a meeting of the Springfield Hampton club held at the home of Misses Annie and Louise Stebbins on Crescent hill, when Dr James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton institute, spoke of the vital part these schools are playing in the progress of the Negro race. "I am tired of hearing about the 'Negro problem'," he said. "It is no longer a problem but a beckoning of hope, faith and brotherhood, an unprecedented opportunity and test of our democracy and Christianity."

More than 50 members of the local association were present. Mrs E. Wesson Adams, president of the club, presided. A brief story of the progress and indefatigable determination of the Negro, exemplified in this city, was given by Dr W. N. DeBerry, pastor of St John's Congregational church. It was a talk of optimism for the future of his race and a plea for co-operation of the white people.

Richard Hooker of The Republican presented the coming campaign as an opportunity rather than a campaign for charity. "Speaking as a Yale man," he said, "I feel that in some ways the work of Hampton and Tuskegee institute is more vital to the civilization of our country than the work of either Yale or Harvard."

A quartet from Tuskegee institute rendered impressively several groups of Negro spirituals. They received warm applause and many a handshake of appreciation at the close of the formal program . Frank B. Chism, field secretary of Tuskegee, accompanied the singers and William H. Scovell, field secretary of Hampton institute, represented that school. The singers were: Leroy Brown, Alvin J. Neely, Nathaniel McCray, James Dorsey and William Wiley.

The drive of $5,000,000 is a conditional drive. Some time ago, George Eastman of Rochester promised to endow the two institutes with $2,000,000 providing they raise $5,000,000 before December 31 of this year. To date, through associations similar to the local organization, through solicitations made among the Negro people of the North and through hard work on the part of graduates and students of the institutes, a total of $2,759,000 has been raised. "And now we rely upon Springfield to do her part and feel confident that she will," declared Principal Gregg, last night.

Bishop Thomas F. Davies and Rev James Gordon Gilkey were appointed to head the local campaign committee. The workers will begin personal solicitations Monday. The drive will continue through the week, and it is hoped to exceed the $20,000, which is merely a tentative goal.

The need of the fund was made clear by the speakers who launched the drive. Dr Gregg reminded his audience that there are 11,000,000 Negroes in this country today.

"The guidance is a national responsibility," he maintained "and proper guidance means training them for honest self support, useful service to their own race, to the nation and bringing to them the discipline and freedom of honorable citizenship."

Dr DeBerry's talk was one of sincerest optimism. He pictured the Negro as a citizen with faith in the right, having a stanch loyalty for the nation, and above all, awakening to find himself fitted for greater tasks than he has ever attempted before. With the Negro striving for an ever higher rung on the ladder of progress, he pointed out the need for ever-increasing educational facilities, better equipment, more advanced courses and larger colleges. "Without endowment it cannot be done," he concluded.

To date, the graduates of Hampton and Tuskegee have raised among themselves a fund of $50,000 toward the endowment and expect to raise $300,000 among the Negro people alive before the year is out. Negroes of Boston recently contributed $6000 and it is anticipated that a considerable sum will be raised by the local Negroes.

CHICAGO DAILY AMERICAN
MARCH 18, 1925

40 TO CONDUCT DRIVE FOR COLORED SCHOOLS

$1,300,000 Still Needed by Hampton and Tuskegee, Luncheon Guests Are Told

Forty men, prominent in banking and financial circles, have volunteered to assist in raising the remainder of $5,000,000 to be used in carrying on the work of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes. Final arrangements for the inauguration of their drive were made Tuesday, at a luncheon in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute, outlined plans by which racial relations could be improved. He said that not only this country, but many others, were troubled with racial questions and that we should set an example for them to follow.

Charles J. Rhoads, of Brown Brothers and Company, presided at the luncheon. Members of his committee were C. Walter Borton, Alfred Scattergold, John H. Mason, Christopher C. Morris, Richard Dewees and C. W. Fenninger. More than $3,700,000 has been raised toward the $5,000,000 endowment fund.

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Drive On to Raise $50,000 for Hampton-Tuskegee Fund in N. Y.

Watt Terry Heads Local Committee — Enthusiastic Meeting Held in Y. W. C. A.

The drive to raise $50,000 among Negroes of Greater New York toward the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund of $5,000,000 was auspiciously opened on Friday evening, March 20, at the Y. W. C. A., 137 West 137th street. Scores of men and women interested in Negro education not only subscribed but enrolled as workers.

Among those to make enthusiastic talks were the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, the Rev. A. C. Garner, J. O. Thomas, Harry H. Pace, Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders, Miss Belle Davis, C. H. Williams, representing Hampton Institute; Mrs. W. C. Matthews, A. B. Pilkington, Dr. E. P. Roberts and Fred R. Moore.

All speakers emphasized the importance of Negroes playing their part in the campaign, declaring that no greater encouragement could be given the white friends of the race who are giving generous support, than to know that members of the race were contributing to a big, constructive movement which means much to Negro education in general.

3-22-23

Watt Terry, the well-known real estate operator, is chairman of the local committee, and Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, secretary. Mrs. W. C. Matthews, of Boston, is voluntary worker in charge of headquarters at the Y. W. C. A.

The fund will be equally divided between the two schools, enabling them to improve the character of their activities and add work of collegiate grade to their curricula. To date $3,500,000 has been subscribed, which includes John D. Rockefeller's recent millon-dollar gift. To qualify for Mr. George Eastman's conditional pledge of $2,000,000 additional, the remaining $1,500,000 must be raised by December 31, 1925.

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
MARCH 24, 1925

Alfred Jaretski Leaves More Than $1,000,000

Bulk of Estate Divided Among Widow and Three Children; $42,000 in Public Bequests

Alfred Jaretski, lawyer, whose will was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, left an estate of more than $1,000,000. He had added three codicils to his will, which were also filed.

Mr. Jaretski left to his widow, Mrs. Tillie S. Jaretski, the residence at 121 East Seventy-third Street, valued at $400,000, as well as its contents and all personal effects. Mrs. Jaretski will receive the income for life from one-half the residuary estate. Mrs. Maude Seligman, daughter, of 161 East Seventy-ninth Street, receives the life income from one-sixth of the residue and also will receive one-sixth of the residue at the death of her mother.

Mrs. Alice Cooper, of 150 East Forty-ninth Stret, another daughter, receives $30,000 and the income from one-sixtn of the fund created for her mother in case her sister, Mrs. Seligman, dies without issue. Alfred Jaretski, 128 East Seventy-fourth Street, son, receives $50,000 and one-sixth of the fund created for his mother in case neither sister leaves any issue. To four grandchildren Mr. Jaretski left $20,000 each.

The testator left the following public bequests: Society of Ethical Culture, $10,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, $25,000; Society for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, $5,000; Lenox Hill Hospital, $1,000, and Tuskegee Institute, $1,000.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
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The education of the negro is not a matter of sectional concern. It is one in which the whole American public should be concerned. That this is coming to be realized is witnessed by the fact that a hundred downtown bankers and business men in New York City have volunteered to help raise the remainder of the sum ($5,000,000) needed to secure the conditional gift of $2,000,000 made by Mr. GEORGE EASTMAN for the extension of education of the Hampton-Tuskegee type. This is directed almost wholly toward making young men and young women of the negro race useful citizens through training of an industrial nature. These institutions have already become centres of great influence for better living.

Of the $5,000,000 required to avail of Mr. EASTMAN's conditional gift, $3,600,000 has been already secured, so that only $1,400,000 remains to be raised by the end of the year 1925; and it is the more difficult part of the task. It is a hopeful augury as well as a significant fact that a hundred men of highest standing in the financial and business district have interested themselves in this cause. Under such impetus the effort is bound to succeed.

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Alfred Jaretski Left $42,000 to Charities

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The bequests to various institutions are: Mount Sinai Hospital, $25,000; the Society for Ethical Culture of New York, $10,000; Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, $5,000; Lenox Hill Hospital, $1,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $1,000.

To Lena Green, Charles Green, Dr. Leo Green and Edward H. Green is left $5,000 each; to Dr. Henry J. Wolf, $1,000; to Dr. Felix Cohn, $1,000. In addition, Mr. Jaretzki made bequests aggregating approximately $15,000 to various employes and household servants.

Hampton-Tuskegee Pageant Draws An Enormous Audience

Carnegie Hall Is Crowded To Doors With Throng Interested In Work

EX-PRES. TAFT'S SPEECH RADIOED FROM CAPITAL

Splendid Musical Program By Musicians From Both Schools and Dr. Dett

From pit to dome, Carnegie Hall was thronged on Monday night, March 23, the occasion being a program of Songs and Scenes From Dixie in aid of the $8,000,000 Endowment Fund Drive now being conducted in interest of Hampton-Tuskegee Institute. Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, head of the Department of Music at Hampton Institute, was in charge of the program, and Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, was master of ceremonies.

N. Y. Age 3-28-23

Admission was free, but all seats were reserved and the demand was far greater than even the ample accommodations at Carnegie Hall were able to take care of. At 8 o'clock, the hour the program was scheduled to start, the lobby of the hall was jammed to overflowing with folks who were without tickets but hoping to find some means of winning entrance. At 8.30, the doors were thrown open, and scores who had been on the outside were soon on the inside and had taken possession of every available seat. Ticket holders, coming late, were in hard luck.

Chief Justice Taft Spoke

One of the features of the evening was an address by Chief Justice Wm. H. Taft, former President of the U. S., who is president of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute. The address was delivered in Washington at 9 p. m., and radioed to the Carnegie Hall audience. Mr. Taft declared that constitutional rights now denied the Negro will be accorded him as he obtains greater economic power and becomes more useful in industry.

Laws alone cannot guarantee rights to men, said Chief Justice Taft, but the Negro will get them when he is generally respected and recognized as an equal of other citizens. Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, he declared are the greatest single force in America toward producing this result.

A short talk was given by Thomas M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who was described as having been the best Negro farmer in Alabama prior to being called by the government to assist in teaching the Negro farmers the value of scientific farming processes.

Dr. Moton's Address

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was the final speaker. He referred to the decrease ni lynchings, and ascribed it to the growingg influence of the Interracial Commissions now functionnig in different parts of the South. He said that southern white women had gone on record as decrying lynching, replying to the assertion that mob law was necessary for their protection by passing resolutions declaring that they wanted no mantle of chivalry over them that was not likewise extended to colored women. He thanked the people, white and colored, of New York for their splendid support of the campaign in behalf of the increased endowment fund for Hampton and Tuskegee and thanks were also extended the country at large.

Dr. Moton asserted that it was not the white man's color that made him the power he is in world affairs, but his courage. And that it would be the black man's courage, not his color, that would enable him to take his place alongside his palefaced brother.

The Musical Program

The Tuskegee Institute quartet sang a number of songs, including Spirituals, folk songs and ditties, and the Hampton Institute Glee Club under Dr. Dyett, gave several numbers. This group of young men, 28 in number, wearing he uniform of the Hamp R. O. T. C., rendered splendidly "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Deep River," (Burleigh), and "Babylon's Falling" (Dett), as their first offering.

Their second group comprised two Coleridge-Taylor compositions, "Viking's Song" and "Drake's Drum," and Harry Burleigh's "Mother of Mine." Then Aubrey W. Pankey, of the glee club, sang Dett's "Follow Me," with the composer at the piano, and Dr. Dett played two piano solos, "Song of the Shrine" and "Dance of Desire" from his "Enchantment Suite," the two numbers being exquisite in tonal texture and color.

The final number was a Trade Tableaux, presenting an animated reproduction of the activity consequent to 24 trades which are taught at the two schools: Accounting, automobile repairing, automobile body building, bricklaying, cabinet making, carpentry, compositor, contracting cleaning and pressing, drafting, forging, harness making, house painting machinist, plasterer, plumbing, pressman, secretarial work, shoe repairing, sign painting, steam fitting, tailoring, tinsmithing, upholstering.

While these scenes were being enacted, the Glee Club sang the Spiritual, "Go Down, Moses."

A series of motion pictures, typifying the race development attributable to Hampton-Tuskegee Idea was also shown during the evening, with incidental organ music played by Dr. Dett.

Dr. Moton was the guest last Sunday morning of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, West 53rd street, the Rev. Dr. Wm. P. Hayes, pastor, and he was given a most cordial reception. At the Carnegie Hall meeting Dr. Moton stated that up to this time the colored people has subscribed approximately $100,000 to the joint fund

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Alfred Jaretski Left $42,000 to Charities

Under the will of the late Alfred Jaretski, filed for probate yesterday, $42,000 is left for charities. To Tillie S. Jaretzki ,widow, is left city home, $400,000 and life estate in one-half of residuary; to Maud Seligman, a daughter, life estate in one-sixth of residuary; to Alice Cooper, daughter, $30,000 and life estate in one-sixth of residuary; to Alfred Jaretzki, Jr., son, $50,000 and one-sixth residuary; to Margaret Josephine, Alfred, Paul and Katharine Jaretzki, grandchildren, $20,000 each.

The bequests to various institutions are: Mount Sinai Hospital, $25,000; the Society for Ethical Culture of New York, $10,000; Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, $5,000; Lenox Hill Hospital, $1,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $1,000.

To Lena Green, Charles Green, Dr. Leo Green and Edward H. Green is left $5,000 each; to Dr. Henry J. Wolf, $1,000; to Dr. Felix Cohn, $1,000. In addition, Mr. Jaretzki made bequests aggregating approximately $15,000 to various employes and household servants.

Hampton-Tuskegee Pageant Draws An Enormous Audience

Carnegie Hall Is Crowded To Doors With Throng Interested In Work

EX-PRES. TAFT'S SPEECH RADIOED FROM CAPITAL

Splendid Musical Program By Musicians From Both Schools and Dr. Dett

From pit to dome, Carnegie Hall was thronged on Monday night, March 23, the occasion being a program of Songs and Scenes From Dixie in aid of the $8,000,000 Endowment Fund Drive now being conducted in interest of Hampton-Tuskegee Institute. Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, head of the Department of Music at Hampton Institute, was in charge of the program, and Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, was master of ceremonies.

Admission was free, but all seats were reserved and the demand was far greater than even the ample accommodations at Carnegie Hall were able to take care of. At 8 o'clock, the hour the program was scheduled to start, the lobby of the hall was jammed to overflowing with folks who were without tickets but hoping to find some means of winning entrance. At 8.30, the doors were thrown open, and scores who had been on the outside were soon on the inside and had taken possession of every available seat. Ticket holders, coming late, were in hard luck.

Chief Justice Taft Spoke

One of the features of the evening was an address by Chief Justice Wm. H. Taft, former President of the U. S., who is president of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute. The address was delivered in Washington at 9 p. m., and radioed to the Carnegie Hall audience. Mr. Taft declared that constitutional rights now denied the Negro will be accorded him as he obtains greater economic power and becomes more useful in industry.

Laws alone cannot guarantee rights to men, said Chief Justice Taft, but the Negro will get them when he is generally respected and recognized as an equal of other citizens. Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, he declared are the greatest single force in America toward producing this result.

A short talk was given by Thomas M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who was described as having been the best Negro farmer in Alabama prior to being called by the government to assist in teaching the Negro farmers the value of scientific farming processes.

Dr. Moton's Address

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was the final speaker. He referred to the decrease in lynchings, and ascribed it to the growingg influence of the Interracial Commissions now functionnig in different parts of the South. He said that southern white women had gone on record as decrying lynching, replying to the assertion that mob law was necessary for their protection by passing resolutions declaring that they wanted no mantle of chivalry over them that was not likewise extended to colored women. He thanked the people, white and colored, of New York for their splendid support of the campaign in behalf of the increased endowment fund for Hampton and Tuskegee and thanks were also extended the country at large.

Dr. Moton asserted that it was not the white man's color that made him the power he is in world affairs, but his courage. And that it would be the black man's courage, not his color, that would enable him to take his place alongside his palefaced brother.

The Musical Program

The Tuskegee Institute quartet sang a number of songs, including Spirituals, folk songs and ditties, and the Hampton Institute Glee Club under Dr. Dyett, gave several numbers. This group of young men, 28 in number, wearing he uniform of the Hamp R. O. T. C., rendered splendidly "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Deep River," (Burleigh), and "Babylon's Falling" (Dett), as their first offering.

Their second group comprised two Coleridge-Taylor compositions, "Viking's Song" and "Drake's Drum," and Harry Burleigh's "Mother of Mine." Then Aubrey W. Pankey, of the glee club, sang Dett's "Follow Me," with the composer at the piano, and Dr. Dett played two piano solos, "Song of the Shrine" and "Dance of Desire" from his "Enchantment Suite," the two numbers being exquisite in tonal texture and color.

The final number was a Tableaux, presenting an animated reproduction of the activity consequent to 24 trades which are taught at the two schools: Accounting, automobile repairing, automobile body building, bricklaying, cabinet making, carpentry, compositor, contracting cleaning and pressing, drafting, forging, harness making, house painting, machinist, plasterer, plumbing, pressman, secretarial work, shoe repairing, sign painting, steam fitting, tailoring, tinsmithing, upholstering.

While these scenes were being enacted, the Glee Club sang the Spiritual, "Go Down Moses."

A series of motion pictures, typing the race development attributable to Hampton-Tuskegee Idea was also shown during the evening, with incidental organ music played by Dr. Dett.

At the Carnegie Hall meeting Dr. Moton stated that up to this time the colored people has subscribed $100,000 to the joint

Dr. Moton was the guest last Sun-

Michael Reese

3-22-23

3-28-23

S. F. CAL. BULLETIN
February 24, 1925.

Negress Gives Big Sum for Education

NEW WYORK, Feb. 24.—The largest single gift of an individual negro to the cause of negro education was made recently to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund. Miss A. Lelia Walker, president of the Madam C. H. Walker Manufacturing Company, subscribed $25,000 to the fund as a memorial to her mother, founder of the company. Mrs. Walker made a fortune in the manufacture of cosmetics and toilet articles.

NEWARK NEWS LEDGER
FEBRUARY 21, 1925

Many Share in Half Million Penfield Will

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—More than $500,000 was disposed of in specific bequests in the will filed today, of Edmund Penfield, retired merchant, eighty-six, who died February 4.

The bequests are to numerous relatives, friends, servants and to charitable, educational and religious institutions. Most of the bequests are for $5,000 or $10,000. In addition to hospitals and homes, some of the beneficiaries are the Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Tuskegee Institute, American Red Cross, and Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Penfield was a veteran member of the Union League Club, and had been in the wholesale grocery business for many years.

ROCKEFELLRE TELLS OF MILLION GIFT

Says Three Generations Of Family Have Been Interested In Social Welfare

GRANDMA AIDED SLAVES

Family A Link In "Underground Railway" To Help Them To Freedom

Writing for the New York Times, Sunday, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told why he had given $1,000,000 to Hampton and Tuskegee.

Mr. Rockefeller said: "That again is a story that carries us back two generations. You know doubtless that my mother's maiden name was Spelman. My grandmother on her side was an eager opponent of slavery, and her family formed a link in the underground railway whereby the slaves escaped to freedom. It was in memory of my mother's family that the Spelman Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., was named; and today there is being built a chapel dedicated to "The Sisters'—that is, to my mothers and her sister, the late Miss Spelman.

4-11-25

"It is thus no wonder that, as a boy, I was taken by my father to the Hampton Institute. There he bought me a scholarship which meant that I was paying for the education of a student at Hampton. The student wrote to me from time to time, reporting how he was getting on, and I replied. I have never lost that interest thus early acquired."

"And your children—have you seen the same interest in them?"

"Recently, we had the Hampton Quartette singing spirituals at our house, and one of my boys said he had never heard anything that pleased him so much. He has made me promise to take him during the holidays to see Hampton and Tuskegee with his own eyes."

Importance of Race Problem

"For many years," resumed Mr. Rockefeller, "I have held the opinion that no problem confronting the United States is more grave in its social significance than the race problem. Indeed, I am convinced that anything that can be done to assist the citizens in their endeavor to arrive at a more abundant life is well worthy of effort.

The difficulty in the case of the Negro has been to arrive at wise, and well-conceived schemes on which money might be expended. It is because we are convinced of what sound work is achieved at Hampton and Tuskegee that we have assisted these great institutions. The result of their training has satisfied—and, indeed, inspired—educationists from all over the world who have visited the schools.

"A commission in village education in India points to Hamptor and Tuskegee as the solution. President Calles, of Mexico—himself, a teacher, purposes to send a commission to study the methods which have proved so successful at Hampton and Tuskegee. In China, a committee on education, which includes Chinese, Americans and British, has declared that Hampton and Tuskegee are the models. Finally, in the awakening continent of Africa, itself, it is Hampton and Tuskegee that European powers, and especially the British commonwealth, are looking for the true path along which the Negro races in their own territories are to be led toward a higher citizenship. It is not only for our own lands, therefore—it is for all lands that these representative American schools of hand and brain and character are blazing the trail."

CITY'S AID TO TUSKEGEE.

New York's Gifts to Endowment Fund $324,000 in Six Weeks.

New York City donations have swelled the endowment fund for Hampton and Tuskegee Institute to $324,000, it was announced by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the local campaign, at a meeting of sixty drive workers last evening at the Junior League Club. The workers reported they had received contributions totaling $324,000 in the last six weeks.

New York Times

Dr. Schieffelin, who returned yesterday from the annual Spring pilgrimage made by Northerners to Tuskegee Institute, said groups from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston had participated this year. "Every visitor came away with a new vision of what Tuskegee is doing to train negro young men and women to be leaders and teachers of their race," Dr. Schieffelin declared.

He praised the work of Mrs. Charles H. Brown Jr., National President of the Junior League, and her committee of girls in enlisting the support of the New York public in the campaign to raise a $5,000,000 endowment fund for Hampton and Tuskegee.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
MARCH 1, 1925

DISCUSS RACE QUESTION

Meeting at Academy to Be Under Hampton-Tuskegee Auspices

A meeting to promote better race relations in this country will be held in the Academy of Music next Sunday, under the auspices of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund. Robert Russa Moton, president of the Tuskegee Institute, will be the principal speaker.

The Hampton Institute quartette will sing and a short address will be made by Dr. James E. Gregg, president of Hampton Institute. The public is invited to the meeting.

APR 4 1925

GIVING AWAY $500,000,000

Those who were interested in the recent news item to the effect that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had given $1,000,000 to the $5,000,000 fund now being collected for Tuskegee and Hampton, negro colleges, may also be interested in learning from the mouth of the capitalist himself something of the motives behind the gift. Mr. Rockefeller's comment upon the race question—so far as it goes, for the oil magnate is not discursive—is set forth in a report of an interview written by a New York newspaper man for the Times. The article also lists other acts of philanthropy by the younger Rockefeller and his father in cold figures, well calculated to awe the ordinary reader by their enormity, and the wide range of purpose behind them.

"For many years," Mr. Rockefeller is quoted "I have held the opinion that no problem confronting the United States is more grave in its social significance than the race problem. Indeed, I am convinced that anything that can be done to assist the citizens in their endeavor to arrive at a more abundant life is well worthy of effort.

"But the difficulty," he adds, speaking of negro uplift, "has been to arrive at wise and well-conceived scheme on which money might be expended. It is because we are convinced of what sound work is achieved at Hampton and Tuskegee that we have assisted these great institutions.

Mr. Rockefeller goes on to praise the accomplishments of the two schools, and in the wholt interview, implies, if he does not make explicit, the view that the solution of the race problem lies in the direction of educating the negro.

There was a bit of intimate personal history dealing with the origin of his interest in the race question. He tells how Mrs. Spelman, his grandmother on his mother's side, was an ardent abolitionist using her home as a station in the pre-war under-ground railway. The elder Rockefeller thus became interested in the colored race, purchasing for him, when a boy, a scholarship in Hampton Institute.

"Which meant," he explains, "that I was paying for the education of a student at Hampton."

The Spelman Seminary at Atlanta, endowed by the Rockefellers, was named for the family of John D. Sr.'s wife.

Lest the inference be permitted that negro social amelioration is a "hobby" of the Rockefellers, some of their other philanthropies should be mentioned.

A lump sum of $1,600,000 was given Japan to rebuild the famous library of Tokio, destroyed by the earthquake, while another $1,000,000 went to France to restore Rheims Cathedral, damaged during the war. The Interchurch World Movement claimed $2,000,000, the Metropolitan Museum of Art $1,000,000, the Northern Baptist Convention $2,000,000, the institution known as the International House near Grant's tomb in New York $2,000,000, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine now under construction in New York $500,000, the Park Avenue Baptist Church of which the Rockefellers are members, $100,000, and New York Public Library $3,000,000.

The elder Rockefeller, in his eighty-sixth year, still doing his round of golf daily at a Florida resort, is reputed to have given away half a billion dollars during his later years!

There may be found no end of social theorists to find fault with their attitude on the race issue. And some there may be among us who read of the monstrous charities and philanthropies of the Rockefellers, father and son, with tongue in cheek as the saying goes, and refer cynically to the methods of the Standard Oil—and harsh words are justified—yet on the whole, it must be said they are spending their fortunes wisely and nobly. They are giving the world a fitting sequel to the history of one of the most gigantic financial conquests of all times.

APR 26 1925

NEGRO SCHOOL TO REBUILD

Walker County Industrial College To Cost $10,000

BERRY, Ala., April 25.—(Special.)—Plans are being made to rebuild the Walker County industrial school for negroes, at Patton Junction, the main building of which was destroyed by fire some time ago. The school is under the control of the state and it is understood that the latter will bear part of the building expense. A rally of patrons of the school is expected to be held Sunday at Patton and the nature, cost and size of the building determined. The new structure is to be completed and ready for occupancy at the openinge of school another year, it is said. It is thought that it will cost approximately $10,000.

Education-1925. I.

Money for.

Alabama.

ROCKEFELLERS GIVE A TEA FOR ENDOWMENT

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jr. Entertain to Aid Hampton Tuskegee $5,000,000 Campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave a tea yesterday at their home, 16 West Fifty-fourth Street, in the interest of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, for which a series of such gatherings have been arranged to aid in raising $5,000,000 for the two Southern schools. William Jay Schieffelin is Chairman of the New York committee.

P. Whitwell Wilson, formerly a member of the British Parliament, told of the work of the schools and the Hampton Quartet sang a group of negro spirituals. Other speakers included Dr. Robert Moton, principal of Tuskee Institute, and Dr. James E. Gregg, representing the other institution.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James Parrish Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Warburg, Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Candler, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James Gamble Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Markoe and Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin Jr.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George Ledyard Stebbins, Dr. and Mrs. Allen M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. William Ambrose Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Worcester C. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Willis D. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Henry Mosle, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, Mr. and Mrs. William Adams Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Lincoln, William Bayard Cutting, John Stewart Kennedy, Charles F. MacLean, William G. Willcox and Mr. and Mrs. Graham Lusk.

Others included the Misses Symphorosa Bristed, Grace Bristed, Beatrice Bishop, Emily Trevor, Mary Ovington, Mary Hoffman, Carolyn Talcott, Lucy Frelinghuysen and Eleanor de Graff Cuyler.

Mme. A'Lelia Walker Gives $25,000 To Hampton--Tuskegee

Munificient Gift Toward The Fund Needed To Complete $5,000,000 Endowment

The munificent sum of $25,000 has been given the Hampton-Tuskegee Alumni Drive for $300,000 to complete the $2,500,000 needed in the $5,000,000 Drive has been given by Mrs. A'Lelia Walker, daughter of the late Mme. C. J. Walker of Indianapolis and head of the firm of Mme. C. J. Walker Co., of Indianapolis and New York.

The announcement was made a few days ago following the recent conference on "Better Race Relations" held at Town Hall, which was addresser by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Dr. Robert R. Moton and Dr. James E. Gregg. Payments are to be made over a five year period, in accordance with other announced gifts.

Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund and vice-president of Hampton Institute, states that an organized effort is under way to solve the socalled Negro problem as result of the Town Hall conference, the movement having spread to many of the leading cities of the country.

The movement is based on two ideas, Mr. Kelsey said. One is to train selected Negro men and women to become leaders and teachers of their race. The other is to acquaint the country, by a campaign of education, with all phases of the problem and show that it really can be done by citing conditions in "the numerous communities in which whites and Negroes now live in harmony."

Presents Grave Problem.

Mr. Kelsey refused to minimize the seriousness of the situation. He quoted the eport of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations, that "the relation of whites and Negroes in the United States is our most grave and perplexing domestic problem." He cited a growing interest in the problem, however, as a sign that the public was eager to learn its real nature and bring about a rational solution.

At the Town Hall meeting Mr. Kelsey pointed out the question was discussed thoroughly by several notable speakers. They were Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. James E. Gregg and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute has property worth more than $2,000,000, including 50 buildings on 3,000 acres of land. From 1,500 to 2,000 negroes are taught at Tuskegee each year.

PIZITZ REMEMBERS INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL

The Louis Pizitz Department Store continues to impress itself upon the public as a useful and altogether worthy institution. During the month of December the management was called upon by a committee from the faculty of the Industrial High School, soliciting their consideration in the industrial features of the Model Home Department of the Industrial High School. After some consideration the Pizitz Department Store gave the Industrial High School furniture, fitting up the bedroom, kitchen, living room and dining room. This furniture is of the most attractive style and of the best quality. It was a necessary gift and came at a time when the school could best appreciate the same.

The furniture was moved into the rooms about December 8, and people from every section of the city visited the place, complimented the principal and faculty for their wise judgment and left in high praise of the Pizitz Department Store.

The furniture is exquisite. For the kitchen there is a white enameled kitchen cabinet. For the dining room there is a suite in the best quartered oak, consisting of buffet, pedestal table and six chairs. The living room is fitted with a three-piece mahogany suite, overstuffed in grav and blue velour with cane backs; there are also a lovely davenport table and extra rocker of the same material. A polychrome console mirror is hung in the living room. The bedroom is furnished with a suite of Circassian walnut furniture consisting of a four-poster bed, vanity dresser, a low-boy and two chairs.

The model home is a thing of beauty and would please anyone who is interested in a nice and stylishly furnished home.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES TUSKEGEE, HAMPTON HALF MILLION EACH

New York, March 7.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr. has given $1,000,000 to the Hampton and Tuskegee institutes for negroes.

Announcement of the gift was sent to the press for publication Monday, but the information was published in the New York Evening Post today.

The money will be added to the Tuskegee endowment fund. Two other gifts of $1,000,000 each have been given the institute since 1910, one by A. T. Dotger, of South Orange, N. J., the othe: by Albert M. Post Mitchell, of New York. The negro school today

$2,750,000 IS RAISED HAMPTON, TUSKEGEE

New York, January 5.—At a meeting here tonight to arouse interest in the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment campaign being carried on by Hampton and Tuskegee Institute it was announced that $2,750,000 of the desired $5,000,000 had already been raised outside of New York city and that it was hoped to raise $2,000,000 here.

George Eastman, Rochester camera manufacturer, has promised an additional $2,000,000 gift when the $5,000,000 is raised.

Speakers were Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Robert B. Moton, principal of Tuskegee.

Messages were read from President Coolidge, President P. Elias Calles, of Mexico, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus, of Harvard university.

$75,000 GIFT FOR MEMORIAL COLLEGE

Cleveland, Ohio., Jan. 23.—The gift of $75,000 from the Rockefeller foundation to the Miles Memorial college in Birmingham, Ala., with plans for the raising of $75,000 more in the state of Alabama, was announced by Bishop Charles Henry Phillips, president of the Third Methodist Episcopal district, at a birthday gathering at his home Saturday.

Bishop Phillips

Bishop Phillips has for many years been actively interested in the welfare of the Miles Memorial college, and has headed financial drives for its support. A campaign recently conducted under the direction of the board of trustees of the school, with Bishop Phillips as their president, netted $50,000 to the institution. Impressed by the effectiveness of these rallies, and by the earnestness of the men backing the college, the trustees of the Rockefeller foundation authorized Bishop Phillips to announce the $75,000 gift.

A large gathering at the home of the bishop on his 67th birthday, heard the terms of the gift, and discussed plans for the raising of a similar amount in the state of Alabama. The Rev. George Leonard Wood is president of the college.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT FOR NEGROES PRAISED

Taft and Eliot Predict New Era for Race Owing to Tuskegee-Hampton Fund.

A new era for the negro was predicted yesterday by men prominent in American life as a result of the $1,000,000 unconditional gift by John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund. Numerous congratulatory messages were received at the headquarters of the fund, 5 Maiden Lane. Among the senders were Chief Justice Taft of the Supreme Court and President emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University.

"Mr. Rockefeller's gift to the $5,000,000 fund now being raised is a noble one," Mr. Taft wired, "and gives the strongest reason to hope that the $1,500,000 yet to be raised by Jan. 1, 1926, may be secured.

"Those of us who have studied the influence of Hampton and Tuskegee know how much this support of those two institutions means in the solution of the race question in this country. The story of Hampton and Tuskegee, beginning with Armstrong and continuing with Frissell and Booker T. Washington and Moton and Gregg, is full of elevating inspiration which banishes pessimism and substitutes the brightest hope for the discouragement that in times past has affected lovers of this country in respect to the future of the negro and his usefulness as a citizen."

Dr. Eliot telegraphed:

"The friends of Hampton and Tuskegee and of negro education in the South in general are to be highly congratulated on the extraordinary successof the movement to add largely to the endowment of each of these very serviceable institutions. Mr. Rockefeller's and Mr. Eastman's gifts [George Eastman has pledged $2,000,000 if the schools raise $5,000,000 by the end of 1925] will mean much to the cause of negro education, both now and through a long future; and that cause means much to the progress of industrial and political peace between whites and blacks in the republic."

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, George Foster ePabody and Dr. James E. Gregg, Principal of Hampton Institute, also sent words of praise for the Rockefelelr gift.

NEW YORK TIMES, JAN. 23

CAMPAIGN FOR INSTITUTES.

Hampton and Tuskegee Aim to Raise $1,000,000 Here.

Plans for a campaign in this city to raise $1,000,000 for Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes for Negroes were announced last night at a meeting for better race relations held at Town Hall. The campaign will be part of a nation-wide drive for $5,000,000, which, if subscribed, will be increased by $2,000,000 by George Eastman, the Rochester camera manufacturer.

William Jay Schieffelin presided at the meeting, and the other speakers were Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee, Dr James E. Gregg of Hampton, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Dr. Moton said that in its attitude toward the negro the South in the last ten years had made more progress, relatively, than the North.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. Gives $1,000,000 To Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes

A gift of $1,000,000 to the cause of negro education at Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute by John D. Rockefeller Jr. was announced last night by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Chairman of the Special Gifts Committee of the institutes' Endowment Fund campaign. The gift put the $5,000,000 campaign at the $3,500,000 mark and was made without conditions.

In announcing the gift Dr. Stokes pointed out that it brought the institute within striking distance of the $2,000,000 donation promised by George Eastman, the kodak manufacturer, last Fall, when he allotted $15,000,000 of his stock to various benefactions. The Eastman gift was contingent upon the Endowment Fund Committee achieving its goal.

N. Y. Times

"Inasmuch as I have been profoundly interested in these schools" said Mr. Rockefeller, in forwarding his gift, "ever since my father took me as a small boy to visit Hampton, when General Armstrong was its head; because they provide an education which fits boys and girls to be useful citizens, whether they go forward to higher and professional education or go directly into agriculture, industry or business; because they stress the development of character along with the development of mind and body, and because of my lifelong interest in the colored race I shall count it a privilege to participate in the campaign to the extent of $1,000,000.

"As I understand it, this leaves you still $1,500,000 short of your goal."

Other recent large contributions by Mr. Rockefeller have included one of $1,600,000 to rebuild the Tokio Library, destroyed by the earthquake. He gave $500,000 to the campaign to complete the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, two months ago and a few days later gave $100,000 to the drive to preserve the home of President Cleveland. In the same month he gave $675,000 to the missionary work of the Baptist Church.

3-8-22

Big items in his philanthropic work have been: Rheims Cathedral, $1,000,000; New World Movement, $2,000,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, $1,000,000; Northern Baptist Church, $2,000,000; Fine Arts School of Harvard University, $500,000; International House at Columbia University, $1,000,000; Hartford Seminary, Hartford, Conn., $250,000; Y. W. C. A., $200,000; Park Avenue Baptist Church, $100,000; Industrial Relations Library, Princeton University, $60,000, and $1,000,000 to aid the starving children of Europe.

TUSKEGEE INST. TO GET $50,000 FROM CONVERSE ESTATE

A bequest of $50,000 has been left Tuskegee Institute to establish an E. C. Converse Scholarship Fund. A similar bequest was made to Amherst, Bowdoin, Darmouth, Leland Stamford, Oberlin, Smith, Trinity, Wells and Williams Col-

7-4-22

lege according to the will of the late banker recently made public.

Mr. Converse, who died in 1921, was formerly president of the Bankers' Trust Company and was for years one of New York's most prominent business men. His estate was valued at $9,835,160. And there were many bequests to friends and servants, charitable institutions and for education. The largest of these bequests was $500,000 to the United Hospital Fund of New York City.

METHOD SUGGESTED TOWARD SOLUTION OF RACE PROBLEM

(Preston News Service)

New Brunswick, N. J., Mar. 26.—"Get real leaders of the black and white races together to talk things over and we will have solved what we call the Negro problem," said Dr. E. Greeg, principal of Hampton Institute, last Tuesday night in the Rutgers university gymnasium during a concert by the Hampton quartet.

Herald

3-26-22

"That seems to be a quiet way to solve one of the most difficult problems of the day," he continued. "but it's true. We at Hampton and Tuskegee are attempting to bring about the cultural emancipation of the black man and in this we believe will be found solution."

Conditions of the Negro have constantly improved since the shortage of Negro labor in the south has become noticed, the speaker said. Lynchings fell from almost 50 in 1923 to 17 in 1924. Counties south of the Mason and Dixon line have built better school houses, Y. M. C. A.'s and living quarters for the colored man, he declared.

TUSKEGEE-HAMPTON

Before The World At Carnegie Hall, New York.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

New York, N. Y., April 1.—"Millions for Defense; Not One Cent for Tribute." There has never before in America been an affair just like the recent Hampton-Tuskegee event in Carnegie Hall, and it will probably be a long,long timebefore there is was called "Songs and Scenes from Dixie." It was all of that and more any thing to equal it. The occasion You will pardon, therefore, if I make a personal story of the epoch-- it was that-- for in no other way can the story be put across as I saw it.

Louisville News

4-1-25

Louisville Ky.

All are familiar with the tremendouse effort of Hampton and Tuskegee to raise an additional endowment fund of $5,000,000 between them. All know of the additional $2,000,000 promised by George Eastman providing the five is raised; and all know of the unconditional $1,000,000 given by John D. Rockfeller,Jr. Three and a half million of the five millionhave been subcribed. There can hardly be any question-- there is no question-- that the additional amount will be raisedin order to meet the condition of Mr. Eastman'sbequest.

The Carnedie Hall gathering was arranged by the joint committee for the purpose of bringing before the people the actual story of the development of Hampton and Tuskegee and in a like sence the development of Colored America. The Committee functioned more than adequately There was no charges, and the admission was arranged by tickets There was neather collection nor sugcriptions taken. There were stories told, and the object lessons.--was New York intrested? Three days before the night of the event, there was such a demand for tickets that hasty arrangements were made to hold an over flow matinee, which was attended by nearly 4,000 people. On the night of the event, Carnegie Hall was packed to the doors, with the finest people in New York, and more than 3,000 people were unable to gain admittance. This is an achievement, and it shows an amazing interest in matters affecting Colored America.

Some one may say: "The whites came out to hear the Colored people sing." Let that be true in a large measure;they went away with a new vision of the race, and some things to think about. If music be our means of awaking white conciousness-- and we have gone far in that direction-- let us have more music.

Chief Justice Taft Speake By Radio.

The program of the evening may be divided into three separate parts: 1— Speaking.2— Singing. 3-- Demonstration.

Let's take them upin the order named. Chief Justice Taft addressed the vast audience of Carnegie Hall by radio. There were other thousands to hear him. Perhaps there were those of our kindred blood in Africa who listened in on the radio and heard the Chief Justice tell his story about the opportunity of the Negro in America. I have been informed by men from Africa that they listen in constanly on the doings of America. "What hath God wrought?" They may sometimes hear strang things. I hope that they may never listen in on one of America's spectacular lynchings. Justice Taft held out a hopeful future for the race with educational and economic developement and prophesied that we will have all our political rights when we get the former. We are thankful to the nation's Chief Justice for his lofty outlook; we only regret that he was not more resolute in his justice when he was President of the United States.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, spoke. Dr. Moton, as always, was frank and above board in his appeal for justice in behalf of Colored America. He did not coddle the white people of any other people within America's borders. He told them that their success in America is not due to inborn superiority, but to character He told them of the new awakening in the South, and of the inter-racial understandiing that has been developed within the last five years, and of the desire of even the best white women of the South wanting no so called justice for themselves that is not accorded the women of our group. He spoke of the national and international influence of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes on the educational systems. Dr. Moton was listened to with great respect. He was warmly applauded.

There were other brief addresses representatives of various phases of the educational development of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes.

There was singing. There was a quartette from Tuskegee Institute and a Glee Club from Hampton. The musical program was arranged by that genius of music, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett. We need no tell ourselves about the singing. There is a something in it that reaches the soul and lifts one out of the hollow shams of everyday life. Soul to soul, and man to man, our music by ourselves leave snothing undone for anyone in effectiveness. In Carnegie Hall, on this occasion, there was prevalent, some way, somehow, a deeper meaning. The audience sat entranced; you could hear the proverbial pin drop.

Carnegie Hall, built by Andrew Carnegie, for the development of musical art—Andrew Carnegie, the man who made it possible for Booker T. Washington to do unhampered thinking and service. The old hall is to be torn down soon, but the children of coming generations may well remember this event in the latter days. Fancy the spirits of Carnegie and Washington looking down on that sight and Carnegie saying:

Education - 1925. IV

Money for

"Dr. Washington, you have wrought well; your spirit goes marching on." "Ah," I am sure Dr Washington will say, "Mr. Carnegie no one has done moreth an you to make htis possible."

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4-11-25

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The young men on that stage are merely a cross section of thousands of other young men and women of the race who have attended Tuskegee and Hampton and scores of other schools, and who have fitted themselves by diligent study for the duties of life. Who would deny them justice? Who would say to them: "Stand back; there is no room for you here!"

Hampton and Tuskegee have set a new day for equality of opportunity in America. America, North and South, can not afford to put even splinter in the way of the program being developed. The program is one of service for the nation and for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Whatever may be the clouds tha tarise, whether from the far East or the other points of the compass, whatever may be the tide that arises, that of color or otherwise, America can not afford to do less than keep open the doors of opportunity for all God's "chillun." It is written that they all have wings. America can not afford to have them fly away.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
APRIL 12 1925

NEGRO SLAVE SALE TO BE RE-ENACTED

Beecher's Historic Incident Will Be Revived at Tuskegee-Hampton Fund Meeting.

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Dr. William J. White, associate pastor, will tell of the significance of Beecher's dramatic protest and the traditional interest of the Plymouth Church congregation in aiding the Negro. Others who will speak are Horace G. Taft, educator and brother of Chief Justice Taft, Major Allen Washington, commandant of Hampton Institute, and Edwin P. Maynard, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, who will preside.

Among those arranging for the affair are William Scoville, grandson of Beecher, and Robert Ogden Purves, grandson of Robert C. Ogden, the first Brooklyn supporter of Hampton. A programme of Negro spirituals will be given by the Hampton Singers, whose melodies have been a popular radio feature in the Greater City for the past three months. The meeting is open to the public.

Alabama.

2-18-25

HAMPTON-TUSKEEGEE

Potential industry stimulated and guided to fruitful ends; economic independence and personal self-respect maintained in consistent accord with civic and social responsibility; and the consequent harmonizing of relations with their white fellow citizens—these are the results sought and achieved by the Hampton and Tuskeegee institutes in their educational work among the Negroes of the south. It is upon such results already demonstrated, that the Hampton - Tuskeegee joint committee bases its campaign to raise $5,000,000 for continuing and extending the work of these institutions.

The underlying idea of the Hampton-Tuskegee "gospel" is to encourage the owning of land and improved homes through systematic industry and thrift, with the aid of practical instruction on the ground. Each graduate is designated to become missionary in some needy field, there to start local institutions patterned—on however modest a scale—after the model institute, or to carry on and enlarge the work of those already established.

Such "outposts" have been planted in numerous Negro communities in the South, and the favorable results which have uniformly followed—in increased land holdings, property ownership, crop production, and good citizenship—gradually have won them the cordial welcome and co-operation of the local officials in those communities. Moreover, the United States Government and every southern state, according to the committee, are now plan by active co-operation and to some extent by money appropriations.

The present campaign for permanent endowment funds will extend to Dec. 31, 1925. When it is realized that one-tenth of America's population is composed of Negroes, that the great mass of them are in dire need of education and means of self-improvement, the want of which has contributed to produce, in the words of Chief Justice Taft, "one of the gravest questions that has ever presented itself to the American people," and that wherever the Hampton-Tuskegee system has been planted the race conflict in that locality has virtually disappeared, the importance of this campaign cannot but be clearly understood, and its success therefore assured.—C. E. Monitor.

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4-11-25

Dr. Moton expressed his belief that the Committee would receive a hearty response among the citizens of New York and that the quota would be over-subscribed. At the initial meeting, according to reports coming from New York, scores of men and women interested in Negro education not only subscribed but enrolled as workers.

According to announcement made by Frank P. Chisholm, Field Secretary of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the Negro citizens of New Haven, Connecticut, recently contributed more than seven hundred dollars toward the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund Campaign.

Birmingham Reporter

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RACE HAS ADVANCED TWO CENTURIES BY CONTACT WITH WHITES, SAYS DR. MOTON

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Debutantes Pledge $100 To the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund Drive

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N. Y. Age 4-11-25

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4-24-25

Cleveland Gazette

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Birmingham Reporter

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4-25-22

The funds are to be used as follows: "Two-thirds to assist such poor, ambitious and deserving Negro boys and one-third to assist such poor, ambitious Negro girls, to pursue their education at the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, or the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, as shall express the intent to spend their lives with or devote them to the service and benefit of the Negro race in the United States of America.

Would Spur Farming Students

As the Indian race is decreasing and the Negro race is rapidly increasing, these said funds are to be used exclusively for the Negro race in the United States of America. The will went on to say:

"As farming is one of the most, if not the most important occupations and as it appears to be less sought after than other occupations, my earnest wish is to help make it an inducement to students to take up this agriculture and kindred farming occupations in preference to occupations that will take them away from the country life, it being my wish to counteract if possible, the present tendency, which is toward town or city life.

"My wish so far as practicable, is to use the aforesaid funds mostly for male students preparing themselves for agricultural and kindred occupations, in the United States, and also if practicable, partly for girl students preparing themselves for agricultural and kindred occupations in the United States and for girl homemakers, as farmers and homemakers go together and we are dependent entirely on the farmer."

Clothing to Hampton

Mr. Troughton provided that his clothing shall be turned over to the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute for use of needy students.

Coincident with the announcement of the Troughton bequest came word that Bishop William T. Manning and Everit Macy, banker, had given their support to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Drive, Bishop Manning's letter being accompanied by a check for $100. Mr. Macy is understood to have given $25,000.

RIDDLEBURG HERALD RECORD
MARCH 18, 1925

THE NORTH'S NEGRO PROBLEM

When Northern philanthropists began to make large gifts to the Hampton and Tuskegee schools the negro was almost exclusively a part of the agricultural life of the South. The recent Rockefeller and Eastman gifts to the same institutions, totalling $3,000,000, may or may not be based on this assumption, which is no longer permissible. Continuing migration for years past has made the negro also a substantial part of the industrial life of the North. It was long ago contended by thoughtful observers in the South that the neaest approximation to a solution of the negro problem was to be found in the more or less equal distribution of the race throughout the country, and the hope was expressed that such distribution of the race throughout the country, and the hope was expressed that such distribution would be brought about, though contrary to the wishes of Southern employers who were interested only in the needs of the moment. This hope is now being realized, with the result that there is now both a Southern and a Northern negro problem.

The solution of the latter will hardly be forwarded by the gifts mentioned above. The large part of the "problem" now shifted to the North has not yet engaged the attention of the philanthropists, and when it does they may be somewhat at a loss to know just what course to pursue. Nevertheless there is now a negro problem in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and all the industrial centers, a problem likely to become more noticeable as time goes on. Racial characteristics enter into this problem, but it arises mainly from the fact that the negroes, unlike foreign immigrants, are not assimilable and are to remain a distinct body apart.

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR
APRIL 26, 1925

PRESIDENT PRAISES COLORED SCHOOLS

Cites Advantages of Training System at Hampton and Tuskegee.

American education has taken no more important step forward than the introduction of the principle of "learning by doing" through manual training and domestic science, which has been developed to a high degree at the Hampton and Tuskegee institutions, President Coolidge declared in a statement praising the work of the schools.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, also has issued a statement in support of the campaign to raise an endowment of $5,000,000 to extend the work of the two institutions, a large portion of which has already been raised.

Tracing the development of the project theory, President Coolidge said:

"Gen. Armstrong originated at Hampton Institute a philosophy of education which crystalizes some of the soundest thought and experience of that pioneer Americanism from which he sprung. It is the philosophy of 'learning by doing.' It recognizes that out of the capacity to do bigger things honestly and well grows the capacity to do bigger things better. It teaches that efficiency has moral value—that conscientious effort is a stepping stone not only to success, but to character—that 'as a man works so is he.' It is the gospel of 'lifting work into worship and showing faith by works.'

Praises Rural Training.

"Tuskegee Institute was founded," President Coolidge continued, "by Booker T. Washington, Gen. Armstrong's first great disciple, upon these same principles; and it is chiefly there and at Hampton and at certain Government institutions, that the Armstrong methods have been proved and their results acclaimed.

"But the Armstrong philosophy, which is in its essence the American philosophy, has a far wider application. American education has taken no more important step forward than the introduction, in recent years, of these methods of teaching into our rural country training schools and, through manual training and home economic departments, into our city grammar schools. Today some would have us believe that we as a people can attain, by wishing or by passing laws or by joining movements, results which men never have achieved nor can achieve except through hard, intelligent labor. At this time particularly, therefore, we must reaffirm strongly and widely this principle that 'as a man works so is he'—that as a nation does so will it prosper."

Secretary Hoover pointed out that the Hampton-Tuskegee idea had been indorsed by the 12 Presidents since Grant, and that in addition, President Garfield was a trustee of Hampton, President Coolidge a trustee of Tuskegee, and Chief Justice Taft, while President, was a trustee of Hampton, and is now chairman of its board of directors.

Studied by Foreign Nations.

The spread of the educational idea employed at these two institutions to other nations was described by Secretary Hoover.

"The influence of the Hampton-Tuskegee idea on the education of the American negro has been a pronounced success," he said. "It is so universally recognized and approved that there is little any individual opinion can now add or subtract. In all parts of the world where the problem of the education of backward races is acute this idea is being almost universally adopted as the basis for native educational systems.

Many foreign governments, he said, have sent commissions to this country to study the systems in use at these institutions with the idea of introducing them in their colonial and native educational systems. This has been done by the British Parliamentary Commission appointed to study means of providing adequate educational facilities for the natives of India, and by the Chinese Educational Commission, composed of British, American and Chinese educators, Mr. Hoover said.

President P. Elias Calles of Mexico, in one of his first official acts after assuming the office, sent a commission to Hampton and Tuskegee to make an intensive study of their operation. Following the receipt of their report, he said: "I hope before long to see Mexico have its Hampton and Tuskegee also."

"Hampton and Tuskegee are now engaged in a great national campaign to secure a joint endowment fund of $5,000,000, in order to permit them to enlarge their field of influence and the scope of their work," Mr. Hoover added, "and it is the obligation of every American citizen interested in the advancement of education in this country to contribute their support and money to this cause."

Left Hampton 100 Suits

New York City.—[illegible] Troughton left Hampton and Tuskegee $200,000 recently. He also left 100 suits for needy Hampton students.

Afro American 4-25-22

Education — 1925.

Money for.

Alabama.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CONTRIBUTES TO EDUCATION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Assistant Attorney-General Perry W. Howard contributed $500 last week toward the Tuskegee-Hampton Endowment Fund Campaign. In his letter to Dr. Robert R. Moton pledging his gift Mr. Howard wrote:

"I am one of those who share the opinion that the late and lamented Dr. Booker T. Washington was the wisest leader of our day and generation, and promulgated and carried out to the end of his career the most constructive policies yet effected for our group.

He foresaw the necessity of our group starting at the ground and coming up. He further saw that if we were going to be real factors, we must be of real worth in the communities in which we live, and to that task he addressed himself wisely and assiduously that Tuskegee and Hampton, and other schools that were inspired by them, should prepare men and women who should go forth and lead lives of real service and constructive usefulness in their various communities which would count far more than mere theorizing.

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Birmingham Reporter 2-5

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Addresses were made during the meeting by Ogden Purves, National Field Secretary of Hampton Institute, and F. F. Whittam, director of the New York City endowment fund campaign. They told of the work that is being done at both institutes and outlined the plans for the organization of the New York Junior Committee.

Mrs. William Kerr Rainsford, a member of the Junior League, assisted Mrs. Brown. Others in the gathering included Mrs. Fenton Taylor, Miss Mary Chafee, Miss Rhoda Low, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Miss Gertrude Pardee, Miss Cathleen Crawford, Miss Olive Van R. Gawtry, Mrs. Daniel Armstrong, Mrs. McAllister Lloyd, Miss Beatrice Gawtry, Miss Eleanor Babbitt, Mrs. Sherman P. Haight, Miss Julia Shearer, Miss Helen Walker, Miss Ruth Jenks, Mrs. James Blaine Walker Jr., Miss Lois Smith, Miss Emily Gilbert, Miss Constance Cutler, Mrs. Ranald Macdonald Jr., Miss Margaret Cutler, Miss Emily Timlow, Mrs. Stephen Landon, Miss Helenka Adamoska, Mrs. William Edrington and Mrs. Lloyd S. Sanderson.

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Some of those attending were Mr. and Mrs. James Parrish Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Warburg, Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Candler, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James Gamble Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Markoe and Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin Jr., the Misses Symphorosa Bristed, Grace Bristed, Beatrice Bishop, Emily Trevor, Mary Ovington, Mary Hoffman, Carolyn Talcott, Lucy Frelinghuysen and Eleanor de Graff Cuyler.

New York Times 3-8-25 New York, N.Y.

W. Gurden Stage, Photo

Mrs. Charles Stelle Brown Jr., the Former Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, at the Head of the Junior League Committee to Aid the Hampton-Tuskegee Drive.

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EXPLAINS WHY HE DONATED TO RACE SCHOOLS

Eastman Says It Will Solve Problem

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Mr. Eastman explains that his reasons for giving to educational institutions [illegible] when even governments fail and the progress of the world depends on them. "But why select a limited number or certain ones?" was the question which still puzzled the inquirers.

"The reason I selected a limited number of institutions was that I wanted to cover certain kinds of education and felt that I could get results with the institutions named more quickly and directly than if the money was spread. Under the best conditions it takes considerable time, sometimes years, to develop the wise expenditure of money in any line, no matter how well prepared one may be. I am now upward of 70 years of age and feel that I would like to see results from this money within the natural term of my remaining years.

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"The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one of the greatest schools of its kind in the world," was Mr. Eastman's simple explanation of the reason why technical education had been chosen as one of the three objects of his beneficence.

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Chicago Ill. 1-10-25

Education — 1925.

Alabama.

Money for.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CONTRIBUTES TO EDUCATION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Assistant Attorney-General Merrill W. Howard contributed $500 last week toward the Tuskegee-Hampton Endowment Fund Campaign. In his letter to Dr. Robert R. Moton pledging his gift Mr. Howard wrote:

"I am one of those who share the opinion that the late and lamented Dr. Booker T. Washington was the wisest leader of our day and generation, and promulgated and carried out to the end of his career the most constructive policies yet effected for our group.

He foresaw the necessity of our group starting at the ground and coming up. He further saw that if we were going to be real factors, we must be of real worth in the communities in which we live, and to that task he addressed himself wisely and assiduously that Tuskegee and Hampton, and other schools that were inspired by them, should prepare men and women who should go forth and lead lives of real service and constructive usefulness in their various communities which would count far more than mere theorizing.

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Baltimore Afro-American 2-28-25

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New York Times 3-8-25 New York, N.Y.

W. Garden Stage, Photo

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Chicago

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Defender 1-10-25

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Chicago Ill.

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"The only hope of the Negro race is the settlement of this problem is through proper education of the field is directed almost wholly toward making them useful citizens through educational lines.

"These two institutions are not trustees. This fact insures the wise expenditure of their money." Belief, then, that the American race problem can be solved through the Hampton-Tuskegee type of education was the main reason for Mr. Eastman's gift to the two schools.

Through many experiments, years of trial they have proved their ability to turn out men and women who nearly always go back to their homes and serve as centers of influence for better living. The amount

[illegible] money [illegible] expenditure [illegible] population [illegible] of these [illegible] They [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

pare our youth of both sexes for the actual business of living.

HOW THE TWO SCHOOLS WERE FOUNDED

General Armstrong was the leader of Race troops in the Civil war. At the end of the conflict he became an agent of the newly established Freedman's bureau and took over the administration of the fifth subdistrict of Virginia, covering 10 counties, with headquarters at Hampton. He became responsible for 10,000 "human contraband."

Their misery and helplessness made him decide to venture upon a unique experiment. In 1868 he founded Hampton institute. His venture was so successful that in 1880 he was asked to recommend a man to direct a similar school at Tuskegee, Ala. He recommended Booker T. Washington who had been a student and instructor at Hampton and was destined to become Armstrong's first great disciple.

Washington established Tuskegee institute in 1881. He started the school in a one-room shanty, with 15 pupils and two instructors. Today Tuskegee has 2,640 students, about 125 buildings and 2,111 acres of land.

The idea which led to the founding of the two schools has become known as the "Hampton-Tuskegee idea." "Training by doing" is the keynote. The students construct houses and other buildings in connection with the courses in carpentry, bricklaying, plastering, painting, steamfitting and plumbing. The farm courses aim to turn out men who can handle and teach every detail of farm work. Women students are taught to be good housewives, and even the academic courses are closely correlated to practical affairs. Finally, every student is trained to teach the subjects that he studies, so that upon graduation he will, by his example, be a force in raising the economic, social and moral status of his people.

$200,000,000 Given in 1924 To School, Church, Science

Close to $200,000,000, slightly less than $2 apiece for every man, woman and child in the United States, was given for the advancement of education, scientific research, religion and health campaigns in 1924.

The largest single benefaction was that of James B. Duke who created a trust fund of approximately $40,000,000 for colleges, hospitals and churches in North and South Carolina. Another large gift was that of George Eastman who distributed $15,000,000 in cash and securities among the University of Rochester, Massachusets Institute of Technology, the Eastman School of Music and Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes.

The treasures of his library, valued at $8,500,000, were given to the public by J. P. Morgan. The Rockefeller Foundation apportioned $8,000,000 among medical schools, scientific institutions, the League of Nations and State and National health services.

John D. Rockefeller jr. gave $5,000,000 during the year to such institution as the Union Theological Seminary, Metropolitan Museum of Art Inter-Church World Movement and for restoration of the Rheims Cathedral. The Y. W. C. A. received $1,000,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation. Carnegie Corporation gifts to colleges, hospitals and peace societies totalled $808,600.

Among the notable benefactions of the year listed in the 1925 World Almanac, were: George F. Baker, $5,000,000 to Harvard School of Business; Miss Mary Friend Bennett, $1,000,000 to Bennett School of Liberal and Applied Arts; Lotta Crabtree, actress, $5,000,000 to charities, war veterans' relief and prison aid; Mrs. Jack Gardner, art treasures, valued at $1,200,000, to public; Col. W. B. Thompson $5,000,000 for study of plant and vegetable diseases.

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
JANUARY 18, 1925

$25,000 Gift From a Negro Woman.

Miss A. Lelia Walker, president of the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, has subscribed $25,000 to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund as a memorial to her mother, the late Mme. C. J. Walker, founder of the Cosmetic Manufacturing Company, which bears her name, the Hampton-Tuskegee Committee announced yesterday. This was described as the largest gift ever made by a negro to the cause of negro education. Mme. Walker educated herself with tutors after she had made a fortune.

NEGRO SCHHOOL IS REPORTED AS FAVORABLE

Legislative Committees Report Bill Authorizing Negro School Here Favorable.

DR. J. E. SHEPHERD IS HEARD BY COMMITTEE

No Opposition at All Presented Against Proposed Establishment Class A. School.

The state finance and education committees of the general assembly last evening heartily endorsed the erection of a class A negro college in this city, following a hearing at which several prominent local white and colored citizens were present. The finance committees held their hearing yesterday afternoon, while last evening a joint meeting of the education committees was held. No opposition was offered at either of the hearings, and as the result, the bill will be reported favorably back to the two bodies for action.

Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the Durham State Normal school, presented in an able manner, the desire of this city of having the class A negro school located here. A favorable impression was made on the members of the committees by Dr. Shepard, and not a single dissenting vote was cast when a vote was called on the bill. The bill was read to the committees by F. L. Fuller, Jr., local attorney.

Dr. Shepard, during his talk before the committees, listed the needs of his institution at $478,000. The bill under which the school would be built and operated was presented by Representatives R. O. Everett and J. R. Patton, Jr., Durham county delegates to the lower house.

The local delegation which appeared before the committees yesterday believe that a victory has been won. Some opposition against the establishment of the negro school in Durham has been raised by Winston-Salem, which wants the school located in that city in connection with Slater Normal school. However, no opposition was expressed at the meeting yesterday, and it is believed locally that the bill will be passed without any trouble, creating the class A negro school in Durham.

Education — 1925

Alabama.

Money for

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
SEPTEMBER 10, 1925

Two colleges for colored people received half of the $300,000 estate left by Charles W. Troughton, whose will was probated in the Surrogate's Court here yesterday. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial College received $107,653, and the Hampton Institute $53,827. His widow, Mrs. Florence Ada Troughton, received $116,339. He directed in the will that 12 bottles of rye whiskey left by him be distributed among Protestant hospitals of the city.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 19, 1925

AN intensive effort is under way to complete the endowment fund for Hampton and Tuskegee institutes. If the $500,000 still sought is forthcoming by December 31, the two Southern negro institutions will secure the $2,000,000 offered by George Eastman, conditional upon their attaining the desired goal by the end of this year, thus bringing the total to $7,000,000.

The Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund Committee has issued an appeal to everyone having the solution of the negro problem at heart to aid the fund.

For fifty years Hampton and Tuskegee institutes have been furnishing sane, efficient leadership for the negro race. In these two schools young negro men and women are taught useful trades whereby they can earn their living.

The money sought is necessary if these two institutions are to maintain their strategic positions in the education of the Southern negro.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
JULY 13, 1925

COLORED PUPILS GET JOHN D. JR. $1,000,000

John D. Rockefeller Jr. yesterday turned over to the Hampton-Tuskegee institute $1,000,000 in securities in payment of his recent pledge of that amount to the school for colored men and women. Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund, announced that with the receipt of Rockefeller's gift the total cash subscriptions now available for immediate use are more than $2,225,000 and another $2,225,000 of the $5,000,000 sought has been subscribed.

John D. Rockefeller jr.

TUSKEGEE, HAMPTON BEQUEATHED $160,000

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Charles W. Troughton on file in Surrogate's Court places the gross value at $300,823 and the net at $292,227. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial College received $107,653 and the Hampton Institute $53,827, under the will. Mrs. Florence Ada Troughton, the widow, received $116,339. Mr. Troughton owned stocks and bonds valued at $300,823.

Certificate 23-25

N. Y. Times 3-16-25

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

The education of the negro is not a matter of sectional concern. It is one in which the whole American public should be concerned. That this is coming to be realized is witnessed by the fact that a hundred downtown bankers and business men in New York City have volunteered to help raise the remainder of the sum ($5,000,000) needed to secure the conditional gift of $2,000,000 made by Mr. GEORGE EASTMAN for the extension of education of the Hampton-Tuskegee type. This is directed almost wholly toward making young men and young women of the negro race useful citizens through training of an industrial nature. These institutions have already become centres of great influence for better living.

Of the $5,000,000 required to avail of Mr. EASTMAN'S conditional gift, $3,600,000 has been already secured, so that only $1,400,000 remains to be raised by the end of the year 1925; and it is the more difficult part of the task. It is a hopeful augury as well as a significant fact that a hundred men of highest standing in the financial and business district have interested themselves in this cause. Under such impetus the effort is bound to succeed.

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 21, 1925

Drive for $500,000 On to Get 7 Million For Negro Schools

Clarence H. Kelsey Chairman of Committee to Raise Hampton and Tuskegee Endowment Fund

A drive to raise $500,000 before the close of the year for the endowment fund campaign of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes was opened yesterday by the executive committee at 5 Maiden Lane. Clarence H. Kelsey is chairman. The sum being sought represents a strategic requirement in the plan to aid Negro educational, industrial and agricultural development.

For one thing, it will mark the conclusion of the $5,000,000 campaign, and will automatically bring to the fund the conditional $2,000,000 gift of George Eastman, of Rochester. As the committee of leading financiers and civic workers now views it, the success of the final step will mean $7,000,000 for the substantial developments being planned.

William Jay Schieffelin, a member of the executive committee, and Chief Justice Taft, a supporter of the project, have emphasized some of the things that will be done with the $500,000 now to be raised. Of this sum $100,000 will go for a girls' dormitory at Hampton Institute, $50,000 for an engineering building to house the Tuskegee Trade School and $36,000 in three annual installments of $12,000 each to endow permanently a male instructorship.

It is desired also to have $24,000 in three installments of $8,000 each to endow an assistant instructor's salary and $18,000 to endow an instructorship for one course given to women. In addition, $2,500 is sought to found a permanent scholarship for a Negro boy.

In connection with its campaign, the committee has published a leaflet of eighteen distinguished men who have aided the work of Negro education most liberally. The list includes the Presidents since Grant; Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller jr., Julius Rosenwald, George Eastman, Paul Warburg, Secretary Hoover, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Elihu Root, Clark Howell, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO BOYS AND GIRLS

Perry County to Have New Institution Soon

UNIONTOWN, ALA., Sept. 22.—Special to The Advertiser.—Plans are under way for the formal opening of the Perry county training school for negro boys and girls on October 5. A responsible committee of negro citizens will conduct a special campaign for funds beginning September 27 and continuing through the week.

The building has been erected at a cost of [illegible] is a brick veneer with 8 large class rooms and will accommodate about 500 pupils. The money for its construction and equipment has been obtained from the Rosenwald fund, the Perry county school fund, certain individuals in Montgomery and Birmingham and many white and colored citizens of Uniontown.

A large enrollment of students from Hale, Marengo, Dallas and Perry counties is expected as the school will meet a long felt want in providing courses in manual training, agriculture and domestic science

Montgomery Advertiser 9-19-25

Montgomery, Ala.

HALF MILLION FUND FOR COLLEGE BOYS

Major Walter Parmer Establishes Permanent Scholarships

GREENVILLE, ALA., Sept. 28.—Special to The Advertiser.—Young men of Butler county and counties adjoining Butler are to derive a great educational advantage through the generosity of Major Walter Parmer, a native of Greenville.

Major Parmer is now a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, a capitalist and philanthropist of much note. He has in in the past done great good in education and humanity.

Major Parmer came to Greenville Saturday to complete final arrangements for his plan of educating young men in this section. He held a meeting at the home of his brother-in-law, J. H. Dunklin, Sr., Saturday, with five of his boyhood friends and announced to them his plan and invited them to act as trustees to the fund that he is to give for this cause. These men are General J. B. Stanley, Colonel J. Lee Long, W. J. Beeland, J. H. Dunklin, Sr., and C. E. Hamilton, Sr.

The sum of one-half a million dollars is to be set aside and the interest of this amount is to defray the expenses of keeping approximately 22 young men in college.

The exact conditions have not yet been made public, but it is understood that one young man from each of the counties that adjoin Butler county and fifteen from Butler will always be in college from the interest of this fund. It is understood that half of the number will be required to go to the Alabama Polytechnic institute at Auburn and one-half of the number to Vanderbilt university at Nashville.

Advertiser 9-29-25

Montgomery, Ala.

This announcement caused much joy in Greenville today and Major Palmer's friends are bestowing upon him expressions of gratitude for this wonderful gift that will mean education to hundreds of young men of this section.

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 5, 1925

Negroes Give $211,920 To Hampton-Tuskegee

Alumni Join White Supporters in Raising $500,000

Chellis A. Austin, vice-chairman of the Hampton-Tuskegee Institute's committee which is raising $500,000, reported yesterday from the campaign headquarters, 5 Maiden Lane, that 5,039 Negro alumni of the two institutions have contributed to the fund. Their pledges aggregate $211,020. Of this more than $50,000 has come during the last month. Every state in the Union is represented in the contributions.

Not only is this the greatest amount by far ever raised among Nergoes in any educational project, Mr. Austin reports, but in no similar undertaking has such a large number participated. The number of Negro pledges to the Hampton-Tuskegee fund equals the number pledged by white supporters of the fund, although, as was expected, the average of the white contributions has been much greater.

The average of Negro pledges is $42. Among Hampton-Tuskegee alumni there are relatively few above ordinary means. Commenting on the showing, Mr. Austin said:

"The enthusiastic response of the Negro alumni will be gratifying news to the white friends of the fund as well as to the Negroes themselves. It shows that the Hampton-Tuskegee graduates believe as thoroughly in their two great institutions as do their white supporters, who for fifty years have so generously given so that the work of Hampton-Tuskegee could grow. It expresses a spirit of loyalty typical of the true sentiment of Hampton-Tuskegee, one of helpfulness to the Negro in finding his proper place in the economic sphere of the nation. The Negro, as well as the white man, has shown a thorough realization of the importance of this work."

Education - 1925

Money for.

Alabama.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
APRIL 30, 1925

$25,500 RAISED FOR INSTITUTES

Hampton-Tuskegee Chairman Confident City Will Give $100,000 Quota.

Announcement was made Wednesday by Frank W. Blair, president of the Union Trust company, that the executive committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund for Detroit, of which he is chairman, along with the various sub-committees expected to vigorously push the work of raising the $100,000 allotted to Detroit, within the next few days.

The chairman stated that $25,500 has been voluntarily subscribed and that the more intensive campaign would, he believed, bring the total up to the goal.

Arrival of Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, one of the two institutions to be benefited by the $5,000,000 endowment fund to be raised in the United States, gave impetus to the local campaign. Dr. Gregg has joined A. B. Doggett, Jr., a member of the Hampton Institute faculty, who has been in charge of the campaign headquarters for several weeks.

During the past week the Tuskegee quartet, composed of Captain Alvin J. Neeley, who is registrar at Tuskegee, second tenor; Leroy Brown, first tenor; Nathaniel McCray, baritone and William Wiley, bass, have been singing at noonday luncheon clubs during the day and have given several radio concerts.

Dr. Gregg will co-operate with Hal H. Smith, chairman of the special gifts committee.

"The system of education, which General Armstrong founded at Hampton in 1868, has been multiplied until today there are scores of Negro schools patterned after Hampton of which Tuskegee, of course, is the best known," said Mr. Blair Wednesday. "Out of the Armstrong system of education has grown what is known as the Hampton-Tuskegee idea of which is included one of the most, if not the most, comprehensive programs which has ever been projected by one race for the advancement of another.

"Because of the many Negro interests into which the work extends and because of the way it multiplies its results by work with and through local agencies, the Hampton Tuskegee idea is today reaching and influencing a large section of the Negro race from its primary schooling through its more important industrial, social and intellectual activities. Its accomplishments have been outstanding and far reaching."

Hal H. Smith said: "The Negro will make real progress only, as every successful race in the past has progressed, and as that part of the Negro race which has gone farthest is progressing, by learning to work more constructively, to live better and to think straighter. Only by continued development of the race along this road will the Negro realize his own best destiny and make possible the solution of the race problem.

"Detroit cannot fail in taking its small share of $100,000 in this great national $5,000,000 undertaking."

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
JULY 20, 1925

$250,000 FOR EDUCATION

General T. C. du Pont Pays Pledge to Hampton and Tuskegee

From The Inquirer Bureau.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Executive Committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund today announced the receipt of $250,000 from General T. C. du Pont in payment of his pledge to the fund. The fund has now passed the $4,500,000 mark, which brings appreciably nearer the prospect of obtaining the conditional gift of George Eastman, amounting ultimately to more than $2,000,000 and made dependent upon $5,000,000 being subscribed to the fund by December 31.

While the balance to be raised is a large sum, the committee has expressed confidence that the necessary money will be subscribed by the many friends of Hampton and Tuskegee.

[illegible] WORLD
[illegible] 1925

NEGRO ALUMNI GIVE $152,158

Alumni of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes have pledged $152,158 toward the $5,000,000 endowment fund being sought for the two institutions. Chellis A. Austin, Treasurer of the fund, said the students and the faculty have pledged $61,000, the students agreeing to pay their pledges in the next two years from money they earn.

Jesse Binga Gives $1,000 To Hampton-Tuskegee

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—Among the outstanding gifts to Negro education which the Tuskegee-Hampton Endowment Fund drive has received from the colored people themselves is that for $1,000 made last week by Jesse Binga, president of the Binga State Bank, Chicago.

BINGA GIVES $1000 FOR HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE FUND

Chicago Colored Banker Boosts Campaign For Two Schools; Pays High Compliment To Their Work.

Fresh evidence of the increasing philanthropy of members of the colored race toward their educational and welfare institutions was manifested in Chicago last week when Jesse Binga, president of the Binga State Bank gave $1,000 to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund.

Norfolk Journal & Guide 8-8-25

In response to a query as to the motive which actuated his gift, Mr. Binga said:

"You ask why I subscribed a thousand dollars to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund. I say at the start that my only regret is that I could not contribute a hundred thousand dollars to such a worthy cause."

Norfolk, Va.

"Both Hampton and Tuskegee center round the personality of Booker T. Washington. Dr. Washington was the pioneer in the industrial development of our race. He saw the vision and for a quarter of a century dominated the racial thought of the nation. As the result our people obtained a firm industrial grasp in the South and were in a position to compete economically with the rest of the American nation.

"When the Great War occurred and our nation entered it our people, as the result of Dr. Washington's work could have been mechanics; they could have used the skill they acquired at those schools in behalf of the nation, either at home or abroad. They could be ample protection against the purpose of foreign economic invasion, the grasping of the American dollar on American soil, but the spending of the American dollar on foreign shores.

"Hampton and Tuskegee are ever protecting influences against the helplessness, lack of training renders our race when in competition with the unskilled hordes that come in by way of Ellis Island. It is to the interest of all of us to see that those schools live and thrive and that their usefulness increases instead of diminshes.

[illegible] RECORD
AUGUST 8, 1925

The value of Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes to the colored race seems to be appreciated by its own leaders as well as by sympathetic whites. A ready response has been made by them to the appeal made by the alumni for additional endowments. Gifts from 2368 former students and graduates have added $152,158 to these funds—a very creditable showing.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Senator F. Coleman DuPont of Delaware, well known for his philanthropies among Black people, has given $250,000 toward the Hampton-Tuskegee drive for $5,000,000, according to reports made last night.

Pittsburgh Courier

Los Angeles, Cal 8-13-25

Education—1925.

Money for.

Alabama.

Drive For Funds by Hampton-Tuskegee Shows Late Charles Troughton Ordered His Estate Given to two Schools on Death of Wife; Specifies That Students Helped Must Work For Race

(A. N. P.)

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 25—In the heart of the drive being put on by Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes to complete their endowment funds, running into the millions, comes the announcement that, with the filing of the will of the late Charles William Trougton, it was discovered that upon the death of his wife, his estate shall go to Hampton and Tuskegee, two-thirds to Hampton and one-third to Tuskegee. The value of the estate is not known, but it is understood to run into the hundreds of thousands. The estimate is based upon figures used in a court contest some dozen years ago.

Dallas Morning News 4-25-25

The instiutions will receive the funds upon the death of Mrs. Florence Troughton, and the schools are to hold the money in trust and each is to create two funds, one to be known as the Lucy Dearc Troughton Memorial Scholarship Fund by bequest of her husband Charles W. Troughton and the other as the Margina Troughton Bradley Memorial Scholarship Fund by bequest of her brother, Charles W. Troughton.

The funds are to be used as follows:

"Two-thirds to assist such poor ambitious and deserving Negro boys, and one-third to assist such poor, ambitious and deserving Negro girls, to pursue their education at the Hampton Normal and Industrial nstitute or the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, as shall express the intent to spend their lives with or devote them to the service and benefit of the Negro race in the United States of America.

Would Spur Farming Students

As the Indian race is decreasing and the Negro race is rapidly increasing, these said funds are to be exclusively for the Negro race in the United States of America. The will went on to say:

"As farming is one of the most if not the most important occupations and as it appears to be less sought after than other occupations my earnest wish is to help make it an inducement to students to take up this argriculture and kindred farming occupations in prefernce to occupations tht will take them way from the country life, which is toward town or city life.

"My wish so far as practical is to use the aforesaid funds mostly for male students preparing themselves for agricultural and kindred occupations, in the United States, and also if practicable, partly for girl students, preparing themselves for agricultural and kindred occupations in the United States and for girl homemakers, as farmers and homemakers go together and we are dependent entirely on the farmer."

Clothing to Hampton

Mr. Troughton provided that his clothing shall be turned over to the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute for use of needy students.

Coincident with the announcement of the Troughton bequest, came word that Bishop Willam T. Manning and Everet Macy, bankers had given their support to the **Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment** Drive. Bishop Manning's letter being accompanied by a check for $100. Mr. Macy is understood to have given $25,000

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
APRIL 16, 1925

Maynard at Tuskegee Luncheon, Recalls Slave Sold by Beecher, In Plymouth Church: $34,000 Raised

A negro slave girl was once sold from the pulpit of Plymouth Church this borough, by Henry Ward Beecher, to emphasize the evils of slavery," said Edwin P. Maynard presiding at the luncheon attended by those actively interested in the campaign to raise Brooklyn's quota of the $5,000,000 endowment for Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes held at the Hamilton Club yesterday.

"It was from that moment," continued Mr. Maynard, "that Brooklyn's interest in the colored race, not only for the welfare of the negro but also for the benefit of the Nation became intensified. Henry Ward Beecher's grandson, W. H. Scoville, is here today, and will tell you of the plans made in the interest of this campaign for a dinner to be held Friday evening, April 17 to be followed by a meeting of all interested in aiding this work, to be held in Plymouth Church, in the atmosphere of that historically significant event."

It was announced that Brooklyn had raised $34,000 of its quota of $100,000 toward the $5,000,000 endowment fund being raised for the Tuskegee and Hampton institutions of learning for colored people.

The luncheon was given by prominent Brooklyn citizens interested in the drive, in a way of a get-together movement. The campaign must raise $3,000,000 by December 31, of this year in order to add to that amount a gift of $2,000,000 from George Eastman, millionaire camera manufacturer.

Edward P. Maynard, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, presided at the luncheon and following an outline of the campaign introduced W. H. Scoville, grandson of Henry Ward Beecher, and Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of the Hampton, Va., Institute, as speakers.

The great necessity for more funds and facilities for the institutions to be benefited by the drive was emphasized. Mr. Maynard, speaking in behalf of Brooklyn, promised a full subscription to its quota and added that, "Indications are that it will far exceed the amount specified."

The following business men were present at the luncheon:

Harry Pierson, Dr. E. C. Place, C. H. Puckhaber, C. C. Putnam, William A. Putnam, jr., John E. Roberts, William H. Ryan, W. F. Shaw, D. L. Sherwood, W. L. Seinrell, F. L. Sniffen, E. G. Sperry, Charles F. Work, Charles Wheeler, H. L. Wickes, J. V. Armstrong, William H. Buddwin, P. E. Bennett, Samuel Boardman, B. F. Burger, A. R. Clemer, W. A. Creamer, Pierrepont Davenport, W. T. Diefendorf, G. W. Felter, M. Fields, R. H. Fiero, Thornton Gerrish, R. T. Graves, R. M. Gunnison, D. D. Hargan, R. M. Hart, Col. W. Haywood, Edward T. Janeway, John Lester, Walker Lockhart, William C McKee, Floyd B. Maelin, William R. Muller, David Moffett, William Moffett, jr., H. L. Nichols, H. W. Northcott and Miss Bess B. Follansbee.

HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE FUND GETS A BOOST

$500 Pledged at Meeting Held Sunday Afternoon at Macedonia Baptist Church.

The Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund drive was explained by Frank P. Chisholm yesterday afternoon in the Macedonia Baptist church before a large and appreciative audience of colored citizens. The address was given under the auspices of the local Hampton-Tuskegee Alumni association and was in the interest of the drive for $5,000,000 now being waged by Hampton and Tuskegee institutions. Prof. Chisholm is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and has served during the last 19 years as field secretary of Tuskegee. "We are turning heaven and earth," said Prof. Chisholm, "to raise $5,000,000 by the end of this year to satisfy Mr. Eastman's condition and we invite both white and colored people to have a share in putting this drive over the top. George Eastman, of Rochester, N. Y., will give Hampton and Tuskegee $2,000,000 provided these two schools will raise $5,000,000 by December 31, 1925. We have almost reached the $4,000,000 mark."

P. B. Burbridge, the local mail carrier and a Hampton graduate, who was sent to Hampton by the late Booker T. Washington, made a short address, giving some personal recollections of Booker Washington, who founded Tuskegee Institute. The Tuskegee club sang the famous "Tuskegee Song." Warren Alexander played a piano solo, David Claybourne sang a special number, accompanied by Edward Coleman. Mrs. Helen Howard accompanied the singing of the Tuskegee club. Following Prof. Chisholm's address, those present subscribed more than $500 towards the Tuskegee-Hampton fund. John M. Boone, a Tuskegee graduate, presided and introduced the speakers. Rev. Wm. Cousins, pastor of the church, opened the meeting with prayer.

Reasons for Drive.

Prof. Chisholm said in part: "There are three urgent specific reasons for this campaign. In the first place part of this money will be used to provide more adequately for teaching training at Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes. It is now impossible for one to get position as a teacher in most of the southern states unless he has had some college training. "Both North Carolina and Virginia for example insist that a teacher in many of their high schools must have had at least two years of college training and an applicant for a position of principalship must have had four years' college work. As a consequence North Carolina has spent $4,000,000 in the last four years to improve negro schools. This is a sum of money larger than she spent in the whole of the previous ten years on negro schools. In order to meet these advanced educational requirements of the south, both Hampton and Tuskegee must expand their facilities along these lines to meet the new demands.

"In the second place as the negro race advances, schooling for its leadership must advance. Schooling for its leaders, its educators, its scientists, its professional and business men and women. This means that both Hampton and Tuskegee must introduce advanced courses in trade education in agriculture science and in teacher training. The boll weevil and the necessary change from extensive to intensive cultivation of cotton has changed the status of the negro in the agriculture of the south. Because of the general educational advance of the race; partly because successful diversified farming requires a broader, more scientific training, and partly because successful diversified farmers demand better training for their children, boards of education in the south are multiplying county training and high schools and are requiring the same advanced educational standards for both white and colored schools. Consequently Hampton and Tuskegee are called upon to supply a larger number of teachers and leaders for the south. Hence more equipment and more endowment are needed to meet the new demands.

"Another reason why we must have an endowment fund is that we must save the lives of the principals of these schools. Hampton has lost both of its great leaders of the past—General Armstrong and Dr. Frissell—through the strain involved in raising money for the institution. The same was true of Booker Washington, who founded Tuskegee. In order to relieve the heads of these two institutions of the mental anxiety and the physical strain connected with raising money, the trustees are determined that Hampton and Tuskegee shall be placed on such a sound basis that the financial strain will be lifted to a large extent from the shoulders of Dr. Gregg, of Hampton, and Dr. Moten of Tuskegee, that they may devote their time to the main work of these schools."

HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE ENDOWMENT FUND IS ONCE MORE ENLARGED

NEW YORK, Apr. 23 — The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation has approved an appropriation of $100,000 to the Hampton - Tuskegee Endowment Fund, it has just been announced by Frederick D. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation.

This sum is to be equally divided between Hampton and Tuskegee, $50,000 for an endowment fund for each institution, the income to be used for the general support and maintenance of and instruction in the industrial and applied arts.

That the study of the applied arts at Hampton and Tuskegee is to many people, an entirely new aspect of the endeavor of these institutions to make their graduates more valuable economic factors in their communities throughout the South was indicated in the comments of Chellis A. Austin, president of the Seaboard National Bank and treasurer of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, on the subject of the Carnegie Corporation's interest in these courses at those institutions.

"The desire for beauty has been called 'a universal instinct,'" said Mr. Austin, "and the trend of modern education is increasingly to foster and encourage this instinct. The Negro loves beauty deeply. In the brilliant red geranium found in many of the windows of the homes of peasant Negroes of the South and in the strikingly colored circus posters or advertisements on the walls of even the poorest huts may be seen an often pitiful expression of this craving, crude though it may be. But more than all, this characteristic of the Negro is sensed in their ability to mingle melodies in folk songs which almost defy transcription to the written page.

"This love of beauty and ability to express it will be a potent factor in enhancing tremendously the colored man's value as citizen, neighbor and worker, when it is made a part of his practical training to the greater extent than has heretofore been possible at Hampton and Tuskegee. As the Negro craftsman is taught to put his love for the beautiful into the clothes he has learned to tailor, the metal work he has learned to do and the furniture he is making, those clothes and that furniture become true works of art and their maker an artist adding wonderfully to the wealth of the world. As the colored women are taught that it is not only pleasant but practical, to put their natural love of beauty into managing the home, dressmaking, embroidery, weaving, millinery and interior decoration, they, too, perfect these and similar labors to a point where they create articles not only useful and attractive but also far more than that.

"The gradual metamorphosis of a race through its love of beauty practically applied would be an inspiring spectacle. If we are to attain fullness and maturity in our national life we must inevitably reach the point of expressing ourselves artistically as well as materially, for no nation can attain full spiritual and intellectual development until it comprehends in its own life all the powers of expression needed to satisfy its aspirations and desires. The Negro may be expected to contribute something distinctive in the development of the application of art principles to products of handicraft and articles of every day use.

"The purpose of Hampton and Tuskegee," said Mr. Austin, "is to produce men and women graduates practically equipped to make a living in their own environment and to show the way toward economic, social and spiritual betterment to members of their own race in communities where they live. With a greater knowledge of applied and industrial art principles these graduates will prove even more effective in setting an example to their neighbors. This much is certain. It is by no means uncertain that a form of 'native fireside crafts' may be developed with occasional exponents of real genius whose inspiration will be derived from Hampton and Tuskegee."

Turning from the practical use made of the study of applied art at Hampton and Tuskegee, Mr. Austin refers to the future and the more or less sentimental aspect of the situation. "With the passing of the Indian," he says, "and with the mechanical imitation of his blankets, beads and basketry, America has lacked a native craft-product comparable to the 'peasant arts' of European countries. Would it be too much to expect from stimulation and encouragement of the Negro's native talent among the selected representatives of the race at Hampton and Tuskegee that some such development might come? The answer would seem to be that with increased opportunities for study and appreciation of applied arts the response is to be expected."

Colored Times 4-25-25

Hampton And Tuskegee Sell For A Mess Of Pottage

In the face of the constant efforts of thinking colored people to teach white people not to refer to them as "darkies," it is something of a shock to listen to the quartets from Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes broadcasting over the radio songs of the South in which the word "Darkey" occurs. Afro-American

It is pretty hard to believe that these quartets, made up of professional singers, ancient alumni of the two schools, represent the thought or the attitude of the great student body of Hampton and Tuskegee, the splendid faculty, or the rank and file of the alumni. Both schools are turning out men and women who are as upstanding and self-respecting as any schools of America. 2-7-25

It seems charitable to assume that the singers were thotless, that they are so anxious in the campaign to sing five million dollars out of the pockets of white New Yorkers, that they were willing to compromise on the question of self respect.

Little did they think what impression their thotlessness made upon millions of listeners in. They could not have foreseen that Good Housekeeping Magazine would use their example as a justification for sending out "Darkey Valentines", or that thousands of other Negro listeners in would feel humiliated by the simpler brethren from the South.

Five million, a lot of money, a useful endowment, after all is nothing but a mess of pottage. We believe the soul of Hampton and Tuskegee is worth more.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MARCH 8, 1925

John D. Rockefeller Jr. Gives $1,000,000 To Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes

A gift of $1,000,000 to the cause of negro education at Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute by John D. Rockefeller Jr. was announced last night by Dr. Anson Phelps' Stokes, Chairman of the Special Gifts Committee of the institutes' Endowment Fund campaign. The gift put the $5,000,000 campaign at the $3,500,000 mark and was made without conditions.

In announcing the gift Dr. Stokes pointed out that it brought the institute within striking distance of the $2,000,000 donation promised by George Eastman, the kodak manufacturer, last Fall, when he allotted $15,000,000 of his stock to various benefactions. The Eastman gift was contingent upon the Endowment Fund Committee achieving its goal.

"Inasmuch as I have been profoundly interested in these schools" said Mr. Rockefeller, in forwarding his gift, "ever since my father took me as a small boy to visit Hampton, when General Armstrong was its head; because they provide an education which fits boys and girls to be useful citizens, whether they go forward to higher and professional education or go directly into agriculture, industry or business; because they stress the development of character along with the development of mind and body, and because of my lifelong interest in the colored race, I shall count it a privilege to participate in the campaign to the extent of $1,000,000.

'As I understand it, this leaves you still $1,500,000 short of your goal."

Other recent large contributions by Mr. Rockefeller have included one of $1,600,000 to rebuild the Tokio Library, destroyed by the earthquake. He gave $500,000 to the campaign to complete the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine two months ago and a few days later gave $100,000 to the drive to preserve the home of President Cleveland. In the same month he gave $675,000 to the missionary work of the Baptist Church.

Big items in his philanthropic work have been: Rheims Cathedral, $1,000,000; New World Movement, $2,000,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, $1,000,000; Northern Baptist Church, $2,000,000; Fine Arts School of Harvard University, $500,000; International House at Columbia University, $1,000,000; Hartford Seminary, Hartford, Conn., $250,000; Y. W. C. A., $200,000; Park Avenue Baptist Church, $100,000; Industrial Relations Library, Princeton University, $60,000, and $1,000,000 to aid the starving children of Europe

Education — 1925
Money for.

Alabama.

BROOKLYN N. Y. CITIZEN
APRIL 13, 1925

TO LAUNCH $5,000,000 CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN

Money Will Be Used for Betterment of Colored Race in Country

Memories of Henry Ward Beecher, who auctioned off two Negro slave girls in the Plymouth Congregational Church to call public attention to the evils of slavery, will be revived in the historic hall next Friday evening when a meeting will be held to focus attention on the present aspects of the Negro problem. The meeting will be in the interest of the Brooklyn campaign in the national movement to raise a $5,000,000 endowment fund for Hampton and Tuskegee institutes.

Dr. William J. White, associate pastor, will tell of the significance of Beecher's dramatic protest and the traditional interest of the Plymouth Church congregation in aiding the Negro.

Others who will speak are Horace G. Taft, educator and brother of Chief Justice Taft; Major Allen Washington, commandant of Hampton Institute, and Edwin P. Maynard, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, who will preside.

Among those arranging for the affair are William Scoville, grandson of Beecher, and Robert Ogden Purves, grandson of Robert C. Ogden, the first Brooklyn supporter of Hampton.

A program of Negro spirituals will be given by the Hampton singers, whose melodies have been a popular radio feature in the Greater City for the past three months.

The meeting is open to the public. There will be no solicitation of funds.

NEGRO COLLEGES LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

With the opening of headquarters and enlisting well-known southern people as an advisory committee, a southern campaign in the interest of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes was announced here Tuesday. This movement is expected to play a part in the raising of $5,000,000 throughout the country for the endowment fund of the two institutions.

A statement by the committee says: "There are honest differences of opinion among southern people on certain phases of the negro problem. But there is one phase on which we can all agree—the need of developing negro leaders who will return to their own communities and teach their people the gospel of industry, of morality, of respect for law and order; who can offer practical aid to the farmer, the housewife and the laborer, and who can thus slowly but surely help to create a pride of race without which no people can hope to progress or to live in harmony with their neighbors of another race. This is the Hampton-Tuskegee idea of education for the negro. All of us can applaud this idea. Some of us can help to insure its greater usefulness to the south and to the nation."

The advisory committee was announced in part as follows:

Oscar Wells, Birmingham, Ala.; George H. Denny, University, Ala.; Charles W. Hare, Tuskegee, Ala.; Wright W. Campbell, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. Ashby Jones, Clay Howell, E. Marvin Underwood, Dr. W. Alexander, Hugh M. Dorsey, Dr. T. Woofter, Jr., Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, Atlanta; Helm Bruce, Louisville, Ky.; F. C. Button, Morehead, Ky.; Governor Henry L. Whitfield, Jackson, Miss.; Governor A. W. McLean, Raleigh, N. C.; Sidney Frissell, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Howard Odum, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Dr. W. P. Few, Durham, N. C. Mrs. C. P. McGowan, Charleston, S. C. Richard I. Manning, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. Josiah Morse, Columbia, S. C.; Thomas F. Parker, Greenville, S. C.; Dr. James Hampton Kirkland, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Bruce R. Payne, Nashville, Tenn.; John Stewart Bryan, Richmond, Va.; Frank W. Darling, Hampton, Va.; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; Dr Edwin A. Alderman, Charlottesville, Va.; Governor E. Lee Tinkler, Richmond, Va.; Jackson Davis, Richmond, Va.; J. T. Master, Richmond, Va.; T. S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va.; Southgate Leigh, Norfolk, Va.

industrial arts; $50,000 as an endowment fund for Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., for instruction in applied arts, and $50,000 as an endowment fund for Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass., for support of the department of fine arts.

Other organizations to which funds were allocated include the North Carroline Playmakers, $13,000 for support of their dramatic activities.

City Gives $122,295 To Tuskegee-Hampton Fund

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14—Gifts by Philadelphians to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund have reached a total of $122,295 to date, according to an announcement by Horatio G. Lloyd, treasurer of the local campaign. The national fund includes a present total of $4,200,000.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in obtaining enough canvassers to visit prospective donors it is urged by J. Henry Scattergood, vice chairman of the Philadelphia committee, that those who have not yet been visited mail their contributions to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, Room 41 Stock Exchange Building.

Among the larger gifts recently received are $1000 each from Julius Mastbaum, Miss Anne Laughlin and Miss Mary Dobbins and $500 each from the following: Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Varnum Horn Ely, William T. Murphy, Eugene S. Newbold, Mrs. Calvin Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Riley, Mrs. J. Emlen Stokes, Albert Zimmerman, and Mrs. Henry G. Leach.

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL
MAY 26, 1925

The Gifts of Julius Rosenwald

The subscription of $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago from Julius Rosenwald, announced within a very few weeks, is now supplemented by his contribution of $250,000 toward the Chicago quota of the national $5,000,000 Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund. One hundred thousand dollars of his gift is outright and is coupled with an additional $150,000, contingent on the giving of an equal amount by the citizens of Chicago.

It is surely a poor sporting public that will not meet such a challenge as this. A gift to the education of the southern negro is a gift toward the welfare of the whole nation. Mr. Rosenwald, who is consistently one of the most generous friends of this cause, should have the backing of his townsmen in this particular drive.

WASHINGTON D. C. POST
JUNE 11, 1925

Hampton-Tuskegee Drive Needs $4,000

Kelly Miller, chairman of the local subcommittee of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment drive, working among colored citizens, stated last night that they have thus far contributed about $6,000 in the Washington district, with at least an additional $1,000 in sight. The aim of the subcommittee is to reach a $10,000 quota before the close of the campaign, December 31.

Headquarters of the drive, located in New York, informed the subcommittee yesterday that the total subscription of $5,000,000 is nearing completion. Colored citizens who wish to subscribe are asked to get in touch with Professor Miller, 2225 Fourth street northwest.

NEW ORLEANS LA. PICAYUN
APRIL 24, 1925

URGES TUSKEGEE FUND COMMITTEE

Leo Favrot Favors Organization in South to Push Endowment

Organization of a Southern committee to endorse the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund campaign, inaugurated to further the education of the negro, is heartily favored by Leo M. Favrot, field agent for the general education board at Baton Rouge, he wrote in a letter yesterday to Chief Justice William H. Taft.

"It would be impossible to overestimate the value of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes to our Southern educational systems," the communication reads.

"It has been my frequent experience when pleading the cause of the education of the negro on the basis of a program that would bring about better health, greater agricultural production, a more wholesome life in the home and less crime and delinquency, to have white men interrupt me to say 'the kind of a school you advocate is good not only for negro boys and girls but for whites as well.'

"The kind of schooling for which Hampton and Tuskegee have stood, and which they have so efficiently demonstrated, has helped the South to find itself.

"I gladly accept membership in the Southern committee."

Carolina Playmakers to Be Given $13,000.

New York, May 19.—Trustees of the Carnegie corporation today voted sums totaling $360,500, to support organizations carrying on experiments or demonstrations in the fine arts, including music. This is the first time the corporation has entered this field to any great extent. Among the larger grants were: $50,000 as an are center endowment fund for Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa; $50,000 as an endowment fund for Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.; the income to be used for instruction in

ATLANTA, GA. CONSTITUTION
MAY 29 1925

STATEMENT SIGNED

Tuskegee, Ala., May 28.—A statement signed by 60 Tuskegee citizens including city officials, bankers and merchants, commending the work of Tuskegee Institute and pledges amounting to $20,000 from students and teachers were features of the local response to the recent announce of a campaign for Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes. Two two schools are seeking jointly to raise an additional endowment fund of $5,000,000 in the south.

T. C. DuPont's Gift $250,000

NEW YORK, July 23.—Another pledge to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund was fulfilled last week when Senator T. Coleman du Pont paid $250,000, Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the fund, announced Monday. Earlier in the week announcement was made of the payment of a $1,000,000 pledge by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Mr. Kelsey said the fund now exceeds $4,500,000. The goal is $5,000,000, and must be attained by December 31 to qualify for a $2,000,000 gift of George Eastman.

Birmingham Ala. 7-25-25

TUSKEGEE ENDOWMENT REACHES $4,500,000

New York, July 20.—(AP)—Another pledge to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund was fulfilled last week when Senator T. Coleman du Pont paid $250,000, Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the fund, announced today. Earlier in the week announcement was made of the payment of a $1,000,000 pledge by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Mr. Kelsey said that the fund now exceeds $4,500,000. The goal is $5,000,000 and must be attained by December 31 to qualify for a $2,000,000 gift of George Eastman.

Constitution 7-21-25 Atlanta, Ga.

Senator DuPont Gives $250,000 To Fund For Hampton-Tuskegee Inst.

Anouncement is made by the Hampton-Tuskegee $5,000,000 Endowment Drive Committee that Senator T. Coleman DuPoint of Delaware has given $250,000 to the fund.

Senator DuPoint has long evidenced keen and sympathetic interest in Negro education, and has given large sums for the education of the race in his own state. Through his aid, many communities have acquired modern school buildings with latest equipment, and extended school terms.

His interest is not confined to educational development alone, but embraces many other lines of social welfare work. He has noted the work of the Katy Ferguson Home for unmarried mothers, and the fine Victrola which affords so much pleasue to the girls and workers at the Home was a gift from him.

New York N.Y. 7-23-25

Negro College Drive Gets Good Headway

The whirlwind drive of Miles Memorial College opened Wednesday night with promise of success.

Welcome addresses were delivered by Prof. H. A. Knox director of the junior high school department of Miles Memorial College Rev. J. F. M. Jenkins, pastor of North Birmingham C. M. E. Church; response by Rev. T. P. Ashford, of the North Alabama Conference, Athens, Ala.; Rev. J. C. Winborn, principal of Thomasville High School, and Mrs. Dollie Gladden on behalf of the local church. Bishop Charles Henry Phillips, presiding bishop of the state of Alabama, then presented Mrs. Walter Biggs, of Cleveland, Ohio, a noted social worker. Mrs. Biggs comes as a special worker in this campaign.

The organization was perfected with ten captains and ten persons composing each team. The plan of the campaign is to enlist aid of all the people in the city of Birmingham in this drive. An especial appeal will be made to white friends for large donations. The drive has the backing of the chamber of commerce and the city commissioners of Birmingham and has been vested with full authority to solicit funds from individuals and corporations.

following presiding elders reports as follows Wednesday night:

A. C. Coar, Selma district	$200
R. A. Kirk, Tuscaloosa district	200
W. L. Amos, Greensboro district	200
A. L. Scott, Carrollton district	200
J. S. Love, Birmingham district	300
J. R. Jefferson, Mobile district	150
T. J. Murray, Thomasville district	150
H. Jones, Moundsville district	200
J. D. Dowdell, Phoenix City district	150
J. B. Battle, Ensley district	250
G. W. McGregor, Opelika district	150
L. W. Mitchell, Anniston district	200
F. A. Bailey, South Birmingham district	200
V. L. Bailey, Talladega district	200

Alumni Pledges $152,158 to Fund

An active response has come from the alumni of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes in the undertaking to raise $5,000,000 for the two Southern Negro institutions, according to a statement by Chellis A. Austin, treasurer of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund.

Amsterdam News

Both former students and graduates of Hampton and Tuskegee, 2,368 have already made pledges totaling $152,158. The entire number of donnors to the fund up to date is 9,200, the alumni thus representing more than 25 per cent of the givers. 7-29-25

Aside from the alumni gifts, Hampton and Tuskegee students have joined with the Faculties in pledging $61,000 toward the $5,000,000 objective. The student gifts will be paid the next two years out of money earned by the students in spare time.

New York N.Y.

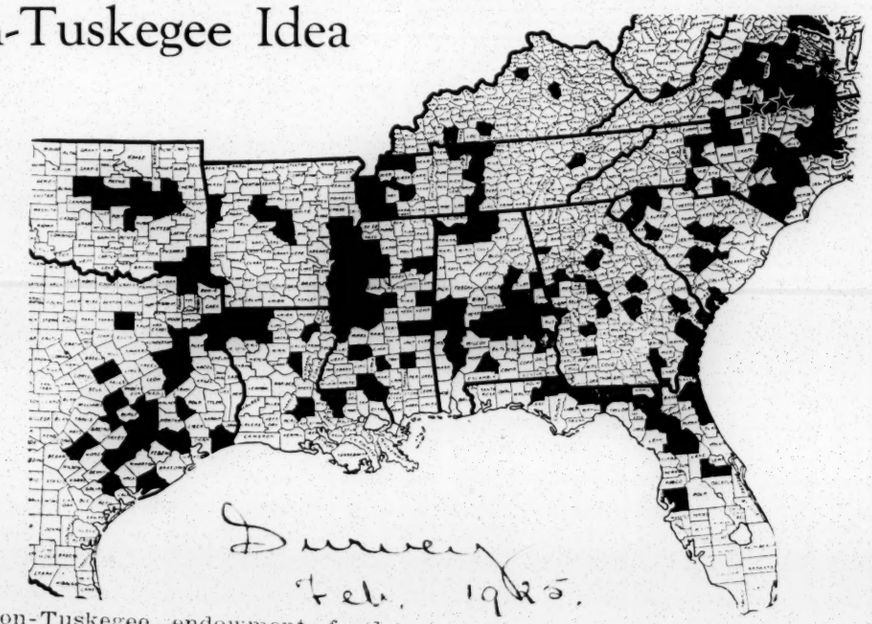
Thirty States are represented in the alumni gifts, Indiana leading with $25,000 from four alumni. Virginia, where Hampton is located, and where the greater portion of its graduates and many of Tuskegee's live, follows with $22,556 from alumni of two institutions; then New York, with $21,807 from 484 alumni. In Illinois 169 alumni contributed $13,243; Florida, 153 alumni, $11,276; Georgia, 100 alumni, $7,136; Pensylvania, 134 alumni, $6,674; Masachusetts, 59 alumni, $5,326; New Jersey, 93 alumni, $4,235; Michigan, 106 alumni, $4,160; District of Columbia, 121 alumni, $3,685.

From West Africa an alumnus has sent a pledge of $25.

The Hampton-Tuskegee Fund has passed the $4,500,000 mark. The balance must be obtained before January 1, 1926.

Spreading the Hampton-Tuskegee Idea

This map from the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows the 184 counties in which there is a Negro farm demonstration agent—that is, counties where 293 Hampton or Tuskegee trained men and women are working under direction of an extension staff representing the two schools, the work being supervised and paid for jointly by the federal and state governments. The two schools are joining in a campaign for $5,000,000 to strengthen their curriculum, teaching staff, and physical equipment so that their gospel of competence, training, and land ownership may be spread still more widely. Two millions have already been secured.



Survey Feb. 1925.

MISSOULA MONT MISSOULIAN MARCH 8 1925

ROCKEFELLER, JR., HELPS NEGROES

By The Associated Press.

New York, March 7.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has given $1,000,000 to the Hampton and Tuskegee institutes for negroes, it was announced by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, chairman of the special gifts committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund. Mr. Rockefeller's donation was made unconditionally and brings the endowment fund now being raised to $3,500,000.

MAY 3 1925

FUNDS NEEDED FOR TUGGLE INSTITUTE

Campaign Is Begun For $100,000 To Erect Academic Building

In order to secure funds for an academic building, trustees of Tuggle Institute, founded by the late Carrie A. Tuggle, have launched a drive for $100,000, it was announced Saturday by Clifford A. Wheeler, of the Institute publicity committee.

Tuggle Institute, it is pointed out, has been supported by the negro women of fraternal orders in the state and by other friends. It is known to be the only negro school in America that takes negro children from the kindergarten age and puts them through the normal grade. In connection with the institute, which has nine frame buildings on its property, an orphans home is maintained.

Grand Chancellor R. A. Blount, of the negro Knights of Pythias, of Alabama, has asked that each Pythian contribute $5 to this fund and that each woman member of a fraternal order give $2. He also solicits aid from other friends of the institution.

A bronze tablet is to be placed in the proposed new building and the name of every person contributing $50 or more will be inscribed thereon. For further information, friends of the school are asked to write Fannie Blevins, president of the institution.

The first payment on subscriptions is to be made on May 28, it is announced.

DU PONT GIVES $250,000.

Puts Hampton-Tuskegee Campaign Close to the Goal.

Another pledge to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund was fulfilled last week when Senator T. Coleman du Pont paid $250,000, Clarence H. Kelsey, Chairman of the fund, announced yesterday. Earlier in the week announcement was made of the payment of a $1,000,000 pledge by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

New York Sunday 7-20-25 New York, N.Y.

Mr. Kelsey said that the fund now exceeds $4,500,000 and is rapidly nearing the $5,000,000 goal, which must be attained by Dec. 31 to qualify for the $2,000,000 gift of George Eastman.

Education-1925.
Money for.

Arkansas.

$75,000 C. M. E. SCHOOL BUILDING COMPLETED

PINE BLUFF, Ark., May. 20.—The Arkansas Haygood Industrial College near this city has completed its new $75,000 Hall. The College is a C. M. E. school for colored boys and girls. It has at present seven buildings, six temporary structures and owns 300 acres of land, 100 of which were donated by the citizens of Pine Bluff. There are ten teachers on the faculty while there are 250 students enrolled. A drive is now on in the school to raise $10,000, which will be duplicated by a similar amount by the General Board of Education.

8-28-25

Education — 1925
Money for.

D.C.

HOWARD GETS CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION OF $591,000

Washington, D. C., March 10.—Despite an avalanche of opposition from southern democrats, an item for Howard University in the Interior Department Appropriation Bill carrying $370,000 for a medical school building and $221,000 for maintenance, a total of $591,000, successfully passed the House on Saturday, February 28th, and the Senate on Monday, March 2nd. At last, Howard University is assured an adequate building for its school of medicine so that it may meet the pressing call for additional colored doctors, dentists, and pharmacists. The request for a medical school building has been before the Congress for a number of years, each year heretofore being killed in the House or the Senate by southern opposition.

Insistence for Item Last Year Drew Fight of the Opposition

Last year the insistence with which the supporters of the item for the medical school building urged its approval brought forth such a fight against it as seemed to jeopardize the entire appropriation for the University. The attack upon the appropriations for Howard University are usually based upon the contention that there is no authority by law for such appropriations are subject to be thrown out entirely on points of order. There is a bill now before the Congress looking to the amendment of the Charter of the University so as to authorize congressional appropriations from year to year which will settle the question of legislative authorization for Howard University.

Congressional Friends Who Helped

The Congressional friends who helped connection with the securing of the appropriations for Howard University were primarily Hon. Louis C. Crampton, of Michigan; Hon. Martin B. Madden, chariman of the House Appropriations Committee, of Illinois; Hon. B. L. French of Idaho; Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah; Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, of Colorado; Senator William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, of Massachusetts; Senator Royal Copeland, of New York; and Senator William C. Bruce, of Maryland.

Administration Program for "Greater Howard" Being Realized.

Gradually and surely a realization of the program for a Greater Howard which was inaugurated in 1919 when President J. Stanley Durkee and Secretary-Treasurer Emmett J. Scott joined hands is being brought about. Among the important items announced in 1919 as being necessary to enable Howard University properly to fill its leadership role as a school specializing in the training of colored youth were a Home Economics Building, to include Dining Hall at a cost of $85,000; increase in salaries to amount to $30,000; repairing of Dormitories at a cost of $20,000; Improvement of University Grounds, $30,000; Improvement in Sewerage System, $12,500; Athletic Field and Drill Grounds, $47,500; Gymnasium and Armory, $150,000; Medical Buildings, $370,000.

Major Items Secured.

These represent the major items in the big program for expansion of Howard University which was announced by the new administration in 1919. Every one of these items has been realized, with the enlarging of the item for the Dining Hall by $116,000, making the total cost of the building and equipment amount to $201,000. Also there have been additional increases in the amount allotted each year for improvements of University Grounds, and a sum of $25,000 which made it possible to remodel the University Law School building and increase class room space so as to accommodate a larger number of students.

The appropriation of $197,500 for the Gymnasium, Armory and Athletic Field project last year supplies to the University one of its biggest and most appreciated needs.

Review of Past Five Years Shows Remarkable Results

One cannot appreciate the great strides which Howard University has made during the past few years when it is noted that the appropriation of $591,000 this year is approximately five times as large as the highest annual appropriation received by Howard prior to 1919. A review of the past five years shows a gradual increase in the amount of the annual appropriation by Congress to the University.

The past five years chronicles many outstanding achievements in the growth of Howard University by the present administration. Not only have Congressional efforts proved fruitful, but successful results have come from the $500,000 campaign for the endowment of the School of Medicine of the University.

Annual Congressional Appropriation of $500,000 Suggested

Continued efforts are being made by Dr. Durkees, President and Dr. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer and the trustees of the University, it is learned, to see that every item of their ambitious expansion program for Howard University is realized. The items which now claim particular attention are an Administration Building to cost $80,000; a dormitory for young women at $150,000; a dormitory for young men $150,000; The administration of Howard University has expressed the hope that Howard University may secure from the Congress an annual appropriation of at least $500,000 so that the school may effectively carry forward its great work in the interest of the colored people of America.

HOWARD GETS CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION OF $591,00

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Savannah, Ga.

National Baptist Union-Review

3-28-25

Education - 1925.
Money for.

D.C.

MISS BURROUGHS SHOCKED

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs writes a letter to the editor of The Age, stating that she was shocked by a false report that has gone the rounds of the Negro press. This report was to the effect that the National Training School for Women and Girls, of which Miss Burroughs is the president, had just received $73,233.00 from the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America, Incorporated. Miss Buroughs affirms that there is no truth in this publication. The only amount ever received by this school through the agency of the convention, was ten dollars as its pro rata portion of a drive in 1923.

Miss Burroughs makes a strong and moving appeal for contributions to help carry on the work she has undertaken for the benefit of women and girls. The school has no endowment or permanent income and is under a heavy load of debt. Money is needed to pay several notes that are past due and creditors are pressing for the payment of open accounts. A heating plant is on the grounds waiting for the money to install it. The amount needed to meet these various emergencies is about twenty-five thousand dollars.

N. Y. Age
4-4-25

In the face of this need for money the damage that a false report of such a large donation would do the school is obvious. The damage can only be repaired by the efforts of the churches, organizations and individuals to make the report at least partially true, by raising funds needed. The work is deserving of such a response as all those who know Miss Burroughs will testify.

Bequests Fortune to Negro Institutions

N. A. A. C. P., HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Y. W. C. A. TO RECEIVE LARGE SUMS.

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
JUNE 28, 1925

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The N. A. A. C. P. is to receive $1,000 under the will of Mrs. Bettie G. Francis, filled in probate court this week. Howard university is to have $2,500 for the maintenance of the John R. Francis scholarship in the medical department and the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. is to have $1,000. The missionary society of the Fifteenth street church is to have $200.

Columbus Ga. Enquirer
5-30-25

The sum of $500 is to be invested in a first mortgage, the interest from which is to be used for the care of the family burial lot in Lawnwood cemetery.

The money for these gifts is to be realized from the sale of two city premises, after all debts are paid.

Her other property, which is estimated to be worth $200,000, is bequeathed to her children and the grandchildren.

Mrs. Francis, who was one of the oldest citizens of Washington, was the first colored member of the board of education and one of the founders of the Y. W. C. A.

Washington Woman Wills Sums to Colored People

Washington.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will receive $1,000 under the will of Mrs. Bettie G. Francis, filed in probate court. Howard university is to have $2,500 for the maintenance of the John R. Francis scholarship in the medical department, and the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. is to have $1,000. This money is to be derived from the sale of the property of the testatrix. The missionary society of the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church will get $200. The balance of the estate goes to the children.

Howard Has Budget Of a Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—(A. N. P.)—Howard University's budget for the next school year will total $856,000 or nearly a million dollars, according to Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the institution. This is the largest budget of any colored school in the world; and includes more than a hundred thousand dollars for the equipment of the medical school.

Pittsburgh Courier
6-13-25

Dr. Francis J. Grimke, a Howard trustee for 40 years, resigned. New trustees elected were Victor B. Deyber, C. M. Pope, Dr. C. Sumner Wormley and John E. Hawkins, all of this city. Mr. Hawkins recently succedded in securing a gift of $200,000 for Kittrell college in North Carolina.

Education - 1925.

Money for.

D.C.

HOWARD GETS APPROPRIATION FROM SENATE

Sum Which Was Killed In House By Point Of Order By Representative Byrns Restored By Senate.

APPROPRIATION BILL APPROVED

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8—The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday reported to the Senate the Interior Department appropriation bill, carrying $238,865,636, which is an increase of $1,024,710 over the bill as it passed the House.

Norfolk Journal and Guide

An amendment which will be offered on the floor of the Senate proposes to restore to the bill items for Howard University aggregating $406,000, which were eliminated in the House on points of order by Representative Byrns, of South Carolina. The amendment has the approval of the Appropriations Committee.

1-10-25

The proposed appropriation for Howard University follows:

"For maintenance to be used as payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers and other regular employees, $125,000; for tools, materials and salaries of instructors of the department of manual art, $34,000; for the medical department, laboratory supplies, etc, $9,000; for material and apparatus for chemical, physical, biological and natural history study, $5,000; for the library, $3,000; for improvement of ground and repair of buildings, $30,000; for fuel and light at Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University, $15,000; toward the construction of a building for the medical department, within a limited cost of $270,000, which is authorized $185,000."

It is provided that no part of the sum appropriated for this building shall be available until there is fied with the Secretary of the Interior a guarantee by the trustees of the university that suitable equipment for the building will be provided at a cost of not less than $130,000, by subscription of alumni and other friends of the university.

H. U. FEDERALIZATION BILL PASSES

Washington.—The Champton bill authorizing Congressional appropriations for Howard University, was favorably reported to the House yesterday by Representative Dallinger, Massachusetts, from the Committee on Education.

1-24-25

This bill would authorize Federal aid in the construction, development, improvement and maintenance of the university, a part of which shall be used for religious education.

It provides also that the Bureau of Education shall inspect the university at least once a year. Representative Crampton introduced after university appropriations had been stricken from the Interior Department appropriation measure on points of order.

Baltimore Md.

$720,000 FOR SCHOOLS

Washington, D. D.—Congress appropriated $720,000 for colored schools out of a total of $2,931,500 last week.

$55,000 for land to purchase land for a new building adjoining the Garnet Heights Elementary School.

$275,000 for remodeling the present building and purchasing of additional land, eight room addition including combined gymnasium and assembly hall to the Bell School.

$225,000 for the erection of an eight room addition to the Cardoza School building including combination gymnasium and assembly hall for use of the Randall Junior High School.

$50,000 for connecting the new addition to the Armstrong Technical School with the present building.

$75,000 to purchase land for an addition to the O Street Vocational School.

$100,000 for the purchase of a Junior High in Georgetown.

Afro American

3-7-25

CLAIM FEDERAL AID TO HOWARD UNIV. ILLEGAL

Mr. Lowrey, from the Committee on Education, Submitted the Following Minority Report.

(To accompany H. R. 10604.)

History of Appropriations to Howard University.

The Howard University Catalogue, 1923-24, page 39, declares that "The original purpose of the university was to train ministers of the gospel. With this idea, it was organized as most other large institutions of higher education have been organized. At a prayer meeting at the First Congregational Church of Washington, November 20, 1866, a little group, moved by a spirit of great devotion and consecration, determined on the undertaking. The school opened on May 1, 1867 in the first floor of its home. These were years of marvelous faith." One hundred and fifty acres of land were bought at $1,000 per acre. In 1873, or thereabout, "much of this land was sold at four times its cost." In the same year the Freedman's Bureau gave the school $500,000, so that within seven years of its inception the school had funds fr motwo single sources of well over half a million dollars.

Just what was done with this fund the catalogue does not recount, but "by 1875 the university was $100,000 in debt." But expenses were cut, private contributions were received, and in 1879 Congress came in to relieve the situation. The Federal appropriations made from that time to this are as follows:

1879	$10,000.00
1924	365,000.00

This makes a grand total of $3,568,815.50 appropriated out of the Federal Treasury to Howard University. Two million one hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty cents of this has been appropriated since 1913. At present we are being called on for from two to four hundred thousand dollars a year at a minimum, and for buliding purpose the requests per year, which requests have not yet been granted, seem to run to the half million mark.

All this is over and above what the university takes in per year on fees tuition, and board charges. We submit that there is probably not a university in the country which pretend-

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE AID IN HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

to make charges at all that permits such a large gap to exist perennially between its income and its disbursements; that this gap would not exist were it not that the university had been pampered with Federal funds; and that it is bad for the university, bad for its students, and a vicious governmental policy to allow such conditions to continue and to encourage them by the passage of this or any similar measure.

Illegal Appropriations.

All these appropriations have been illegal. The introduction of the present bill is an admission of that fact, and such ruling has too often been made in the Congress to require that this proposition be discussed. Not only is it without statutory foundation but it is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Constitution. There is no legal ground on which the support of a private institution by Government funds can be justified; and there is no constitutional ground on which the federalizing of an institution for the benefit of a class of persons who are citizens of the United States and in no sense the peculiar wards of the Government can be defended.

If we have the right to appropriate to Howard University, we have an equal right to appropriate to George Washington University.

Not Necessary for the Couse of Negro Education.

A measure of this sort is not necessary for the cause of Negro education. The Negro yearbook, 1918-19, reports that since 1865 religious and philanthropic organizations had up to that time contributed $63,500,000 to Negro education in the South. The Negroes themselves had contributed $30,000,000. Negro institutions in the country in 1919 had an endowment total of about $10,000,000. This has been very largely increased since 1919. Within the last twi months the press has announced gifts to Negro education totaling about $8,000,000. Wilberforce University, at Wilberforce, Ohio, reported in 1919 an income of $175,000 with 487 students. Tuskegee Institute in Alabama reported an income of $282,480, with about 1,800 students. These two institutions and others are living proof of the fact that Negro education can be supported and can flourish without illegal appropriation from the Federal Treasury and hurtful paternalistic pampering.

In addition to this many of the great universities of the country are open for Negro as well as for white students. The Negro yearbook lists page 282, some 35 Negro students who have made Phi Beta Kappa at these universities.

The Negro race is amply able to support its own institutions of higher education as fast as it can use them to advantage. In 1919 (year book, p. 1) Negroes owned 600,000 homes in the United States. They operated 1,000,000 farms. They conducted 50,000 businesses. They had accumulated wealth amounting to $1,10,000,000. This last figure seems low. The census of 1920 gives them nearly $700,000,000 worth of land in 11 Southern States. These figures have doubtless increased largely since 1919.

Not Necessary for the Life and Best Usefulness of Howard University.

With all this accumulated wealth, with the great progress the race has made in intelligence and regard for education, with Howard University's own 6,112 graduates scattered throughout the country and the world, and with its 2,000 students annually, it is impossible to believe that the institution is dependent on this kind of government paternalism for its own life and best usefulness.

And add to this the fact that it is as easy today to get voluntary contributions to Negro education as to any other one line of philanthropy in America. Witness the speedy success of the recent campaign to raise $5,000,000 for the Tuskegee and Hampton.

As we have shown, from the Government and from two other single sources, Howard University has received about $4,500,000 in addition to all its normal income and many smaller contributions; one, for instance, fro mMr. Carnegie for $50,000. It has a magnificent plant and an enthusiastic student body.

Howard has come thus far through the munificence of the Congress in illegally appropriating to a private institution money taxed from the people for Government expenses. The time has now come not that the burden should be permanently fastened on the Government in a way to insure its constant growth as a vicious paternalistic proposition but that the school should be given an opportunity to live and work of its own right, by its own strength and in its own way.

B. G. Lowrey, Miss.
R. E. L. Allen, W. Va.
R. L. Doughton, N. C.
W. W. Hastings, Okla.
R. Lee Moore, Ga.
H. St. G. Tucker, Va.

New York, March 7.---John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has given $1,000,000 to the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes for negroes, it was announced by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, chairman of the special gifts committee of the Hampton Tuskegee endowment fund.

1-25

$73,233 Received By Colored School

The National Training School for Colored Women and Girls, Lincoln Heights, has just received $73,233 from the national Baptist convention, it was announced last night by Nannie H. Burroughs, president, as its share of the money raised by the colored Baptists throughout the country for educational purposes.

The national convention of colored Baptists raised during 1924 $609,952.43 and spent $32,965.28 for home missions, $85,241.70 for foreign missions, $351,373.10 for national Sunday school work and $102,642 toward the building fund of the Sunday school publishing house.

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S. C. MEMBER SILENCED

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Thirty-nine Democrats joined with the Republicans in voting for the Crampton amendment. Four of them represent southern districts. No Republican voted against it. The Democrats who voted for the amendment are as follows:

Ayes, Kansas; Bloom, New York; Boyce, Delaware; Boylan, New York; Carew, New York; Clancy, Michigan; Cleary, New York; Connery, Massachusetts; Cook, Indiana; Crosser, Ohio; Cullen, New York, Evans, Montana; Gallivan, Massachusetts; Geran, New York; Goldsborough, Maryland; Hill, Washington; Howard, Oklahoma; McSweeney, Ohio; Mead, New York; Minnahan, New Jersey; Montague, Virginia; Mooney, Ohio; Morehead, Nebraska; Morrow, New Mexico; O'Connell, New York; O'Connor, Louisiana; O'Connor, New York; Rainey, Illinois; Raker, California; Richards, Nevada; Shallenberger, Nebraska; Sites, Pennsylvania; Smithwick, Florida; Taylor, West Virginia; Thomas, Oklahoma; Underwood, Ohio; Watkins, Oregon; Weller, New York, and Wilson, Indiana.

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Representative Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, who was instrumental in having the Howard University items stricken from the Interior Department appropriation bill when it was under consideration by the House, made a point of order but was ruled out by Chairman Gillett.

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The amendment provides, however, that no part of the $370,000 shall be available until there is filed with the Secretary of the Interior a guaranty by the trustees of the university that suitable equipment will be provided at a cost of not less than $130,000 by subscription of the alumni and friends of the university.

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Last year the insistence with which the supporters of the item for the medical school building urged its approval brought forth such a fight against it as seemed to jeopardize the entire appropriation for the university. The attack upon the appropriations for Howard University are usually based upon the contention that there is no authority by law, for such appropriations are subject to be thrown out entirely on points of order. There is a bill now before the Congress looking to the amendment of the charter of the university so as to authorize congressional appropriations from year to year which will settle the question of legislative authorization for Howard University.

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The Congressional friends who helped in connection with the securing of the appropriations for Howard University were primarily Hon. Louis C. Cramton, of Michigan, Hon. Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, of Illinois; Hon. B. L. French, of Idaho; Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah; Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, of Colorado; Senator William M. Butler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, of Massachusetts; Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York; and Senator William C. Bruce, of Maryland.

Gradually and surely a realization of the program for a Greater Howard which was inaugurated in 1919 when President J. Stanley Durkee and Secretary-Treasurer Emmett J. Scott joined hands is being brought about. Among the important items announced in 1919 as being necessary to enable Howard University properly to fill its leadership rolue as a school specializing in the training of colored youth were a Home Economics Building, to include dining hall at a cost of $85,000; increase in salaries amount to $30,000; repairing of dormitories at a cost of $20,000; improvement of university grounds, $30,000; improvement in sewerage system, $12,500; athletic field and drill grounds, $47,500; gymnasium and armory, $150,000; medical buildings, $370,000.

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These represent the major items in the big program for expansion of Howard University which was announced by the new administration in 1919. Every one of these items has been realized, with the enlarging of the item for the dining hall by $116,000, making the total cost of the building and equipment amount to $201,000. Also there have been additional increases in the amount alloted each year for improvements of university grounds, and a sum of $25,000 which made it possible to remodel the university law school building and increase class room space so as to accommodate a larger number of students.

The appropriation of $197,500 for the gymnasium, armory and athletic field project last year shows a great amount of the greatest and most appreciated needs.

One can appreciate the strides which Howard University has made during the past few years when it is noted that the appropriation of $591,000 this year is approximately five times as large as the highest annual appropriation received by Howard prior to 1919. A review of the past five years shows a gradual increase in the amount of the annual appropriation by Congress to the university.

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Education—1925.

Money for

Florida.

WILL SPEND OVER $85,000,000 FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

Higher Educational Facilities Are Being Provided for Southern Youth.

The most conspicious occurrence in the school and college world of the south during 1924—a year which was also notable for the investment of almost $100,000,000 in new educational buildings in sixteen southern states—was the Duke foundation.

The immediate significance of this generous gift, which is to affect the collegiate circles of the Carolinas very definitely in the near future, is secondary to implication contained in the announcement, according to officials of G. L. Miller's semi-annual survey.

For the first time in the history of the section south of the Mason and Dixon line, a native son who has amassed a tremendous fortune in southern enterprises has endowed the educational institutions of the states where he developed his fortune with sums which rival the outstanding gifts to northern and eastern colleges which have been given these institutions their pre-eminent place.

This gift, it is predicted, is to be the fore runner of other great endowments which will follow in the next decade, as other of the very rich men who are reaping gigantic fortunes through the developments of the South's mighty resources will also turn much of their money into educational and cultural channels.

When these gifts are forthcoming in considerable numbers, the educational institutions of the South will then reach a plane of equipment and facilities on a par with the greatest universities of America. The state institutions, through liberal appropriations during the past several years, have already approached these standards.

There have been lesser gifts than the Duke foundation in times past, notably the Rice endowment of Rice institute, Houston, Texas; the Candler gift to Emory university, Atlanta; the R. J. Reynolds bequest to the Winston Salem schools and many of similar character; but this is the first time that a sum in excess of ten millions has been given at a single time.

According to the terms of the Duke [illegible] the $[illegible],000,000 wil[illegible] $80,000,000 within t[illegible] years. [illegible] will afford Duke university, formerly Trinity college at Durham, N. C., the imcome from $25,000,000 anually. The same sum will go to hospitals in the two Carolinas. Five per cent goes to the Davidson college, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; 5 per cent to Furman university, at Greenville, S. C.; and 4 per cent accrues to the Johnson C. Smith university of Charlotte, a negro institution. The inclusion of a negro college in the foundation is in line with the work which large numbers of southern whites are doing for negro education at the present time.

$85,000,000 for Education.

The total amount invested in new school and college plants in the sixteen southern states during 1924 was approximately $85,000,000, as showr by statistics collected by the survey Of this twenty millions went for new structures to house higher institutions of learning.

This amount is slightly less that figures reported for 1923, the decrease of $15,000,000 being accounted for by the fact that during the previous year, there were a number of elaborate college plants put under construction involving unusually large sums, notably the Vanderbilt Medical school, Johns Hopkins university, Louisiana State university, and several others that ran into the millions.

There was widespread construction of smaller units, however, from all the reporting states, especially in colleges and high schools, since the movement in the South for the provision of higher educational facilities is increasing steadily. The total college construction was twenty millions for the year.

1-8-25

NEGRO EDUCATION IN STATE SHOWS STEADY PROGRESS

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 2 (AP)—Satisfactory progress with the efforts being made in Florida in conjunction with the state authorities for betterment of negro educational facilities, will be the report carried to Gulfport, Miss., next week by J. H. Brinson, supervisor of negro education in this state. Mr. Brinson will go to Gulfport to attend a meeting called by the General Education Board of all supervisors of negro education in the southern states. This board pays the salaries and expenses of these men who administer the distribution of funds made available by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Slater Fund, the Jeanes Fund, and also appropriations by the General Education Board itself.

The Rosenwald Fund makes available each year $14,500 to aid on building approved types of negro rural schools in the state, and the General Education Board adds $2,500 which is available for equipment of country training schools. Five hundred dollars is put up by the Slater fund to apply on teachers' salaries in each of the five county training schools.

One of these training schools has just been opened at Florence Villa, Polk county. It is a modern 6-teacher type of building with an auditorium and thoroughly modern furnishings and equipment, Mr. Brinson states.

Funds provided by the General Education Board and the Jeanes Fund for rural industrial training next year will amount to $3,800 for Florida. Teachers provided by the Jeanes Fund now are working in Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, Columbia, Alachua, Marion, Orange and Volusia counties. They spend their time principally with rural schools, teaching practical home economics cooking, sewing, housekeeping, sanitation and any line of usefulness tha

Incomplete.

Fla.

FLORIDA CARES FOR HER NEGRO POPULATION

Residents of the greater section of northern states have little knowledge of the amount of attention given by the south to the education of the negro race, and the large sums of money expended in the work. Florida has been continuing a wonderful program in this line, both as a state and throughout the counties and the school boards. There should be more propaganda circulated regarding this forward step, and the accomplishments that are being gained. Florida deserves it, and Florida should have it

North Carolina has stepped into th elimelight of publicity, and the following dispatch has been forwarded by the news gathering bureaus to all sections of the country:

North Carolina has spent about $15,000,000 of public money in the last four years for negro education, mostly on industrial lines.

The sum devoted to this subject during the last year on record, 1924, was $4,250,000, and the British government is sending a commissioner to study methods in this state to be employed in a large colony in Africa.

The people of North Carolina have discovered that it is to their own material welfare to devote public funds for uplifting the negro population. Federal and state revenues are devoted largely to the negro agricultural and industrial college at Greensboro and to four negro normal schools.

North Carolina has every reason to congratulate itself on its policy of negro industrial education and to be proud of the results of it.

$450,000 For Florida College

Tallahassee, Fla., June 15.—The legislature which has just adjourned has approved a budget of $450,000 for the next biennium, and general education board has given an additional $100,000 to the institution, making a total of $550,000—a little over half a million.

East Tennessee

Three hundred and forty thousand dollars of this amount goes into permanent improvements, including $150,000 for administration and class room building, $100,000 for a girls' dormitory, $25,000 for a sewerage system and a like amount for a water system for fire protection.

J. R. E. Lee, former Urban League secretary, is president.

Education — 1925. General.

Money for.

ROCKEFELLERS AID RACE EDUCATION

$2,726,168 Given To Schools For The Training Of Colored Youth During 1924.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

New York, N. Y. April 23—The Rockefeller general education board appropriated $2,762,168 to colored educational institutions in this country during the year 1924. This sum does not include John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s contribution of $1,000,000 to the Tuskegee-Hampton drive. The figures show that Tuskegee and Hampton were the largest beneficiaries. They received $650,000 while Virginia Union was second with the receipt of $300,000.

Appropriation to other schools were as follows: Arkansas Baptist College, $7,500; Alcorn, Miss., $5,000; Fisk University, $50,000 Florida A. and M., $4,000; Hartshorn, $7,500; Jackson, Miss., $7,500; Morehouse, $30,000; Morris S. C., $25,000; Selma, Ala., $7,500 Southern, Baton Rouge, La., $50,000; Spelman, Atlanta, Ga., $73,150; State, Orange, S. C., $20,000; Durham, N. C., $5,000; State Montgomery, Ala., $4,000; Storer Harpers Ferry, $3,000; Talladega, $15,000; Tyler, Texas, $20,000; Virginia N. and I. $25,000; Wiley, Marshall, Texas, $25,000

New England Baptists Plan To Raise $25,000 For Baptist College

The Rev. J. C. Jackson, president and the program committee of the New England Baptist Missionary Convention met Tuesday, April 28, at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, West 53rd street, New York City, Rev. Wm. P. Hayes, pastor, to draft program for the annual meeting at Washington, D. C., in the Metropolitan Baptist Church on Thursday, June 18.

Besides considering the programs of the three conventions, the church, Sunday school and women's bodies, a financial plan was discussed for the raising of $25,000 for Northern University, the Baptist college at Rahway, N. J. Five churches pledged $1,000, payable in five yearly installments: Union, Hartford Conn.; Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; Union New York; Walker Memorial, New York, and Union, Montclair. Other pledges brought the total to $6,810.

Colored Schools Received Over $2,000,000.00 From Rockefeller Foundation

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

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M. E. BOARD SETS BUDGET OF $334,000 FOR SCHOOLS

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—A tentative budget for the Department of Educational institutions for Negroes totaling $334,000 has been made out for the ensuing year by the new Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board has planned a survey of Negro schools by a commission, whose object is to recommend standards and policies for colored institutions.

Rockefellers' Aid To Negro Education

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South Carolina Gives More to Negro A & M College Than Ga. Gives to University--Peabody

(Macon Telegraph Bureau, The Kimball House)

Atlanta, June 1.—"It is a matter of record that South Carolina, not much more than half the size, and probably less than half the potential wealth in material or human content, votes, I understand, a larger sum toward the annual maintenance of the A. & M. College for training Negroes than does Georgia for its university."

The foregoing sentence is contained in a letter sent by George Foster Peabody, a member of the board, to the trustees of the University of Georgia.

The State Auditing Department, which is in effect the State's statistical department is engaged at this time in compiling a comparative table showing the actual amount of money paid from the treasuries of Georgia and the surrounding states —North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama—to educational institutions under the classification of "higher education." This information is not yet all in hand, but the tabulation will be completed before the legislature meets, and will be made available to that body and to the appropriations committees.

Remarks Attract Attention

Mr. Peabody's remarks have attracted attention and comment, and have been the means of bringing to light some illuminating figures and facts touching Georgia's higher educational institutions, one of which is that comparisons which sometimes illustrate, often are misleading and rather reflective the wrong way unless they are properly analyzed. For instance, it is shown that the general treasury of the State of Georgia pays appropriations to twenty-four State institutions, above the common schools, while South Carolina appropriates to less than ten, North Carolina appropriates to ten and Virginia to only seven. Therefore, taking any one of the institutions of the other States and making a comparison with one of the institutions of Georgia does not properly reflect the comparison as between the States of the treasury of higher education.

Another fact brought out as a result of research made today, growing out of a consideration of Mr. Peabody's remarks, is that eight of the higher educational institutions in this State, which are supported by State appropriations have a total income of $2,273,644, of which $825,927 comes from the State treasury. Moreover, an analysis of these institutions in Georgia indicate, approximately, that the per capita cost of putting a student, through them is much greater than in those States with which comparisons are made. The lowest per capita cost per year in one of these institutions in Georgia is in the Georgia State College for Women, at Milledgeville, where it costs $116 per year per pupil, while the highest is the Medical College of the University of Georgia, at Augusta, where it costs $1,107 per year per student; the second highest cost being at the State College of Agriculture, at Athens, where it is $637 per student per year. The cost at the University of Georgia proper is $297.03 per student per year.

Table Gives Figures

The following table is made from official figures.

University of Georgia, Athens appropriation, $138,427; total income, $297,037; number students

1,000; per student per year, $297

State College of Agriculture Athens, appropriation, $215,000; total income, $685,000; number students, $500; per student per year $637.

Georgia College for Women, Milledgeville, appropriation, $102,500, total income, $130,129; number students, 1,062; per student per year $116.

Georgia Normal College, Athens appropriations, $88,000; total income, $116,475; number students 560; per student per year, $207.

Georgia School Tech, Atlanta, appropriation, $122,500; total income, $788,320; number students, *2,260; per student per year, $350

Medical College University of Georia, Augusta, appropriation $89,500; total income, $155,122; number students, 140; per student per year, $1,107.

North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, appropriation, $29,000; total income, $38,721; number students, 104; per student per year, $385.

State College for Women, Valdosta, appropriation, $40,000; total income; $62,840; number students, 204; per student per year, $317.

Total appropriations, $825,927.

Total income, $2,273,644.

Total number students, *5,830.

*In the matter of both the State College of Agriculture and Georgia Tech the item of students and attendance figures differently from the other institutions, and in both instances there has always been a question about the proper segregation. In the tabulation covering the State College of Agriculture the number of students includes both the college enrollment and what are termed "short term" students, and in the case of Georgia Tech the total number included what are known as "night classes," as well as the attendance proper at the institution.

The tabulation does not include the twelve district A. & M. schools, and three Negro schools, or the school at Bowden.

JOHN W. HAMMOND.

The Negro's Future

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The first shipload of Negro slaves landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619. At emancipation, in 1863, there were 4,000,000. There are now 10,400,000. Negroes constitute, then, about a tenth of the total population of the United States; they receive less than 2 per cent of the billion dollars annually spent here for education. Of $875,000,000 spent annually on public schools, only a little more than 1 per cent is expended for Negroes. Nation

In the three counties of Gloucester, Brunswick, and Averett, before 1880, land was worth only from $2 to $5 per acre because it had been so exhausted by unscientific, one-crop plantation methods that it would not bring returns on any higher valuation. Under this plantation system, Negroes were discouraged and generally prevented from owning land. Their most favorable status was that of "crop-mortgage" tenant—a type of peonage—and it scaled down from this to an almost savage existence by hunting and fishing. 2-20-25

Between 1880 and 1882 three graduates of Hampton Institute—T. C. Walker, James S. Russell, and George D. Wharton—went to the counties of Gloucester, Brunswick, and Averett, respectively. Today 90 per cent of the Negroes of Gloucester, 70 per cent of the very large Negro population of Brunswick, and all the Negroes of Averett live on land which they own or are in process of owning. The total in the three communities is 93,806 acres—now worth from $20 to $70 per acre. Homes, churches, and schools have kept pace with this economic progress, the latter in many cases patterned after the best type of rural school yet devised. Gloucester county, with its seven two-room schools, four four-room schools, and one seven-room school, in addition to its county training and farm demonstration school, represents what is perhaps the high-water mark for Negro rural education in America. But more significant than all other facts as to the degree of Negro progress in these counties is the attitude toward the Negroes of their white neighbors. Again and again one can read in leading periodicals: "There is no race problem in our county. . . . The colored people and white people of this county live on terms of mutual respect and cooperation."

Why the transformation? It may, in all fairness, be laid entirely at the doors of the three pioneers who, between 1880 and 1882, invaded the so-called "black belt" of southern Virginia. Under their auspices Hampton ideas have been inculcated—first, land ownership, as the basis of their program, with the thought that better homes and better living will develop that self-respect which commands the respect of others; second, improved farming methods, crop rotation, and scientific soil building, market gardening, the management of live stock, poultry husbandry, and special training in home economics for the women—care of children, home nursing, and nutrition, as well as cooking, laundry work, and sewing. Hampton and Tuskegee institutes aim to provide sound vocational training for young colored men and women that they may be thoroughly equipped for active leadership, serving as centers of influence in encouraging a new kind of life about them. It costs $125 a year, besides what he can earn, to educate a young Negro boy today for such leadership. Five hundred dollars will pay for four years of such an education. These graduates have proved their fiber—every one of them—in scattered communities from Virginia to Texas. But their demonstrations must be multiplied from Texas back to Virginia—and on into the North, wherever inter-racial contact raises the race problem. The Hampton Tuskegee Endowment Fund (5 Maiden Lane, New York City) is endeavoring to help them do that.

New York, February 3 CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Ten Southern Institutions For The Education Of Negroes To Be Aided

$160,000 Included In Budget of Episcopal Church, to Be Submitted at Meeting.

By The Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Ten institutions in the South devoted to the education of negroes will benefit by a division of $160,000 appropriated for them, if a budget to be presented to the 48th Triennial Convention of the Episcopal church in the United States is adopted.

The convention will be held in New Orleans on October 8, according to announcement made here. The institutions which will benefit are maintained by the American Church Institute for Negroes and are as follows:

St. Paul's Normal and Industrial school, Lawrenceville, Va.

St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C., which has been recognized as a junior college by the educational department of that state and St. Augustine's Training school for Negro Women, which is run in connection with St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh.

The Bishop Payne Divinity school Petersburg, Va.

Fort Valley high and industrial school, Fort Valley, Ga.

St. Athanasius' school, Brunswick, Ga.

St. Marks', Birmingham, Ala.

Okalona Normal and Industrial School, Okolona, Miss.

Hoffman - St. Mary's, Keeling, Tenn.

Gaudet Normal and Industrial Institute, Denmark, S. C.

The balance of the entire amount which will be spent among negroes, $229,239, after $5,390 has been deducted for northern work, will be distributed according to the character of the ventures under way in the dioceses of Arkansas, Atlanta, Florida, Southern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, East Carolina, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Upper South Carolina and West Texas, largely for educational and social service work.

Special interest attached to this work by reason of the fact that with the general convention of the church meeting this year for the first time in its history in the far suoth, several thousand delegates will make the journey to New Orleans. Many special side trips are being planned by these delegates to visit points where the church is engaged in outstanding work.

Chief interest in the church centers in the American Church Institute for negroes. Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee and president of the aNtional Council of the Episcopal church, as well as president of the Board of Trustees of the institute, has written a forword to iths report which will be presented to the New Orleans convention.

In addition to Bishop Gailor, Rt. Rev. Theodore De Bose Bratton, iBshop of Mississippi, who will preach the sermon opening the convention at New Orleans is one of the institute's advisory council, with Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, Bishop Mikel of Atlanta and Bishop Reese of Georgia, as his associates. Rev. Robert W. Patton, D. D., of Virginia, is director of the Institute.

Education-1925

General.

Money for,

ASBURY PARK NEWS PRESS
AUGUST 7, 1925

A NEGLECTED ASSET

Millions of dollars are spent annually in preparing the alien for assimilation into the American nation; other millions are spent on the education of the negro. Both these causes are eminently worthy. But within our borders are between two and three million people of white pioneer stock, sturdy, loyal Americans that have given the nation warriors, statesmen and presidents, who have been for generations so neglected by their countrymen that they have become as a people apart, alien to the civilization of their country.

In the Appalachian fastnesses of seven southern states, isolated and shut away from the advantages furnished the communities of the low lands, these rugged people have survived. Periodically one has come forth; FARRAGUT, LINCOLN, JACKSON and JOHNSON, to write his name large upon the history of his day. Yet a heedless nation has left a people of such potentialities without adequate schools, libraries, industrial and agricultural education, hospitals and social centers.

Here is an opportunity for philanthropic Americans. It needs millions; it needs men of understanding, imagination and large sympathy; it needs legislation, cooperation and coordination. But what a splendid cause, to salvage for the nation this people that has fought heroically on the fields of the Revolution, Civil, Mexican, Spanish-American and World wars for the preservation of American institutions and ideals.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 25, 1925

Wills for Probate.

Manhattan.

BUCKOUT, JENNIE HALL (Aug. 27). Estate, about $5,000. To Edward W. Buckout of 12 East Eighty-sixth Street, husband and executor.

FALK, KATE (June 10). Estate, less than $5,000. To Charles A. Falk, husband, of 926 Sixth Avenue. Executor, George Falk, son, of 9,009 212th Place, Bellaire, L. I.

KANE, JOSEPHINE Y. (Aug. 19). Estate, not more than $4,000. To Harriet Anderson of 14 Filmore Street, Newport, R. I., $500; George Thomas of 2,122 Tracey Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., $1,000; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Washington, D. C., $100; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity of Chicago, Ill., $100; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, $1,000; residue to Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, and Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., in equal shares.

LOWTHER, EDWARD BYRON (April 18). Estate, $6,900. To Leah Lestson Gregory Lowther, widow, since deceased. Next of kin are two brothers and one sister.

MALCOLM, JOSEPHINE (June 14). Estate, about $4,500. To Hannah J. Malcolm of 126 Vroom Street, Jersey City, mother and executrix.

MILLER, MARTIN (Oct. 18). Estate, $20,000. To Martin L. Miller of 154 East Avenue, $1,500; Ellen Mallory of 156 East Ninety-second Street, daughter, residue. She is the executrix.

STEWART, CHARLES (Aug. 31). Estate, more than $10,000. To Eleanor May Genevieve Stewart of 23 East 127th Street and Charles Preston of 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, son and daughter. They are executors.

BANKERS ESTABLISH EDUCATION FUND

Association Celebrates Anniversary by Voting $500,000 For Scholarships

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 29.—By the Associated Press.—The American Bankers' association celebrated its fiftieth anniversary today by the establishment of a $500,000 educational fund which will provide 100 scholarships in economics in colleges and universities in every state and territory in the union. Within an hour subscriptions had been received for nearly half the sum requested, with indications tonight that the remainder would be on hand before adjournment Thursday.

Montgomery Advertiser 9-30-25

The only other important business of the general session was the appointment of the committee on resolutions, which will report back to the convention tomorrow.

This committee is expected to frame resolutions carrying out the general principles agreed upon in the report of the economics policy commission, chief of which is perpetuation of the federal reserve system, through renewa lof the charter on an indeterminate or 99 year basis and the complete separation of the charter question from that involving proposed amendments.

Formulation of a uniform code of criminal procedure for adoption by the various states and the consideration of the vigilant movement in states now suffering from want of strict law enforcement was recommended in a report of the protective committee, which directed the investigation of 968 cases of crime perpetuated against member banks during the past year as contrasted with 1,522 cases the year before, a decrease of 36 per cent. Losses of member banks through burglary and holdup robberies totalled $1,005,709, an increase of but five per cent over the total loss of the year before, but non-member losses jumped $556,812, or 70 per cent. Of the 504 criminals arrested in bank cases 308 had been convicted previously.

Duke Now the Richest of the Univerities

The "youngest" university in the United States is the richest.

By the will of the late James B. Duke, North Carolina tobacco and power magnate, filed last fortnight, the $40,000,000 endowment for which Trinity College, Durham, N. C., became a part of the Duke University was doubled. Thirty additional millions were immediately available. Pending the transfer of Duke University's final $10,000,000, leading endowments are:

Montgomery Advertiser 1-21-25

Duke	$70,000,000
Harvard	64,413,891
Columbia	56,405,127
Yale	39,[illegible]57
Chicago	31,992,620
Leland Stanford, Jr. U.	27,279,571
Johns Hopkins	19,741,717
M. I. T.	17,122,000
Rochester	14,924,000
Princeton	14,000,000
Pennsylvania	10,208,000

Montgomery Ala.

With the exception of those pertaining to Duke, all the figures quoted in this column were compiled in 1924. The endowments of these universities are, of course, greater today than they were then. The present endowment of Yale, for example, is $44,646,983.—Time.

Education - 1925

Money for.

BEGIN WORK ON NEW BUILDING IN AUGUSTA, GA.

Paine College to Get Fine Home for Economics Department

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 28.—Work on the Home Economics building began this week. It will be of first-class brick and when completed will cost around $45,000. Upon its completion Paine college will be thoroughly able to prepare home economics workers who are now in such great demand over the country. The directress of this department, Mrs. Ward, has had advanced training and years of experience in this field of work.

The prospects for a large enrollment are brighter than at this year at Paine college since the elimination of grades below the junior high school department. The college and senior high school show a paprticular advance in numbers.

Prof. Tomlin in Missouri

The instructors and professors have been busy adding to their stores of knowledge this summer either through travel or study. Dr. Tomlin and Mrs. Tomlin are just returning from a tour through Missouri; Miss Carmen C. Blessing is finishing her summer's work in the gradauting school of the University of Colorado; Miss Charlotte L. McFall, professor of mathematics, is now travelling through the West and Northwest after having completed her course in Chicago; Miss Arthurine Scott has been at Columbia; Miss Mary E. McCall has been at Cincinnati for another summer of work in the music school of that institution, and Prof. Peter T. Wall ppassed the greater portion of this summer at Northwestern university in the graduate school.

Hold Pastor's School

The pastors' school for all C. M. E. ministers living east of the Mississippi river and south of the Ohio was held during the first of the month and proved very inspiring and helpful. The lectures alone were well worth the charge for board. Such men as Bishops Carter and Williams of the C. M. E. church; Dr. Parker, editor of the Christian Index; Dr. Martin of the Sunday School publishing board of the C. M. E. church; and editor of The Record; Drs. Steele and Thomas Carter of the M. E. Church South, and Dr. J. Dillard of the Jeans fund, spoke ably from the platform each afternoon and evening. Dr. J. W. Perry, secretary of the board of missions, home department of the M. E. Church South, was director.

The Sunday school department, though it did not have the enrollment of the pastors' school, drew heavily in attendance from the latter by reason of its splendid faculty. Dr. J. A. Martin was its director. Visitors in attendance were Pres. J. R. Ramsey of the Mississippi and Industrial college, Holly Springs, Miss.; Dr. R. S. Stout, church extension department of the C. M. E. church; Dr. H. F. Porter, book agent of the C. M. E. church, and Dr. G. F. Moore, secretary missions of the C. M. E. church.

Georgia.

$50,000 Dormitory Dedicated at Payne College

WHITE AND COLORED METHODISMS COOPERATE IN BUILDING GREAT SCHOOL

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 23.—The opening last week of the forty-second annual session of Paine College in this city was marked by the dedication of a handsome and commodious men's dormitory, erected for the shcool by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The $55,000 expended in the erection of the building was contributed for this purpose by the Epworth League young people of the Southern Methodist Church and the building is called Epworth Hall in their honor. Bishop R. S. Williams of the Colored Methodist Church, and Dr. E. B. Campbell, Sunday School Secretary of the A. M. E. Church South, were the principal speakers at the dedication, which was attended by a number of distinguished representatives of the two denominations.

Epworth Hall is a companion to Bennett Hall, a girl's dormitory erected some years ago by the missionary women of the M. E. Church, South, and recently remodled at acost of $15,000. The same group is erecting at present a building to house the departments of economics and domestic science, which will cost approximately $45,000. Dr. J. W. Perry, Secretary of te Board of Missions of the M. E. Church South, is also working on plans for a new science building to cost $75,000. Other building extensions now contemplated include a library to be financed by the alumni at a cost of $50,000. The prospects for the year are said to be better than ever before. The institution is doing A-grade college work and prepares for entry into the leading universities of the country.

Payne College is a notable illustration of cooperation between white and colored people of the South, being operated by the M. E. Church, South, and the C. M. E. Church, through a joint Board of Trust. It has fitted hundreds of graduates for lives of honor and usefulness, many of them as preachers and teachers; or in other positions of leadership.

GEORGIA SCHOOL GETS BUILDING COSTING $25,000

The Houston Informer 10-24-25

Fort Valley, Ga.—The Royal C. Peabody Trade School Building, a handsome and substantial addition to the plant of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School for Negro youth, was dedicated here today in the presence of several hundred students and friends of the institution, including a number of visitors from the East.

Dr. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, delivered the dedicatory address, telling the life story of the late Royal C. Peabody, for whom the institution is named, whose interest in education for Negroes began while he was a youth in Columbus, Ga.

The building is a two-story brick structure erected by student labor at a cost of $25,000 and is the gift of Mrs. Royal C. Peabody and her son, Charles S. Peabody, both of whom were present at the dedication. Among others attending were George Foster Peabody of Saratoga, New York; Miss Carlys Peabody of Brooklyn, and Mrs. George Robins of Plainfield, N. J.

The building was accepted by H. A. Hunt, principal of the school, who pledged to the donors the efforts of faculty and students to make worthy use of the gift. The school will be used for the teaching of carpentry, bricklaying, plastering, painting, shoemaking, blacksmithing, auto repairing, and other trades, in connection with the institution's regular academic work.

$25,000 ADDITION TO IMPORTANT GEORGIA SCHOOL

Peabody Trade School Building Dedicated at Fort Valley High and Industrial.

Fort Valley, Ga., Oct. 13.—The Royal C. Peabody Trade School Building, a handsome and substantial addition to the plant of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School for Negro youth, was dedicated here today in the presence of several hundred students and friends of the institution, including a number of visitors from the East.

Washington Eagle 10-23-25

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$55,000 DORMITORY DEDICATED AT PAINE COLLEGE

New Building Is Gift of Epworth Leaguers of the South.

EXTENSIONS PLANNED

White and Colored Methodisms Cooperate in Building Great School.

Washington Eagle 10-23-25

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Education—1925.

Money for.

Georgia.

COLORED CITIZENS RAISING MONEY TO BUILD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

Money raised for the building of Colored Consolidated Schools is as follows:

Elizabeth B. Church	$10.50
Forest Glenn A. M. E. church	.72
Total from churches	$11.22
Money from Envelopes:	
Mrs. Roxie Tomlin	$ 3.00
Mrs. Rosie Jones	.73
Mrs. Minnie Banks	1.00
Mrs. Henrietta Philip	.12
Miss Willie Mae Staley	.50
Enoch Reid	9.20
Mrs. Bessie Boon	3.00
Lemon Pinkney	6.71
C. H. Coney	1.00
Westley Banks	1.00
Total from Envelopes	$26.30
Total from Churches	11.22
GRAND TOTAL	$37.52

LEMON PINKNEY,
ENOCH REID,
J. M. DAVIS.
Committee.

SAVANNAH, GA., News
APR 30 1925

Negro Education.

Cordele Dispatch: North Carolina which, together with its political subdivisions, has spent approximately $15.000,000 on negro education during the past four years, including $4,250.000 in 1924, has become a model for British educators. James W. C. Dougall, who will become director of negro education for the British government in Kenya Colony, East Africa, next fall, will arrive in Raleigh shortly to study North Carolina methods. He will spend the remainder of the present school year in preparation for the work to which he will be assigned. He will be associated with Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education, which is maintained as a part of the state department of public instruction.

North Carolina's expenditures for negro education have increased rapidly during the past few years. The state has made large appropriations to the Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, and to the four negro normal schools, for both maintenance and permanent improvements.

Dr. James B. Dudley, president of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College, and Dr. James E. Sheppard, president of Durham College, made vigorous utterances against negro migration when it was at its crest. They urged the members of their race to remain in North Carolina and pointed out what this state was doing for them. They called attention to the fact that North Carolina not only was spending substantial sums of money for the education of their children and young men and women, but that this state afforded them physical safety against mob rule. There has not been a lynching in North Carolina since early in 1921.

Professor Newbold has been advised that Teachers' College at Columbia University will, next winter give a unit course on negro education and he has accepted an invitation to conduct a lecture there.

AMERICUS, GA.

ACCEPTANCE OF NEGRO SCHOOL IS APPROVED

Approval of a bill accepting for the state the plant of a negro school at Granite Hill, in Hancock county, was voted by the general agriculture committee number one of house at a meeting Tuesday afternoon. The school, if included in the state educational system, as proposed in the bill, will be operated as a normal school for negroes, it was stated.

This school was founded in 1910 by Linton Stephens Ingraham and is valued at about $30,000. Pupils are given industrial and agricultural training and the opportunity to work their way through school by helping farm the fifty-three acres of land belonging to the institution. Girls are taught cooking and sewing and have a separate department to themselves.

Ingraham, the founder, was once a slave of Linton Stephens, brother of the great Georgian, Alexander H. Stephens.

The committee also gave favorable reports to bills regulating operation of cotton gins in the state as to weight of bales, strength of sacking, ties, and other requirements.

Constitution 7-29-25.

Negro Training School is to be Established Here this Summer

Judge Shipp Instrumental in Procuring $500 to Be Used in Further Education of Colored Teachers of Five Counties

There will be a training school in Americus this summer for negro school teachers in the institutions of Sumter, Lee, Schley, Webster and Dooly counties. This school was obtained through the efforts of Judge J. E. D. Shipp, chairman of the County Board of Education, after untiring efforts on his part. The sum of $500, necessary to install the school, will be donated by the state department of education.

Heretofore the negro school teachers desiring to further their education during the summer were compelled to attend the sesions held in Albany. The distance was prohibitive and there was not suitable accommodations for the entire faculty of the schools in the counties in the vicinity of Sumter to attend, according to Judge Shipp.

"If there was not such a crying need for this school I would not urge it with so much persistency," stated Judge Shipp, "but we have so much ignorance, false notions and want of stability and character in our colored teachers of this section that there is no hope under the sun unless we can give them some extra instructions. They are enveloped by the black cloud of ignorance."

Professor M. W. Reddick who, in Judge Shipp's opinion is the greatest negro leader in the State of Georgia, will take charge of the summer course and will make the school a great success. "I know Reddick thoroughly," said Judge Shipp, "and he is aware of the conditions of the besotted ignorance of the teachers in Lee, Schley, Sumter, Webster and Dooly counties."

The following letter, received by Judge Shipp from H. H. Ballard state school superintendent, is self-explanatory:

"Your appeal is irresistible. Somehow we will arrange to get $500 for Sumter county for a summer school for negro teachers. Therefore, you may effect the necessary arrangements and be sure of this amount. Just where we will get it I do not know at present, but we will arrange it."

SAVANNAH, GA., Press.
JUL 18 1925

NEW DORMITORY AT COLORED COLLEGE

ATLANTA, July 18.—(AP).—A bill to appropriate $57,500 to the Georgia State Industrial College at Savannah, was introduced in the house today by Representative Lawton of Chatham. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the appropriation would be used for the construction of a new dormitory.

Also giving from Press
SAVANNAH, GA., Press
JUL 18 1925

$10,000 INCREASE FOR SCHOOL ASKED

JUDGE MELDRIM REPRESENTS LOCAL NEGRO SCHOOL IN ATLANTA

Judge Peter W. Meldrim, chairman of the board of trustees of the Georgia State Industrial School for colored youths at Savannah, appeared before the house appropriation committee in Atlanta today and asked an increase in the maintenance appropriation for that institution of $10,000 per year. The present maintenance is $10,000 and the speaker asked that it be made $20,000 annually or $40,000 for the biennial. Five thousand dollars was requested with which to head and furnish a building which has been erected.

Cartersville, Ga., Tribune-News
JUL 16 1925

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

What Our Solons A The State Capital Are Doing.

WALKER FAVORS LEVY ON INCOM

Atlanta.—Complete reformation Georgia's tax system by the substi tion of a classification tax and an come tax for the present ad valor system under the equalization plan, and issuance of $10.000.000 to $15,000.000 in state bonds to improve and expand the entire educational facilities of the state, were advocated by Governor Clifford Walker in a special message delivered to the general assembly, meeting in joint session at the state capitol.

The governor did not propose the absolute abandonment of the ad-valorem system, but declared that it had broken down as applied under the equalization program, and he urged the necessity of classification and income taxes as the best and most forcible method of supplementing the state revenue without imposing an undue burden on any one class or property. Many of the features of the old ad valorem program would be embodied in the classification tax, but the equalization plan would be abolished.

Governor Walker urged the enactment of constitutional amendments authorizing the classification and income taxes on the ground that most of the intangible property in Georgia is now escaping taxation, and that the state is in need of at least $3,000,000 additional income annually.

He asserted that the state institutions and the entire educational system are being starved by lack of money, that the tax burden is unequally divided, and that other states of the south are outstripping Georgia in various avenues of progress. This condition, he declared, can be remedied by tax reform and by the issuance of state bonds to take care of immediate needs.

The governor expressed indignation and shame that the heads of state institutions "havxe to spend their summers climbing up this capitol hill, wearing out their strength already depleted by over-conscientious effort in their college work, on salaries less than those paid deputy sheriffs or professional ball players in Atlanta.

The chief executive was escorted to the rostrum by a special committee of members of the senate and house of representatives.

Governor Walker was introduced by President Howard Ennis, of the state senate, who urged the members of the general assembly to give close attention and careful consideration to the message.

"The people of Georgia look to this assembly for great achievements and I am sure the message of the chief executive will be very helpful," President Ennis stated.

* * *

NEW HOUSE BILLS.

The following bills have been introduced:

By Wilkins of Miller—To amend code to make desertion of one year grounds for divorce instead of three. General judiciary No. 1.

By Wood of Spalding—To authorize the $70,000,000 bond issue for good roads. Amendment constitution.

By Dorsey of White—To protect game birds, animals and fish. Game and fish.

By Dorsey of White—To prohibit taking of fish from water with seine, net, gig or spear. Game and fish.

By Smith of Grady—To amend an

By Johnson of Bacon—To establish city court of Alma. Special judiciary. act to prevent shipment of tick-infested catle. General agricultural No. 2.

By Rivers of Lanier—To extend privileges and obiigations of any school district to another school district, when consolidated. Education.

By Fletcher of Monroe—To appropriate $15,000 to the Forsyth A. & M. school for negroes. Appropriations.

By Davis of Clark—To amend the act of 1910 providing for the commencement of suits before justices of the peace. General judiciary No. 2.

By Alexander of Chatham—To provide for an appeal to the supreme court or court of appeals upon the application of either party in disbarment proceedings. General judiciary No. 1.

By Lawton of Chatham—To require disbarment of attorneys at law for conversion of money or property received or collected for clients with or without previous rule or judgment. General judiciary No. 2.

By New of Laurens, and others—To abolish sheriff of city court of Dublin. Special judiciary.

By Griffeth of Oconee—To prohibit the admission in evidence on the trial of all cases where said evidence is procured by unlawful or illegal search or seizure. General judiciary No. 1

By Strickland of Brantley—To prohibit fishing in any fresh water stream or lakes of Bradley county from April 1 to July 1 of each year. Game and fish.

By Denmark of Chatham—To repeal the section of the Georgia code relating to the finality of a judgment of acquittal in disbarment proceedings. General judiciary No. 2.

AN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

The Independent believes that the time is ripe for the organization of a real agricultural college in Georgia for the colored youths. Seventy-five per cent of the Negroes in Georgia are engaged in agriculture, and it is along agricultural lines that they are most in need of practical education. We believe, if properly presented and handled, that the Legislature next summer will willingly appropriate an Hundred Thousand Dollars for this purpose. We believe that Georgia, in common with North Carolina and the leading thought of the south, is ready to stop parading the Negro as a liability, and begin a program of constructing him as an asset.

Atlanta Independent

We have recently had a talk with a leading member of the next Legislature who is a practical farmer himself, who believes that the time is ripe, and that the white people of Georgia are willing to establish for the Negro in the state, that education which will be most practical and helpful to him in the solution of his economic problems. The representative we have in mind is an old experienced member of the Georgia Legislature, a practical farmer, and has served in both branches of the General Assembly. He knows whereof he speaks. He is willing to stand behind the bill with all the influences he can bring to bear. He believes that one great institution in the state will be more helpful and useful in the preparation of the Negro as a farmer, than twelve little schools without equipment or necessary funds, as operated in the Twelve Congressional districts for the benefit of the white boys and girls. The Negro had as well face the facts, that economically, his hope of industrial efficiency and economic independence lies on the farm, and the quicker he recognizes the dignity of agriculture, and his place in the economic life of our country, and vie with the white man for the best scientific education along agricultural lines, the sooner will he become a helpful and contributing factor to the growth, wealth and character of the community in which he lives. 3-3-25

The Negro has largely regarded the farm as a punishment, and that if he could get away from it, he would gain a new freedom. His education has been very largely away from the farm, away from the country, and a drift to the cities; which lessened his productive power, and made him less important in the industrial and economic equation of the communities in which they lived.

The white man has not thought to correct this erroneous opinions of the Negro, but has largely aggravated it by keeping him in a subjective and servile condition. Instead of making farm life attractive for him, he has by contrivances, made farm life a terror to the Negro, depriving him of the opportunity to school his children, terrorizing him in church, lodge and school facilities; and by means of a share crop and contract method made him hate agriculture. But that class of white man is passing, and a new thought and a new white man is forging his way to the front; and a part of his program is a more liberal education for the Negro. He recognizes that the wealth of the south is largely measured by the poverty of the Negro; that it is better for all concerned to have all the people a self-sustaining people, than to have part of the people self-sustaining, and the other part depending upon those who are self-sustaining. The new white man is learning that ignorance is a poor investment, and that any system of education that discriminates against part of its people is hurtful to all the people, and ought to be discarded. So let us build a sentiment in Georgia that will carry out the idea suggested to the Independent of building an Hundred Thousand Dollar agricultural school somewhere in our state in the Black Belt. The question of location can be discussed when we have something to locate. What we want to do now is to address ourselves to the proposition of getting the appropriation through the Legislature, then comes up for settlement, the question of location.

The State Teachers' Association will convene in the early spring, and this proposition should have the hearty co-operation of all the school teachers in the state. The association should map out a program, to consummate this undertaking.

Agriculture fills a more important position in the national life than any other vocation. The farmers is the largest group of men engaged in this country in any one business. They are the bone and sinew of the country. They are the largest army of producers of wealth we have, and there is no greater hindrance to the sufficiency of production than ignorance. The Negro farmer knows how to work his hands, legs and feet, but he does not know how to work his head. He is equal to the white man up to his shoulders, but inferior to him from his shoulders to the top of his head. This condition is brought about because of the lack of agricultural training. It is the duty of the state to provide practical education for all of its people along the most liberal lines consistent with self help and economic independence. So let us play up the Hundred Thousand Dollar Agricultural College; one equipped with every modern improvement; one with every facility to educate the Negro in the science of farming, and the dignity and morality of doing farm work well.

The Negro wants to get it into his head that agriculture is the leading industry of this country, and when properly cared for, properly directed and protected in productions, it is the most serviceable as well as the most honorable. The intelligence and wealth of the people is very largely measured by their scientific knowledge of agricultural production. We are making no argument against the twelve agricultural schools operated for the interest of the white youth, but we are making a plea, and a rightful plea for the agricultural education and development of the black youth. We need a great agricultural college located in the Black Belt; on a tract of land not less than Three Hundred acres, accessible to railroads and good roads; equipped with teachers from the best institutions in the country, supported wholly by the state, and controlled by the state, as a part of the University system at Athens. We can have it, and we will have it by the grace of the Legislature. We are entitled to it, we deserve it, and hope to have the next Legislature put the proposition over. Let's get together and outline a program with a view of educating the members of the Legislature up to the importance, wealth and meaning of the institution we have in mind.

There is not a representative elected to the next Legislature, whom some Negro in his county cannot reach, and talk to about our needs, and what it takes to keep the Negro in the country where he naturally belongs. The south is our home, and the country is our place—on the farms where we are free to raise hogs and hominy, cotton, sugar-cane, peanuts and everything else that any other people can raise. But it takes scientific knowledge to produce helpfully and profitably, and all we want is an opportunity to make good, and we will stay in the south, on the farm. All we want is churches, school houses, and the protection of the law in all of its ramifications, industrially, economically, and politically. Let us have the college.

Education—1925

Money for.

Guggenheim Foundation.

66

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Washington Spectator

We sincerely desire that members of the Race should take advantage of these fellowships. In fact, the state of the Race is such as to demand that they avail themselves of this opportunity to acquit themselves as men among men. By so doing, they will be more able to devise a plan whereby their goal of citizenship-in-fact may be obtained. There is no excuse and but one proviso: they ask only that the results of the study which they promote shall be made available to humanity everywhere. 2-28-35

White "bosses" have a definite plan for obtaining everything they want. The Rhodes scholarships are given, as a matter of politics, for their influence on the students. They are a picturesque reflection of the nineteenth century's belief in political and social salvation through mass schooling and the dissemination of knowledge. This dissemination of knowledge has done a great deal, but not all that was hoped for it. Therefore, the Guggenheim scholarships are designed, not for the students, but for the study they may do; and they reflect the awakening suspicion that it is not the dissemination but the getting of knowledge that demands our attention. Washington, D. C.

It is high time that the Race devise some plan for its political economical and social salvation. Isolation is impracticable in a country in which races must of necessity intermingle, as is done in America. The free exchange of opinions and the adaptation to conditions, or the adjustment of them, are the most efficacious means for a political, economical or social salvation. These are not to be had over night; for any lasting change which affects a nation must be gradual.

We are to-day, just beginning to reap the spoils of Frederick Douglass's efforts. And when his name is mentioned, we immediately think of him in some terms of a savior. It is incumbent upon us to work to an end whereby our posterity may enjoy the fruits of our labor. And the prime requisite to this is disseminated knowledge.

SIMON GUGGENHEIM GIVES $3,000,000 FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

With His Wife He Establishes Endowment as a Memorial to Their Son.

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Opportunities Open to Both Sexes and to All Races and Creeds.

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Three Main Purposes.

The purpose of the Foundation will be, broadly, threefold: Improvement of education and the pursuit of the arts and professions in this country, to encourage research work, and to contribute to better international understanding. The age limit of students will not be fixed arbitrarily, but "appointees, however, must be old enough to have shown marked ability in their particular subject, and it is expected that ordinarily they will not be younger than 25 or older than 35 years."

Wider latitude in the Guggenheim fellowships than is possible under the terms of the Rhodes benefaction, will open them to young professors on sabbatical leave, holders of fellowships from individual colleges and to those who have achieved distinction in post-graduate work. The first national awards of the fellowships will be for the academic year 1926 to 1927 and only those candidates will be appointed who have embarked upon some important piece of work and who show exceptional aptitude for research, or who demonstrate ability in some one of the fine arts.

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"The establishment of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation," said Mr. Guggenheim yesterday, "is the culmination of a plan that Mrs. Guggenheim and I have cherished for some time to create a worthy memorial to our boy, whose death, in 1922, was an inexpressible sorrow to both of us. If he had lived he would have continued his education in one of our great American universities, and upon his graduation there he would have embarked upon a course of graduate study abroad, just such as we are now endeavoring to make possible for others under this foundation.

"Ever since Cecil Rhodes founded the Rhodes scholarships I have watched the development of his plan with unusual interest. It has now been in operation twenty-one years, has attained its majority and has more than justified the vision of its founder.

"I want to supplement the great Rhodes Foundation by providing a similar opportunity for older students of proved ability, and for women as well as men. Furthermore, I want to make it possible for these persons to carry on their studies in any country in the world where they can work most profitably.

"With the progress of our country it is inevitable that our interests should reach out over the world. My father and my brothers and I have participated in this modern trend in our business relations. My family came to this country originally from Switzerland and were once engaged in business there.

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"Since then we have har large interests not only in many of our own States, but in Alaska, Mexico, South America, Asia and Africa. I have been deeply impressed therefore with the importance of a world-wide viewpoint and with the necessity of a better international understanding. I think the value of research is better appreciated today than formerly. This, too, is a subject in which I have always been deeply interested. My brothers and I formed the practice years ago of employing the best qualified specialists in each phase of our business and, out of business necessities, have been compelled time and time again to embark on rigorous and costly research. 2-23-35

"I am also deeply interested in art and music, and my wife and I had always hoped that a similar interest would have developed in the boy we lost, so that these things also might have had a part in his further education. For these reasons and many others I have endeavored to establish this new foundation on the broadest possible base.

"We all realize that some of the finest minds, some of the most constructive thinkers in the world, have been seriously hampered in turning their natural gifts to the best advantage by the lack of adequate financial backing. I want to do my part to meet this need.

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"It is a matter of satisfaction to me that the income of the foundation will be spent on men and not on materials. I have noticed that it has always been an easy matter for educational enterprises to secure money for buildings; but money in the place where this foundation proposes to use it is apparently hard to get.

"It has been my observation, from the outside, that just about the time a young man has finished college and is prepared to do valuable research, he is compelled to spend his whole time in teaching. Salaries are small; so he is compelled to do this in order to live, and often he loses the impulse for creative work in his subject, which should be preserved in order to make his teaching of the utmost value, and also for the sake of the value of the researches in the carrying on of civilization.

"I have been informed that the sabbatical year is often not taken advantage of because professors cannot go abroad on half salary, and it is for this reason that we have provided that members of teaching staffs on sabbatical leave shall be eligible for these appointments.

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"In working out the details of our plan I have been singularly fortunate in securing the thoughtful consideration and assistance of a large group of leaders in the many fields of education, of art and of science in this country. To each of these men and women I am deeply grateful for the interest which they have taken in the foundation and for the invaluable assistance which they have given. The plan as finally adopted is not the thought of a moment, but is the product of many minds and of long and careful discussion.

"I earnestly hope that the foundation may be of permanent benefit to those appointed to the fellowships which it provides, and by means of their study and research, as well as through the contacts which they establish, to our entire nation and to the world."

The working out of the plan for the fellowship was left to Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of Swarthmore College, who is the American Secretary of the Rhodes trustees for this country. It took six months for the plan to be developed.

"There is no restriction of the subject to be studied or the place where study is to be pursued," said the statement formally announcing the plans of the fellowships. "The fellowships are open not only to candidates engaged in research work along academic or artistic lines but also to those interested in the workings of foreign systems of government, in the study of social or business conditions or in productive scholarship in the fields of the various learned professions, art and music being especially mentioned as among the subjects contemplated.

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The Educational Advisory Board consists of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; President Frederick Cawlowing men and women: Dr. Aydelotte, President Hamilton College; Dean Guy Chairman; Professor C. F. Stanton Ford, Graduate School, University of Minnesota; Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Barnard College, Yale University; Chancellor Tucker "Also Dean Edwin Greenlaw, Graduate School, University of North Carolina; President Ada Louise Comstock, Radcliffe College; Professor Charles Homer Haskins Harvard University; Prof. C. K. Judy, Professor Edward Capps, Princeton University; Professor Charles H. Wilson, University of Wisconsin; President Paul Capen, Buffalo University; Professor Roger W. Straus and Samuel Brooke, Yale University; Chancellor Frederick Judy.

California Institute of Technology; Dr Charles Riborg Mann, Director of the American Council on Education, Washington, D.C.; Dean Carl Emil Seashore Graduate School, University of Iowa Thomas Whitney Surette, Concord Mass.; Dean Marion Talbot, University of Chicago; Professor Joseph H. Willits Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania; Dean Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, Graduate School, Columbia University and Mr. Moe, Secretary.

"The Advisory Board will meet in New York as soon as the formal organization of the foundation is completed and once or twice a year thereafter to give advice and counsel to the trustees on matters of educational policy. A subcommittee of the Advisory Board designated by the trustees will form the Executive Committee, which will be directly in charge of carrying out the policies laid down by the board and approved by the trustees. This committee will also make the selection of fellows."

The office of the foundation will be in this city. It will be opened on March 1 in Room 2300 of the Pershing Square Building, Park Avenue and Forty-second Street. Mr. Moe will be in charge of it.

Education - 1925.
Money for.

Illinois.

WILLS PICKENS $2,000

Associated Negro Press.

Galesburg, Ill., May 20—In the will of the late Mrs. Flora Avery, white, of this city, William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., was left $2,000. Mrs. Avery accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Pickens to Europe at one time.

Chicago Defender
5-23-25

Education - 1925.

Money for

Harmon Foundation.

Harmon Achievement Awards, 4,000 Annually. Announced

Purpose of Awards "To Give Recognition, Stimulus, to Creative Work;" Seven Prizes to Negroes; One Open to All.

(Preston News Service)

Washington, Dec. 23.—To give recognition and stimulus to creative work, the Harmon Foundation, on behalf of William E. Harmon, has provided $4,000 annually for awards for distinguished achievement.

There are seven first awards of $400 offered annually to Negroes who have made distinguished achievement in various fields of endeavor, and one award to any person, white or colored, for outstanding achievement in race relations. Announcement was made today by Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to which has been committed the executive direction of the awards.

Seven awards are open to all Negroes of American residence of both sexes; the eighth award to the person, white or colored, "who has made the greatest contribution toward improving the relations between white and Negro people in America." There is also a gold medal for the first award in each of the seven divisions and a second award of $100 and a bronze medal; the eighth award will carry with it $500 in money and a gold medal.

Awards in Classes.

The classes of awards are to be as follows: Literature, Music, Fine Arts, Industry, including business, Science, including invention, Education, Religion and the award for improvement of race relations between the white and Negro peoples in America.

The purpose of the "William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement" is "to give recognition and stimulus to creative work." "They are especially designed," the statement continues, "to bring public recognition to persons who have made some worth-while achievement who have not yet received such recognition." Awards are to be made January 1, which is the date Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and will apply to work done or completed during the twelve months ending June 1, preceding.

There will be five judges for each award. Three of the five judges will be persons recognized as outstanding in their particular fields. At least one will be a Negro. The two other judges will represent the Harmon Foundation and the Commission Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The decision of the judges will be final and neither the Commission on the Church and Race Relations nor the Harmon Foundation will be in any way responsible for expenses or losses to candidates in connection with any award.

Rules Given.

The scope of the awards is as follows:

The first award—in literature—includes poetry, short story, essay, book, newspaper editorials or a play of two or more acts.

Candidates for awards in music may offer song scores, instrumental scores for single instruments of ensemble, oratories or operas, or performance in instrumental or vocal music or in the drama.

Painting, sculpture and allied subjects are included under fine arts.

The award in industry includes creative achievements in agricultural, manufacturing or mechanical pursuits or trade and commercial enterprises.

In science any of the physical, biological or social sciences, or inventions of proven utility or promise may be presented.

Education includes achievements in the field of educational organization, content, method or practice or educational publicity.

The award in religion is for achievements in religious organization, religious education, social service in connection with recognized religious agencies or any outstanding contribution to personal religion or theology.

The eighth award concerning race relations will be given without distinction of color.

Possibility of No Awards.

No award will be made except for some achievement of an outstanding character that is a distinct contribution within its given field. As these awards are to be given for achievements of national significance and interest, in case there are no entries in any class having this outstanding character, no award will be given.

Applications and recommendations for next year (1926) may be filed on and after January 1 and must be filed not later than June 1, 1926, with Dr. George E. Haynes at the offices of the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East Twenty-second St., New York City.

FUND WILL REWARD NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT

Harmon Foundation to Give $4,000 Annually for Work in Many Fields.

INCLUDE ART AND INDUSTRY

Prize of $500 Will Go to Any Person, White or Black, Best Improving Race Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—To give recognition and stimulus to creative work the Harmon Foundation, on behalf of William E. Harmon, has provided $4,000 annually in the fourth of seven awards of $400 to negroes who have made distinguished achievement in various fields of endeavor, and one award to any person, white or colored, for outstanding achievement in improving race relations in America, a gold medal also for the first award in each of the seven divisions, and a second award of $100 and a bronze medal. The eighth award will carry with it $500 in money and a gold medal.

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There will be five judges for each award, three to be persons recognized as outstanding in their particular fields. At least one will be a negro. The two other judges will represent the Harmon Foundation and the Federal Council of Churches.

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Candidates for awards in music may offer song scores, instrumental scores for single instruments or ensemble, oratorios or operas, or performances in instrumental or vocal music or in the drama.

Painting, sculpture and allied subjects are included under fine arts.

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In science any of the physical, biological or social sciences, or inventions of proven utility or promise, may be presented.

Education includes achievements in the field of educational organization, content, method or practice or educational publicity.

The award in religion is for achievements in religious organization, religious education, social service in connection with recognized religious agencies, or any outstanding contribution to personal religion or theology.

As these awards are to be given for achievements of national significance and interest, in case there are no entries in any class having this outstanding character no award will be given.

FUND TO REWARD CREATIVE WORK AMONG NEGROES

Harmon Foundation to Give $4,000 Annually for Work in Many Fields—Prize of $500 to Any Person Best Improving Race Relations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—To give recognition and stimulus to creative work, the Harmon Foundation, on behalf of William E. Harmon, has provided $4,000 annually in the form of seven awards of $400 to Negroes who have made distinguished achievement in various fields of endeavor, and one award to any person, white or colored, for outstanding achievement in improving race relations in America; a gold medal also for the first award in each of the seven divisions, and a second award of $100 and a bronze medal. The eighth award will carry with it $500 in money and a gold medal.

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In science any of the physical, biological or social sciences, or inventions of proven utility or promise, may be presented.

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Harmon Gives $4,000 Annually For Distinguished Achivement

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Ohio-American 2-19-25

Announcement was made by Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to which has been committed the executive direction of the awards.

Baltimore Sun

Seven awards are open to all Negroes of American residence of both sexes; the eighth award to the person white or colored "who has made the greatest contribution toward improving the relations between white and Negro peoples in America. There is also a gold medal for the first award in each of the seven divisions and a second award of $100 and a bronze medal; the eighth award will carry with it $500 in money and a gold medal.

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The eighth award concerning race relations will be given without distinction of color.

Education—1925.

Money from

Kansas.

BISHOP A. CAREY GETS $150,000 APPROPRIATION

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Mar. 24.—(Special).—The legislature of the state of Kansas has passed the bill calling for the appropriation of $150,000 for Western University, which is located at Quindaro, Kans., a suburb of Kansas City. A delegation of ministers of the A. M. E. Church, headed by Bishop A. J. Carey of the fifth episcopal district in which Western University is located, went before the committee on appropriations and urged upon them the need of a substantial sum for the maintenance of this university. After much deliberation the committee recommended the sum asked for, which was finally passed by both branches of the assembly.

Western University is one of the leading schools of the A. M. E. Church and is located in the heart of the great agricultural west. In connection with it are the State Normal and Industrial Departments. Recently Western University sustained a severe loss in the destruction by fire of Ward Hall, which was the main building of the school group. Already, however, this building has been rebuilt at a cost of $200,000. But the $150,000 just appropriated was urgently needed for maintenance, teachers' halaries and upkeep.

Great credit is being given Governor Ben. S. Paulin, National Committeman, David Mulvane, Senator Snyder, (Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations) and other influential legislators by Bishop Carey and the churchmen who accompanied him to the capitol The church committee consisted of Bishop A. J. Carey, chairman, and the Reverends J. R. Ransom, F. J. Peck C. E. Brooks, J. B. Isaacs and several others.

Western University Gets State Appropriation

QUINNARO, Kan., April 20—(A. N.P.)—Western University of the A. M. E. School located here has finally been adequately recognized by the state as one of the accredited institutions doing constructive work in the district and the legislature has passed a bill appropriating $150,000 for its improvements and maintenance. For years Western has been dooing good work for the racial students who matriculated here but the policy of the state has been not to contribute to schools which it did not control. When Bishop A. J. Carey came to the district, one of the first tasks to which he addressed himself was the aiding of Western. With a delegation of ministers he appeared before the legislative committee on appropriations and so effectively pressed his plea that the committee recommended the sum asked for. Recently Western sustained a great loss by fire. Ward Hall, its leading building being destroyed. It has since been rebuilt at a cost of $200,000. The sum to be secured from the legislature will be devoted to maintenance and teacher's salaries. Governor Ben S. Paulin, National Committeeman David Mulvane, Senator Synder, chairman of the appropriations committee all lent their active aid. On the church committee accompanying Bishop Carey, were Revs. J. R. Ransom, F. J. Peck, C. E. Brooks, J. B. Isaacs, and several others.

4-24-25

Quinnaro

Western

Education — 1925.

Kentucky.

Money for.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FAILURE OF THE SIMMONS UNIVERSITY DRIVE

The efforts of certain white citizens to raise $100,000 for Simmons University deserve all the praise that can be given. It was a remarkable demonstration of the good racial relations that exists in Louisville.

When thought is given to the fact that busy and big WHITE men gave so freely and so generously of their time and energy to work for a Negro scholl it proves that Louisville is a good place to live in. But the drive failed in a sense. It closed with less than $40,000. Does that signify anything?

To us it seems to indicate whie peole are beginning to think colored people ought to support their own institutions, at least to a greater extent than they do.

Louisville News

Simmons University is a Negro school. Primarily it is a Baptist school. There are 90,000 Negro Baptists in Kentucky. If an average of $2.00 a member was given for Simmons University the school would be on "easy street." Perhaps the white people thought of that Perhaps they did not. But it is significant that they did not raise the amount desired though the Mayor of the ciy and scores of prominent white citizens led in the drive.

6-27-25

Louisville, Ky.

We rather think our orators and statisticians had better soft pedal the old stuff about our "unprecedented progress" and our "great wealth" etc., and if we are going to beg let us dress as beggars and act as beggars and talk as beggars.

Louisville Ky.

Post

6-27-25

SPEAKERS TO AID SIMMONS $100,000 DRIVE

Campaign For Fund For University Devoted To Education Of Negro Race To Continue Week.

Based on the need for continuing Simmons University as a big factor in the education of the negro race, the committee which will open the campaign to raise $100,000 during the week of June 14 to 22 Monday will begin preparations to have speakers in every large industrial plant and before every luncheon club this week.

Sunday the campaign will open with appeals from every pulpit, as the university is recognized by the churches as one of the foremost institutions in the South for the training of teachers and ministers. Simmons University is the only negro school in the state giving courses in theology and teacher training besides domestic science and a college course supplemented by an extension course offered by the University of Louisville.

Mayor Huston Quin is the honorary chairman o fthe campaign committee, the general chairman being Ellerbe W. Carter. Other members of the executive committee are chairman of special gifts committee, Charles W. Allen; publicity chairman, John G. Heyburn; treasurer, John E. Huhn; speakers' chairman, Emmet O'Neal; Baptist committee chairman, Junius Caldwell, and memorial committee chairman, John H. Chandler.

Simmons University was founded in 1873 in a small building in Louisville, but due to the demand of the negro for an education, the institution expanded until today it owns the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth streets, Kentucky and Zane streets, altho there is a heavy mortgage on this holdings placed there when the new $85,000 boys' dormitory was erected a year ago.

Because of the impoverished condition of many of its students the university has never been able to charge enough to meet its current expenses and for this reason has expanded largely on the bounty of Louisville men who are active in the uplift of the negro and thru gifts from other sources.

Among those giving to the institution at intervals has been the Rockefeller Foundation, which made a thoro investigation of the college thru the General Education Board, a subsidiary of the foundation.

It is pointed out by the executive committee that it is better in the interest of inter-racial harmony for the negro of the South to be educated in the South instead of going North, where he is placed upon a false social plane and then returns home with ideas distorted and race feeling engendered.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Courier-Journal

JUN 7 - 1925

COMMITTEE begins laying groundwork for campaign to raise $100,000 fund for Simmons University in one week drive.

Top, left to right—Mayor Huston Quin, Ellerbe W. Carter, Charle W. Allen, John G. Heyburn.
Bottom, left to right—Emmett O'Neal, Julius Caldwell, John E. Huhn, John H. Chandler.

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Lincoln Institute Receives Beqeust

Chicago Ree

Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Shelby County, Kentucky was one of the educational institutions to receive benefit under the bequests made in the will of Miss Helen Culver of Lake Forest, Ill.

Miss Culver's will provides for an endowment of $10,000 to Lincoln Institute to be employed in furthering the work of the school in training colored youth for positions of trust and leadership in the civic and industrial life of their communities.

1-21-27

Chicago Ill

Education - 1925

Money for.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE KY. POST
JUNE 23, 1925

SIMMONS FUND NETS $32,316 AS DRIVE CLOSES

Head of Negro University Thanks White Friends Who Made Campaign; First of Its Kind.

Subscriptions to the Simmons University fund totaled $32,316 at the scheduled close of the drive yesterday. Subscriptions reported yesterday totalled $3,323.75. The total number of contributors giving to the fund was 612, making the average donation $65.

Gen. Ellerbe W. Carter, chairman of the campaign, will with a few other volunteers, continue solicitations until $50,00 is in hand, he announced, saying that he believes that when $50,000 is in hand the other $50,000 of the desired fund of $100,000 can be had from "some of our Eastern and Northern friends."

General Carter and Neil Funk chairman of the citizens' committee, thanked the workers in the campaign. John G. Heyburn, member of the executive committee, asserted that the University will receive from the drive benefits that can not be written down in dollars and cents.

Dr. C. H. Parrish, president of the negro university, spoke at the meeting, and thanked the white friends of the institution for their efforts. He pointed out that this is the first time in the South that such an organized effort has been put forth in a large way by white people exclusively, in behalf of an institution devoted solely to negroes. Dr. Parrish formerly was janitor of Simmons University.

Those reported yesterday to have subscribed $25 and over are as follows:

Adler Manufacturing Company, $100; Theodore Ahrens, $250; Almstedt Bros., $50; Bagby-Howe Drug Company, $25; Jennie C. Benedict, $50; I. W. Bernheim, $100; Besten & Langen, $25; C. M. Bridges, $25; Brinly-Hardy Company, $25; Helm Bruce, $50; Willy B. Bryan, $25; Joe Campbell, $25; Coca-Cola Bottling Works, $75; Cozine Bros. Lumber Company, $25; Edmund L. Davis, $100; F. M. Drake, $25; Mr. and Mrs. J. Epping, $100; George G. Fetter, $25; James Garnett, $25; "K. K. K.," $100; R. G. Gordon, $25; Mrs. A. T. Hert, $500; Highland Baptist Men's Class, $75; M. O. Hughes, $50; C. F. Huhlein, $100; Alice G. Johnson, $25; C. E. Jones, $25; Robert N. Struck, $25; Paul Tafel, $60; E. P. Thomas, $25; Henry Vogt, $200; Weatherly-McKenzie Company, $25; A. G. Whitley, $50; Carl Wiseman, $50; E. S. Jouett, $50; Kaufman-Straus Company, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kemnitz, $25; William Knebelkamp, $50; Loevenhart & Co., $50; Dow Company, $100; Louisville Provision Company, $25; Louisville Tin and Stove Co., $25; Robert H. Lucas, $100; G. H. Luckett, $50; Clam McCandless, $25; R. L. McCready, $25; W. A. McLean, $100; Col. C. C. Mengel and Mrs. Mengel, $200; R. V. Miersch, $25; Judge Charles H. Moorman and Mrs. Moorman, $50; Thomas W. Moran, $25; John F. Morris, $25; W. A. Northcutt, $25; W. A. Pilcher, $25; J. W. Pritchard, $25; Dr. H. L. Reed, $25; Sam Riddle, $25; Morris Sachs, $25; Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, $250; Stoll Oil Refining Company, $25.

Education — 1925.
Money for.

Louisiana.

NEGRO EDUCATION SHOWS PROGRESS

Value of School Buildings and Sites Is Now $2,391,825.

A general progress in negro education in Louisiana is shown by the report of the 1923-1924 session submitted by A. C. Lewis, state agent of schools for negroes, to the state department of education. There are 1456 school buildings in the state for negroes; fifty more than the previous year. The fifty new buildings cost about $100,000. The total value of buildings and sites has increased to $2,391,825. The progress, however, has not been even, the report says, a number of parishes still having very poor school conditions. A total of 2348 teachers were employed during the session. The want of public high schools for negroes as well as a state normal school, is still urgent. Southern university, sixteen parish training schools, two public high schools and one private, and three private colleges in New Orleans, constitute the sources of trained negro teachers in the state, and last session these sources gave but 135 teachers to the parish schools.

Only 134,275, or fewer than 60 per cent, of the negro school educables were enrolled in the public schools last session and less than three-fourths of the children enrolled are actually attending school.

The annual per capita cost, according to the report, has increased from $3.88 in 1914 to $8.28 in 1924.

Education — 1925
Money for.

Maryland.

Catholics Raise $15,000 For Colored School

Preston News Service.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 15.—Announcement has been made by the committee in charge of the drive to raise $10,000 in Allegheny County for the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, a national school for Colored Youth at Ridge Maryland, that it expects to send a check for $15,000 to the national headquarters in a few days.

The local committee was composed of Hon. James Houlahen, Democratic County Commissioner, chairman; James J. Waters, cashier Anchor Savings Bank, treasurer; William A. Ryan, insurance, secretary; George I. Lutz, member of the Allegheny County Tax Revision Board; David I. Lawrence, insurance; and George H. Rieke, secretary to Commissioner Houlahen.

The drive started March 15 and closed March 31. According to Mr. Rieke the response in this district to the appeal for funds for the education of Negro youth met with an unexpected enthusiasm throughout the county. He said, "It has been a pleasure to handle this drive and I assure you that if called upon again we will endeavor to far exceed our recent effort."

NEW BOWIE NORMAL BUILDING

Afro-American 11-7-25 Baltimore, Md.

Photo shows $100,000 administration buildnig and boys dormitory dedicated last week at the State Normal School at Bowie, Md. The first floor contains 2 class rooms, 2 laboratories, administration office and an autditorium. The upper floor contains sleeping room for boys.

Elementary School To Cost $500,000

"Lung Block" To Be Wiped Out

Completion of property purchases for four school projects, one of which will wipe out a large section of the "lung district" in the Negro belt, was announced Thursday by Ralph C. Shafretts, executive secretary of the Public Improvement Commission.

Baltimore Herald 7-29-25 Baltimore, Md.

For an elementary Negro School in the "lung block" the commission has acquired sixty pieces of property within the area bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, Druid Hill avenue, Biddle street and Preston st. The last piece of property needed for this school was obtained Thursday. It is the house at 568 Walnut street.

School to Cost $500,000

The estimated cost of the new school is $500,000, including $95,000 for property. Rooms will be provided for 550 pupils.

From a public health standpoint this is regarded as one of the most important projects in the Improvement Commission's program. It will be the means of cleaning out a congested section and opening it up to development. The school will change the aspect of the whole neighborhood, in the center of what is known as the "lung block."

Because of the number of families living in the area under bad housing conditions, studies looking to the parking and general improvement of the area weer made by a special commission several years ago. Some houses were bought for parks and playgrounds, but the plan never was carried out in its entirety.

It was for the purpose of getting rid of this situation and at the same time providing educational facilities for the children of the district that the improvement commission decide dto build a school there.

MORGAN COLLEGE GETS $25,000

$10,000 Left Lincoln University Also By Wilmington Millionaire

43 OTHER SCHOOLS REMEMBERED IN WILL

Total For Public Institutions Will Amount To $500,000

Melville Gambrille, white, millionaire cotton manufacture of Wilmington, Del., who died recently, left $25,000 to Morgan College.

Forty-five bequests to public institutions totalling $500,000 were made by the millionaire it was discovered when his will was filed for probate in Wilmington.

Afro-American 11-14-25 Baltimore, Md.

Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa., was left 010,000. The residue of the estate amounting to $1,000 000 was left to his family.

Asked if the legacy would be added to Morgan College Endowment Fund, President J. P. Shenger replied, he did not know yet as there may be some strings tied to the gift.

"Mr. Gambrill had a summer home in Baltimore County and I drove out frequently to see him. I knew we were in his will, but did not know for how much. I thought it would be less.

"I have had not official confirmation but have made plans to investigate at once.

"You won't spend the legacy before you get it, will you?" the President was asked.

"It's already spent," was his laughing rejoinder.

Education - 1925

Money for.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON MASS. HERALD
NOVEMBER 7, 1925

$9000 GIVEN FOR CHARITY PURPOSES

Sums Disbursed at Meeting of A. C. Ratshesky Foundation Range from $100 to $500

A total of $9000 was disbursed at a meeting of the A. C. Ratshesky Charity Foundation, held yesterday. The money was distributed in accordance with the following schedule:

Five hundred dollars each to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston Lying-in Hospital, the Children's Hospital, the Beth Israel Hospital, the Boston Dispensary, the Community Health Association and the Jewish Home for the Aged; $400 to the Country Week Association; $300 each to the Free Hospital for Women, and the Boston City Hospital, social service department.

Two hundred dollars each to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Carney Hospital, the Massachusetts Eye and Ear infirmary, the Boston Tuberculosis Association, the Sunnyside day nursery, the Lincoln house, the Family Welfare Society, the Home for Aged Colored Women, the Household Nursing Association, the Boston Legal Aid Society, the Roxbury Ladies' Aid and Fuel Society, the Infants' Hospital, the Boston Provident Association, and the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children; $100 each to the Massachusetts General Hospital, social service department, the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene, the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, the Maverick Dispensary, the Boston Children's Aid Society, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the South End day nursery, the Boston Sanatorium, social service department, the Elizabeth Peabody house, the Hale house, the South End house, the Home for Italian Children, the Boy Scouts of America, Boston council; the Girl Scouts, the endowment fund for disabled veterans, the North Bennet street industrial school, and the Boston Health league.

Education – 1925.
Money for.

Mississippi.

Herald
1-23-25

Money Is Raised For Negro School

$3,359.30 Is Raised By Negroes To Build Up-to-Date School House

Henderson Woolfolk and his co-laborers as trustees of the Hall School, a consolidated school organized in Yazoo and Humphreys Counties for the betterment of the colored children, have completed the building and are now making a plea for enough money to furnish it.

The following communication will explain the condition of the school and gives a list of the contributors thus far secured:

"September 19, 1924

"It having become necessary in order to afford better educational facilities for the colored children in the vicinity of the Potosi, Anchorage and Greenhill Plantations, the trustees of the present colored school located on the west bank of Silver Creek and on the line between Yazoo and Humphreys Counties have made arrangements to construct an up-to-date commodious school building, kown as the "Hall School," at tht location of the present old school building which will cost approximately $3,500, and have obtained from the Julius Rosenwald school fund the sum of $1,100, from Yazoo County the sum of $500 and from Humphreys County the sum of $500, leaving the sum of $1,400, which will have to be raised by contributions of th public. The said school wil be a county line school.

"Now therefore, in order to carry out the erection of said building, we hereby subscribe the sum set opposite our names for the above purpose. Teh amount of our subscription will be available and payable on demand."

White

S. Castleman	$450.00
L. G. & J. T. Montgomery	450.00
H. L. White Lumber Yard	50.00
Roscoe Bennett	20.00
J. S. Castleman, for paint	21.00
Mrs. H. B. McDoodle	10.00
Mr. McKinley, labor	13.00
A. F. Barbour	7.50
J. T. Carson	5.00
S. E. Pepper	5.00
H. L. Hackler	5.00
E. E. Owens	5.00
J. T. Nolen	2.00
George Eaker	2.00

Colored

H. Woolfolk	50.00
Sam Woolfolk	[illegible]
Dr. P. E. Fullilove	10.00
M. L. T. Miller	10.00
Dr. B. H. Dilworth, D. D. S.	10.00
William McGinnis	10.00
Allen Jones	10.00
Henry B. Smith	10.00
Joe Woolfolk	10.00
Anthony Taylor	5.00
Ab. Hampton	5.00
Junior Scott	5.00
Nelson Pinkston	5.00
Jerry Harris	5.00
Lonnie Hampton	5.00
Albert Chinn	5.00
D. R. Bentley	5.00
Cash	.50
Nannie Pinquite	5.00
Si Smith	5.00
John Maple	5.00
Foster Woolfolk	5.00
Bose Pinelton	5.00
Gray Hampton	5.00
Fred Hewett	5.00
Eli Stephen	2.00
Tom Miller	1.00

Public subscriptions	$1,259.30
Julius Rosenwald School Fund	1,100.00
Humphreys and Yazoo Counties	1,000.00
Total	$3,359.30

"Our school is now complete and we are glad to be in it. It is an elaborate structure.

"You will note that the Rosenwald school fund, Humphreys and Yazoo Counties gave $2,100.00, leaving [illegible] to be raised by public sub[illegible]on, of which they raised [illegible].30 with a balance of $140.70. [illegible]ave yet to purchase our stoves [illegible] school furniture which will cost [illegible] $800.00, plus the $140.30. Therefore our subscriptions will have to continue in order to raise this amount.

"We offer special thanks to our white friends for being so generous in their contributions. We certainly could not have succeeded with[illegible] their support.

"On December 31, we took out $4,000.00 insurance with Barnwell & Barbour on the school in order that we should have protection against damage from fire.

"We desire the assistance of each and every one in our continued financial drive.

"Very truly yours,
"HENDERSON WOOLFOLK
"SAM WOOLFOLK,
"WILL McGINNIS."

Education — 1923.

Missouri.

Money for

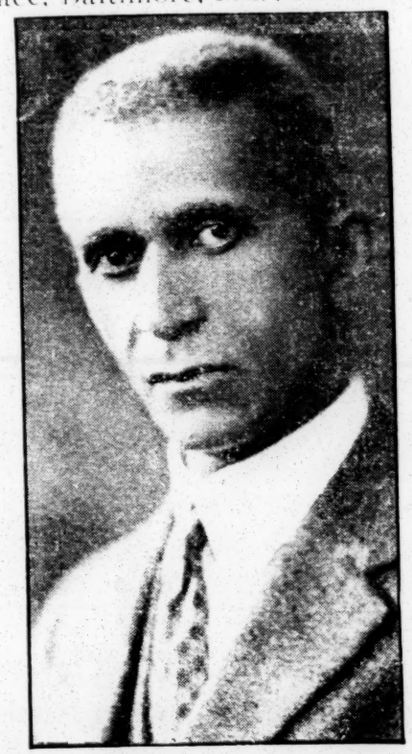
PLANS PERFECTED FOR SCIENCE HALL TO COST $82,500

The full amount needed for the new Science Hall—$82,500, has now been secured. Architects' plans have been prepared and work will be begun as soon in March as the weather permits. The building will be of red brick with limestone trimmings. The first floor will be devoted to Physics, the second floor to Biology, and the third floor to Chemistry. The building will occupy a prominent site a little to the northwest of the present recitation building. The architect is J. O. Betelle of Guilbert & Betelle, Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Betelle was formerly president of the Association of Architects of New York and New Jersey, and is an expert in school and college architecture. The construction of the building will be in charge of Mr. A. J. Taylor, of Wilmington, Delaware, chief engineer of the Delaware School Auxiliary Association of which Dr. Joseph H. Odell is president. Mr. Taylor will employ the staff of engineers and foremen now engaged in the construction of the library building of the University of Delaware, but will employ local labor as far as possible. It is probable that the corner-stone will be laid at the college commencement, June 9th.

Lincoln University Herald December 1922

Of the $82,500 which has been raised for this building, the General Education Board, New York, has appropriated $30,000; Alumni of the University from Massachusets to California and from South Africa, British Guiana and the West Indies have contributed $12,000; Mr. Pierre S. duPont of Longwood has given $7,500 to cover architect's fees, engineering supervision, accounting and so forth; the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education has given $5,000, and the remaining sum of $28,000 came from generous friends of the University in nearly every state of the Union. Members of the Board of Trustees and of the Faculty have been liberal contributors and a considerable sum has been given by students.

The architects estimate that an additional sum of from $12,000 to $15,000 will be needed to provide up-to-date equipment, and the Trustees have appointed a committee to secure this amount. Contributions to the Equipment Fund are earnestly solicited and may be sent to any one of the Committee: Dr. John M. T. Finney, 1300 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. John B.



DR. CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
Candidate for Congress from the Harlem District, New York.
Courtesy of "The Literary Digest"

MOORE SEEKS $500,000 FOR LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

(By The A. N. P.)

Jefferson City, March 18.—Walthall M. Moore, representative from St. Louis in the Fifty-third Missouri assembly, has introduced a measure to restore the $500,000 appropriation to Lincoln University of this state which was lost by a technical ity four years ago.

Kansas City Star March 18 1923

Lincoln University Gets $399,700

Jefferson City, Mo.—Lincoln University has been given an appropriation of $399,700 for the next two years by the State Legislature. Of this amount $175,000 is for a new building. Other appropriations include $55,000 for an industrial home for girls, $30,000 for a cottage for tubercular patients, $6,000 for an industrial commission, and $15,000 for teacher training. Dr. J. E. Perry of Kansas City and C. G. Williams of Jefferson City were confirmed as University curators. Aaron Malone, of St. Louis, was not confirmed.

Chicago Defender

4-18-23

RACE MEN JIM CROWED BY SENATE

Aaron E. Malone Defeated For Curator of Lincoln University — Mo. State School Gets $400,000.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Apr. 16.—The closing days of the Fifty-third General Assembly has brought both joy and sorrow to the Negroes of the State of Missouri. The passage of a Peonage Bill and the Jim-Crowing of Negroes in the Senate is keenly felt by every dependable Negro of the State and is sure to be made issues in the approaching campaign. Representative Walthall Moore, after the most brilliant fight ever made in the Missouri Legislature, secured the passage of a bill appropriating $400,000 for Lincoln University, and Prof. N. C. Bruce succeeded in getting a liberal appropriatnon for the establishment of an Agricultural College to be located at Dalton, Missouri.

Pittsburgh Courier

4-18-23

Aaron E. Malone, of St. Louis, was denied confirmation for Curator of Lincoln University by the State Senate, but Dr. J. Edward Perry, of Kansas City, and Prof. C. G. Williams were confirmed.

Prof. J. Silas Harris delivered a masterly address before the student body of Lincoln University on Sunday evening.

Prof. Robert S. Cobb, secretary of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, has managed to keep this worthy institution alive by securing an increased appropriation for its support.

The House Bill Room, under the superintendency of Hon. R. L. Logan and his seven able assistants won high praise from the members of both parties in the House of Representatives, which fact insures the retention of this important post by members of the Negro race.

Education — 1925.

Money for

Missouri.

$50,000 FUND FOR GEORGE R. SMITH COLLEGE

Mrs. Annie M. Malone Of Poro College Gives $1000 To Help Cause. Report Of Workers Encouraging. Bishop Clair Pleased.

Special to The Argus.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 24.—President Hayes and school brought their invoice-taking in the $50,000 campaign for George R. Smith College to a successful close on February 12. It was a fitting climax in honor of Lincoln's birthday.

St. Louis Argus

Pastors, four District Superintendents and two Conferences with Bishop M. W. Clair present, added dignity and influence to the meeting. The Bishop seemed pleased with the results. 2-27-25

Three clubs of the college had been working for the rally: The Go-Getters, the Lightnnig Raiders, and the Vampirettes. The members of the two conferences had been looking forward to paying their quota. The largest amounts of cash sent in from individual charges were $133 Union Memorial, St. Louis; $52 Peoples Church, Colorado Springs; $53, Centennial, Kansas City, Mo.; $37.50, St. John Chapel, Lexington Mo.; $20, Smith Cotton club, Mason City, Iowa.

The three clubs raised $1316.26. The most outstanding feature was the $1000 gift by Mrs. A. M. Malone, Poro College, St. Louis, Mo. This was the first gift of Mr. and Mrs. Malone to the college and every body yelled and shouted their appreciation.

Moore Seeks $500,000 For Lincoln University

Jefferson City, Mo. (A. N. P.)—Walthall M. Moore, representative from St. Louis, in the Fifty-third Missouri assembly, has introduced a measure to restore the $500,000 appropriation to Lincoln university of this state, which was lost by a technicality four years ago.

Chicago Defender 2-28-25

MRS. MALONE DONATES $1000 TO GEO. R. SMITH

Mrs. A. P. Malone has given a sum of $1000 towards a campaign being conducted by George R. Smith College at Sedalia, Missouri, to raise funds for the school.

St. Louis Argus

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION

The Missouri legislature, which has just adjourned, appropriated $399,700 for the support of Lincoln University for the bi-annual period. This is $225,700 more than was appropriated for this institution two years ago.

The Board of Curators had asked for $517,000. We feel that, at least, $500,000 should have been given, this being the only institution maintained by the state for the education of Negro youth in the higher branches of the arts and sciences. We realize that owing to the shortage of finance in the state's treasury, budgets were cut right and left by the appropriation committees of both branches of the legislature; but, in this case, we were asking the state to give us a start which has been denied the Negro youth of the state for lo, these many years.

It will be remembered that Lincoln is yet to be made an accredited college. Buildings, equipment and professors must be secured before we can get a start. 4-17-25

President N. B. Young has the plans for making a real university clearly in his mind, as he has stated to many gatherings in the state. There is no doubt but that he is fully capable of carrying out his plans if given the support by adequate appropriation by the legislature, and support by the Board of Curators. The success of the university is what we want to see. The colored people of this state want to see their university an accredited college which the boys and girls will have a pride in attending. Let us hope, therefore, that no hindrances will be put in the way of its success.

GOVERNOR HITS UNIVERSITY'S BUDGET

Jefferson City, Mo., May 20. (A. N. P.)—The appropriation of $175,000 for an education building for Lincoln university was shaved off by Gov. Sam A. Baker this week in his trimming of the various appropriations to fit the income of the state for the next two years. An appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of a tubercular cottage was also stricken out and the appropriation of $15,000 for the Girls' Home at Tipton was held up temporarily.

Chicago Def. 5-23-25

Governor Strikes At Negro Institutions

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 28—(A. N. P.)—The appropriation of $175,000 for an education building for Lincoln University was shaved off by Governor Sam A. Baker this week in his trimming of the various appropriations to fit the income of the state for the next two years. An appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of a tubercular cottage was also stricken out and the appropriation of $15,000 for the Girls' Home at Tipton was held up temporarily.

MISSOURI GOVERNOR HITS NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

(A. N. P.)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 23—The appropriation of $175,000 for an education building for Lincoln University was shaved off by Governo

Sam A. Baker this week in his trimming of the various appropriations to fit the income of the state for the next two years. An appropriation to fit the income of the state for the next two years. An appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of a tubercular cottage was also stricken out and the appropriation of $15,000 for the Girls' Home at Tipton was held up temporarily.

Education—1925
Money for.

North Carolina.

Badin Dedicates School Building For Colored Children

East Tennessee News. 2-26-25

BADIN, N. C., Feb 24.—In the past ten years the growth of the large industries of the south has been reflected in the growth and expansion of the educational facilities throughout the state and especially in the vicinity of large industrial plants. Practically all such cases, however, are incident to textile plants employing white labor only.

Knoxville News.

In their operation at Badin the Tallassee Power Company has faced an entirely different situation. They employ several hundred colored laborers and so found it necessary to build a town for their families. This section of Badin is located west of the Aluminum plant and every house has electric lights, running water and sewer connections.

Although school facilities have been provided for the colored children heretofore they have not had a real building. This condition has now been remedied and on Thursday, February 19th, they dedicated a new twenty room brick building. Seventeen rooms are for use by the school while there is an auditorium and two ante-rooms on the second floor for lodge and general meetings.

The enter of the building is two stories in height and is capped by a steeple with a very pretty spire. The two wings on the north and south of the center sections are one story in height. The building is 208 feet long by 56 feet wide. The roof of the building is an innovation in that it is covered with aluminum shingles. This goes to make a very neat roof and in addition to being fire proof and requiring little repair, it is light in weight and does not require the heavy framing to support it that slate and similar roofs require.

The building is located on top of the highest hill in the town and faces west with a beautiful view across the valley. It is surrounded on three sides by a grove of pine which form a very pretty setting.

Inside of the building the hall floors are tile. The school room floors are gum laid on concrete. The building is steam heated, well ventilated and lighted. The doors which can keep any one from entering the room but can always be opened from the inside so that there is no chance of any one being caught in the room in case of fire. The auditorium is 76 feet long by 34 feet wide and will seat approximately 400 people. It is possible that one of the rooms on the second floor will be used for a library.

The school curriculum puts the special emphasis on manual training and domestic science so that upon completion of their schooling the children will be better prepared to go ahead with some special line of work. Provision is also made for adult classes at night in general education and domestic science. In other words, it is the intention that the school be available for use by all the people and that it serve as a real community centre.

The dedication exercises were in keeping with the building to be dedicated. Mr. N. C. Newbold Supervisor of Colored Public Instruction in North Carolina, delivered an address at the morning exercises, Prof. C. A. Reap, superintendent of public instruction for Stanly County also spoke at the morning exercises. Mr. S. Copp, general superintendent of Tallassee Power Company in formally transferring the new building to the school department, presented a beautifully polished aluminum key to Mr. A. S. Anderson, superintendent of the Badin Public Schools. This key was the product of the Badin plant and it will be kept in a glass case as a mementoof the occasion.

At the afternoon exercises Dr. J. L. Peacock, of Shaw University, Raleigh; Prof. W. A. Robinson, supervisor of Colored High Schools of North Carolina, from Raleigh; and Prof W. T. B. Williams, of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, delivered the addresses and short speeches were made by Mr. J. B. Felton, supervisor of colored public instruction, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. Ray Tomlin, president of the Paine College, Augusta Ga.; Dr. E. E. Smith, principal of the state Colored Normal School, Fayettsville, N. C.; Prof. R. P. Taylor, of the Tuskegee Institute; and President G. A. Edwards, of Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.

FOUR BUILDINGS DEDICATED AT JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woods, and the Board of Trustees Among Those Present—Dr. J. M. Gaston Delivers The Principal Address—Gymnasium Promised.

By Rev. L. B. West.

Four new buildings were dedicated yesterday afternoon at Johnson C. Smith University. They are:

Berry Hall, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Berry, by their daughters, Mrs. Edwin F. Woods and Mrs. Johnson C. Smith. This is a handsome brick structure, three stories high, with every modern convenience and capable of accommodating 100 students. It is elegantly furnished. 2-19-25

Presbyterian

A bronze plate on the front of the building bears the following inscription:

"In Memory of
James H. Berry
and
Jane M. Berry.
Erected by Their Daughters,
Mrs. Edwin F. Woods
and
Mrs. Johnson C. Smith."

Smith Cottage, in memory of Mr. James Smith, father of Mr Johnson C. Smith.

Johnson Cottage, in memory of Mrs. Margaret Johnson Smith, mother of Mr. Johnson C. Smith.

Charlotte, N. C.

These two cottages are of beautiful brick veneer and modernly equipped.

These also have bronze tablets.

A one story brick building for a print shop. Some of the latest printing machinery is installed including a linotype machine.

The dedicatory services began in the chapel auditorium and ended on the campus in front of Berry Hall. Dr. H. L. McCrorey, D. D., LL. D., president of the University, had charge of the exercises. The music was under the direction of Profs. T. A. Long and P. Boden. The former led the choir and the latter the band. King's weather prevailed. It was a typical spring day in February. A fair-sized audience witnessed the exercises.

Seated on the rostrum were Drs. C. M. Young, R. P. Wyche, B. F. Russell, T. R. Lewis and John M. Gaston, Messrs. A. C. Shelton and C. O. Kuester.

Among those in the audience were the following from Pittsburgh: Mrs. Edwin F. Woods Mrs. Jennie S. Lapsley, and Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, benefactress of the University.

Mrs. Smith received a tremendous ovation when she arose to say a few words. She was very, very happy to be present. This was one of the bright days in her life. She thanked the student body and all concerned for their appreciation. She was glad of the buildings to be dedicated in memory of those who had passed away. Mrs. Smith referred to the fact that she was raised in a Christian home. She was brought up on the Bible, the Confession of Faith and the Shorter Catechism. She said she and her sister at this time would bow in reverence to their sainted parents. She said in her home the family altar was erected and the blessing was said at every meal. She declared that those who had gone were looking at us. She did not know Mr. Smith's father, but said Mr. Johnson C. Smith was a wonderful man.

The students gave wild applause at the announcement by Dr. John M. Gaston that in the near future Mrs. Smith will erect a gymnasium in memory of Hartley Woods, a nephew of Mrs. Smith.

The procession, led by Dr. H. L. McCrorey, marched into the chapel as the band played "Marche Pontificale." After the doxology Dr. R. P. Wyche, pastor of 7th Street Presbyterian church, offered the invocation. Dr. C. M. Young, President of Harbison College, prayed.

Dr. T. R. Lewis, President of Dr. McCrorey told of the Scotia Woman's College, read the scripture, Prov. 3, and struggles of the school in the

58 years of its existence. He showed how the institution had been handicapped because of the need of money. He said for years there was much guessing. He declared, however, that the institution had done the best it could under the circumstances with satisfying results. He felt that 95 per cent of the men had made good. He then related about the gift of Mrs. Smith, and said it had put new life into the school, and had made him younger. He also referred to the gift of Mr. Duke. These gifts had placed the institution on the map. He saw the hand of God in the work and was greatly encouraged.

He then presented several speakers as follows: Mr. A. C. Shelton, Mrs. Gordon M. Finger, Rev. B. F. Russell, Mrs. Johnson C. Smith and Dr. John M. Gaston, Secretary of the Division of Missions for Colored People of the Board of National Missions.

Mr. A. C. Shelton said he was glad to be present. He considered it an honor to share in the dedication. For 15 years his work has brought him in touch with the institution. He rejoiced with the school. He spoke of the work of Johnson C. Smith University. The school has turned out great men—men who are leading their fellowmen upward. He always found the faculty and students ready to cooperate with him in his work among the boys. He urged the students to develop Christian character and go out and render unselfish service.

Mrs. Finger was pleased to accept an invitation as a representative of the educational agencies of city and state. Her first acquaintance with Johnson C. Smith University was when she was a girl in school. She came to Charlotte, and at first she did not hear much of the school, but as she entered into public life she came in touch with the school. At that time social work was gaining prominence. She got in touch with the President and his wife. She spoke of her work as a member of the school board, working on committee of colored schools. She has learned many things of the schools and also of Johnson C. Smith University. She thought the quiet way in which the University had done its work was a fine recommendation to the worth of the school. She quoted words that she used at the time of the fire: "We may not give money, but we can give appreciation and sympathy, and this will encourage them in their disaster." She felt that her position then had helped some. She found colored people very appreciative for what had been done for them in the school work. The public school system depended on such schools as Johnson C. Smith University for teachers. She extended her appreciation to the school and those friends who have helped and are helping the institution.

Dr. Russell spoke of the early days of the institution. He was glad to see what had grown up on the foundation which was laid years ago. He was thankful for what God had done and was hopeful that God would continue to bless us and that we may ever prove worthy of what God is doing for us. He urged the students to sustain the record of the school.

Mr. Kuester, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said when he came to Charlotte, Biddle was running and it is still running. He declared against evolution, and avowed his love for the Bible. He said he believed in Johnson C. Smith University. He said common sense plays a very important part in making success. He spoke of the thoughtlessness of the day. He said somebody has been thinking for the school, and he asked the boys to think. He entertained great hope for the school in years to come. He said we must have a vision, and also ambition. He was ambitious for Johnson C. Smith University. He urged the students to be ambitious and do their best. He said we must be determined. He spoke against giving up easily. He spoke of the determination of President McCrorey. "The people of Charlotte thank you, Mrs. Smith," said Mr. Kuester. "The business men of Charlotte whom I represent thank you," he said. He told the boys that he and other people of Charlotte were watching them and begged them not to fail.

Dr. Gaston thought it was not necessary for him to occupy much time after listening to the interesting addresses that were delivered by the different speakers. He told why Dr. McEwan, who was to preach the sermon, did not come. He had a wedding in his church. He then referred to the progress that had been made at the school in the last three years. He said that it was an expression of the prayers and hopes of those who were interested in the intsitution. He reminded us of how far reaching Christian influence was. He paid a high tribute to the ancestors of Mrs. Smith who were men and women of stalwart character. Dr. Gaston said that the world was hungry for love and unselfish service and that the students could prove their love for Johnson C. Smith University in no better way than going out and feeding a hungry world. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Duke had stipulated in his recent gift to the South that the training of ministers, teachers, and doctors was to come first. These men render great service for humanity. He felt sure that the institution would continue to lay stress on Christian life and character. He congratulated the school that it had so conducted its affairs as to warrant the gift of Mr. Duke. He said when the school was in dire need God sent Mrs. Smith who had given liberally for the advancement of His kingdom. He urged the boys to prove themselves worthy of all that was being done for them.

Following the exercises in the auditorium the students marched out, led by the band, and lined up in front of Berry Hall. They were followed by the congregation. The cornerstone was laid, and the prayer of dedication was offered by Dr. Gaston. In the brass box inclosed in the stone, were placed a Bible, a copy of the Confession of Faith, a copy of the Shorter Catechism, copies of Charlotte papers, copies of the religious papers of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A., one containing cuts of the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson C. Smith and Mrs. Edwin F. Woods and Miss Eleanor Woods, a copy of the Africo-American Presbyterian with a cut of Mr. James B. Duke.

The Quintette sang softly and sweetly, "Lead, Kindly Light." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. S. W. Hamilton D. D., presiding elder of the Lincolnton District of the Western North Carolina Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the visitors went through the buildings and expressed themselves as being highly pleased with what they saw. The approximate cost of the four buildings is $100,000.

Observer

NEGRO SCHOOLHOUSE CELEBRATION.

The Tallassee Power Company which has founded one of the most picturesque towns in the country, at Badin, has just completed another unit in its general scheme, in the shape of a brick schoolhouse for use of the colored folks of the community. The building is to have dedication on the 19th, and the property superintendent, H. P. Wake, informs The Observer that men prominently connected with negro education in the States of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, as well as in North Carolina, will be there to take part in the proceedings, included in which will be band concerts and barbecue. When Badin sets in to draw a crowd it always makes it worth while.

Power Company To Aid Negroes

New Sixteen-Room School Building is Completed; a Badin For Use of Blacks

Badin, N. C., Feb. 10.—The Tallahssee Power company announce the completion of the new sixteen-room brick school building erected at Badin for the education of the colored people of the town. Practically all of the prominent people of North Carolina interested in the advancement of negro education will be present at the dedication which will take place on Thursday, February 19, 1925. Inspection of the building will start at 9:30 a. m., and the exercises will start at 11 a. m., continuing throughout the afternoon. There will be a barbecue at noon and music will be rendered by a good band.

The Tallahassee Power company has always been interested in the education of the negro and to this end has planned the new building which is all that modern engineering and architecture could make it. The new building has a capacity of 400 pupils, the present attendance being 350 pupils taught by ten teachers trained at various institutions of the south. The curriculum of the school includes a trades and industries department in which brick laying, concreting, tiling and plastering are taught. Besides the primary and grammar school, there is also a junior high school.

The dedication and opening of this school marks a long step forward in the education of the colored people of this section.

Education—1924.

Money for.

North Carolina.

Beneficiaries Of Duke Gift

Beneficiaries of the Duke gift, which will include certain percentages of the annual income of $2,400,000 from the $40,000,000 trust to be awarded annually are as follows:

Straight gift in addition to division of fund, of $6,000,000 to Duke university, if Trinity college sees fit to change its name to Duke university the sum will be turned over to the Durham institution.

Thirty-two per cent, or $768,000, to Duke university for all purposes of the university.

Thirty-two percent, or $768,000, for securing and maintaining hospitals primarily in North and South Carolina.

Ten per cent, or $240,000, for white and colored orphans in North and South Carolina.

Six per cent, or $144,000, for building Methodist churches in sparsely settled rural districts of North Carolina. An additional four per cent, or $96,000, for maintenance of these rural churches.

Two per cent, or $48,000, for pensioning of superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers who have served a Methodist conference in North Carolina.

Five per cent, or $120,000, to Davidson college for all purposes of the institution.

Five per cent, or $120,000, to Furman university, Baptist institution, at Greenville, S. C., for all purposes.

Four per cent, or $96,000, to Johnson C. Smith (Biddle) university, institution of learning for colored people, at Charlotte.

For the purpose of increasing the principal of the trust estate 20 per cent of the income will be withheld and added to the principal until such additions have aggregated $40,000,000.

African-American

Charlotte, N. C.

12-11-24

MR. JAMES B. DUKE GIVES $40,000,000 FOR EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PURPOSES

Johnson C. Smith University to Get $1,600,000—Which Will Yield Over $90,000 Annually.

(From the Charlotte News)

With one simple stroke of his pen, James B. Duke has given away the majority of all the wealth he has invested and holds in the power companies of the Carolinas to the charitable and educational enterprises of the two States.

Announcement that he had created the Duke Endowment Fund amounting to $40,000,000 was prematurely made Monday night at 9 o'clock at his palatial home in Myers Park where for three days his legal advisers, both from the New York and Charlotte offices, had been working on the transcript of the memorable legacy.

Heading all his individual benefactions and in addition to the Endowment Fund, Mr. Duke announced a donation of $6,000,000 to Trinity college, conditioned upon that institution changing its name to the Duke University. When that shall have been done, the college will receive 32 per cent perpetually of the income from the $40,000,000 endowment fund.

Davidson college, Furman university and the Johnson C. Smith university, formerly Biddle university, of Charlotte, are the other educational institutions to be remembered in the creation of the fund by the multi-millionaire.

African-American

Presbyterian

Charlotte, N. C.

12-11-24

Other Benefactions.

In addition to these institutions, beneficiaries include a percentage to the orphans of the two Carolinas; for the erection of Methodist churches in the rural districts of North Carolina; an income for the maintenance of such churches; a benefaction annually for the superannuated ministers of the Methodist church of North Carolina; an endowment for every charity bed in every hospital of each of the two States and a final provision for such other worthy charities as may suggest themselves to the wisdom of the board of trustees of the fund.

First on the list of benefactions is a program for the establishment in North Carolina of a Duke university with a provision that by changing its name Trinity college at Durham may become the object of this benefaction. Under this provision Trinity, institution of higher learning supported by the two Methodist conferences of the State, would become Duke university with a gift of six million dollars and an annual income of 32 per cent of the total income of the $40,000,000 trust estate established by Mr. Duke in his action here last night.

$2,000,000 Annually.

Mr. Duke estimated that the annual income for the next few years from the $40,000,000 fund would be approximately $2,000,000, and 32 per cent of this would give Trinity an annual income of more than one-half million dollars. This, it was pointed out, would be in addition to the $6,000,000 authorized for the erection, equipment and maintenance of new buildings at the college, providing, of course, that the college becomes Duke university. Other benefactions listed by Mr. Duke include an annual fund for securing and maintaining hospitals in North and South Carolina, especially for the treatment of the poor; an annual income to be given to white and Negro orphans in North and South Carolina; erection and maintenance of Methodist Episcopal churches in North and South Carolina and a pension fund for superannuated Methodist ministers of North Carolina and for their widows and children. Davidson college and Furman university at Greenville, S. C., South Carolina Baptist institution, are also remembered. Mr. Duke's announcement states that five per cent of the annual income of the $40,000,000 estate will be given to each of the institutions. Johnson C. Smith university, Negro school here, formerly Biddle university, gets four per cent of the annual income of the estate.

Thus each of the schools will get a sizeable sum each year, Trinity getting under the 32 per cent award approximately $640,000, plus $6,000,000 if it becomes Duke university; Davidson and Furman each will get an annual income of $100,000, while the negro school here will get about $90,000.

Money For Hospitals.

Hospitals giving treatment to the poor could secure upwards of $640,000 from the fund from which 32 per cent of the income is to be diverted to hospitals. Under Mr. Duke's plan this money would be spent for new buildings and equipment for the treatment of those unable to pay for medical attention.

Broken down ministers of the Methodist church and the widows and orphans will get about $40,000 annually. This applies only to North Carolina.

Feeling that North Carolina and South Carolina secured, and in the future will continue to secure, a large part of their "bone and sinew" from the rural districts, Mr. Duke provides a total of 10 per cent of the fund or about $200,000 annually for building and maintenance of Methodist Episcopal churches in North and South Carolina.

Mr. Duke ordered that 20 per cent of the income derived from the $40,000,000 estate be added to the total each year for a number of years, to maintain the total estate at a level of $40,000,000. This will cut down slightly the figures for the income of each of the institutions but not materially as it was said that the total income perhaps for the first few years will go over the $2,000,000 mark.

In his statement Mr. Duke points out that in years to come the property will become more valuable and the income naturally will increase.

The trustees named by Mr. Duke include Mrs. James B. Duke, Somerville, N. J.; George C. Allen, William R. Perkins, William B. Bell, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Walter C. Parker and Alexander H. Sands, Jr., all of New York; William S.

Lee, Charles I. Burkeholder, Norman Cocke and Edward C. Marshall, Charlotte, and Benjamin E. Geer, Greenville, S. C.

The trust indenture, according to last night's announcement, is now in course of preparation and will be executed by Mr. Duke on his return to his home in New Jersey in a few days.

Mr. Duke's Ambition.

Recalling that he has for years been engaged in developing waterpower resources of North Carolina and South Carolina, Mr. Duke in a statement set but in the indenture for the guidance of the trustees, says that "my ambition is that the revenues of such developments shall administer to the social welfare as the operation of such developments is administering to the economic welfare of the community which they serve." He then commends to the trustees the securities of the Southern Power system as the prime investment for the funds of the trust and advises the trustees not to change such investments unless urgently necessary.

MR. JAMES B. DUKE

Education — 1924.

North Carolina.

Money for.

$46,000,000 Trust Set Aside To Aid Charity, Education

J. B. Duke, Multi-Millionaire Power Magnate Gives Huge Fund for North, South Carolina.

$6,000,000 WILL GO TO BUILD UNIVERSITY

One-Fifth of Interest Annually Added to Principal Until It Shall Reach $80,000,000.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Charlotte, N. C., December 8.—Establishment of a trust for charitable and educational purposes in North and South Carolina, embracing properties valued at at least $46,000,000, was announced here tonight by J. B. Duke, multi-millionaire North Carolina power magnate.

Constitution 12-9-24

Among the securities thus set aside are about three-fourths of Mr. Duke's holdings in the Southern Power company, the income of which during the next few years will aggregate approximately $2,000,000 a year.

Atlanta, Ga.

The trust will be administered by 15 trustees, who will constitute a self-perpetuating body.

$6,000,000 For University.

The trustees first are directed and empowered to expend not exceeding $6,000,000 in acquiring lands and erecting and equipping thereon buildings "in the state of North Carolina to be known and operated as Duke University," but with the provision that if Trinity college at Durham, N. C., sees fit to change its name to Duke university, this sum may be spent in expanding and extending Trinity college.

The trust then provides that 20 per cent of the income shall be retained each year and added to the principal until such funds have aggregated $46,000,000, making the total of the trust fund approximately $80,000,000. After this percentage has been set aside, the other 80 per cent of the income is to be divided as follows:

Thirty-two per cent to Duke university for all purposes of the university.

Gives Aid to Hospitals.

Thirty-two per cent for maintaining and securing hospitals primarily in the states of North Carolina and South Carolina on the plan of paying to the hospitals a sum not exceeding $1 per day for each free bed occupied and in assisting in building and equipping hospitals.

Ten per cent for the benefit of white and colored orphans in North and South Carolina.

Six per cent for assisting in building Methodist Episcopal churches in the sparsely settled rural districts of North Carolina.

Four per cent for assisting in maintaining Methodist Episcopal churches in the sparsely settled rural districts in North Carolina.

Two per cent for pensioning superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of deceased preachers who have served in North Carolina conferences.

Five per cent to Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. Davidson is a Presbyterian institution.

Five per cent to Furman university, Greenville, S. C. Furman is a Baptist university.

Four per cent to Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte. Johnson C. Smith university formerly was known as Biddle university, and is a negro school.

The trustees named by Mr. Duke include Mrs. James B. Duke, Somerville, N. J.; George C. Allen, William R. Perkins, William B. Bell, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Walter C. Parker and Alexander H. Sands, Jr., all of New York; William S. Lee, Charles I. Burkholder, Norman A. Cocke and Edward C. Marshall Charlotte, and Benjamin E. Geer, Greenville, S. C.

Trust in Preparation.

The trust indenture according to tonight's announcement, is now in course of preparation and will be executed by Mr. Duke on his return to his home in New Jersey in a few days.

Recalling that he has for years been engaged in developing water power resources of North Carolina and South Carolina, Mr. Duke in a statement set out in the indenture for the guidance of the trustees, says that "my ambition is that the revenues of such developments shall administer to the social welfare, as the operation of such developments is administering to the economic welfare of the communities which they serve." He then commends to the trustees the securities of the Southern Power system as the prime investment for the funds of the trust and advises the trustees not to change such investments unless urgently necessary.

Education Next to Religion.

"I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical lines is, next to religion, the greatest civilizing influence," says Mr. Duke's statement in giving his reasons for creating Duke university. He asks that a faculty assuring the university "a place of real leadership in the educational world" be secured, and that courses be arranged primarily for training preachers, teachers, lawyers and physicians.

Hospitals have been selected as another means for distributing the income of the trust, because, according to the statement, they not only minister to the comfort of the sick, but increase "the efficiency of mankind and prolong human life."

Orphans Are Remembered.

Orphans are included in the trust, Mr. Duke's statement to the trustees says, "in an effort to help those who are unable to help themselves." He adds that in his opinion, however, "nothing can take the place of a home and its influences," adding that "every effort should be made to safeguard these wards of society."

The choice of superannuated ministers and rural churches of the Methodist church is chosen as "a very fertile and much-neglected field for useful help in religious life," in order to assist "by way of support and maintenance in those cases where the head of the family, though devoting his life to the religious service of his fellowman, has been unable to accumulate for his declining years and for his widow and children, and assisting in building and maintenance of churches in rural districts where the people are not able to do this properly themselves." He expressed the belief that such a pension system "is a just call which will secure a better grade of service." In conclusion he says:

"I have endeavored to make provision in some measure for the needs of mankind along physical, mental and spiritual lines, largely confining the benefactions to those sections served by these water power developments (the Southern Power system). I might have extended this aid to other charitable objects and to other sections, but my opinion is that so doing would probably be productive of less good by reason of attempting too much. I therefore urge the trustees to seek to administer well the trust hereby committed to them within the limits set and to this end, and that at least at one meeting each year this indenture be read to the assembled trustees."

Announcement of the creation of the trust, while not unexpected, came several days before it had been planned, according to persons who had been advised of Mr. Duke's intentions. It had been planned first to call together representatives of the beneficiaries of the trust and advise them of its terms. This meeting was to have been held here tomorrow, and tonight it was understood that many of the beneficiaries had not been definitely advised of this plan. Word of the plan, however, became public in some manner and Mr. Duke decided to make the announcement tonight.

Trinity Aid Expected.

Reports have been rife for many months that Mr. Duke planned to create a large endowment fund for Trinity college, of which he and members of his family have long been benefactors. Mr. Duke already has given several million dollars to the college. B. N. Duke, of New York, and the late General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, also were large benefactors of the institution.

The only conditional item in the trust, in so far as the announcement of tonight shows, is that for Duke university. The items for Furman university, Davidson college and Johnson C. Smith university, are unconditional.

EASTMAN ANNOUNCES GIFTS OF $12,500,000.

Rochester, N. Y., December 8.—Bringing his total known benefaction to $58,602,900, George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak company, today announced new gifts of $12,500,000 to institutions of higher education, after recently announcing a gift of $2,500,000 in the greater University of Rochester campaign. Those to benefit under the latest gifts of Mr. Eastman are:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $4,500,000, which is added to a previous gift of $11,000,000; University of Rochester $6,000,000; Hampton Institute, $1,000,000 and Tuskegee Institute, $1,000,000.

Of Mr. Eastman's total of $58,602,900, the sum of $23,578,500 has been given to the University of Rochester.

Despite the fact that today's gift mark the disposal of the last large block of his personal stock holding in the Eastman Kodak company, Mr. Eastman makes it clear that he will continue to direct the affairs of the company and hopes to as long as he lives.

Gifts made today and not announced before are under terms similar to those made to employees. Stock is sold to benefiting institutions $12,500,000 less than its actual value. While provision is made that it may be paid for in installments during the life of Mr. Eastman, it is given without any restriction regarding the time for sale. It may be sold today if the beneficiaries desire to part with it.

TRINITY BOARD PRESIDENT UNWILLING TO COMMENT.

Raleigh, N. C., December 8.—"I have heard a rumor of something of that kind, but I have not yet had any official notice of it and would not like to comment at this time," stated Joseph Brown, of Raleigh, president of the board of trustees of Trinity college, here tonight when informed of the offer of a trust fund to be given to Trinity college by James B. Duke, provided its name is changed to "Duke University."

"The matter of changing the name of the college is one solely for the board of trustees," stated Mr. Brown. "The next regular meeting of the board will not be held until June and no special meeting has yet been called, but I should think that any board would convene promptly to consider such an offer coming from such a source."

TRINITY PRESIDENT ANXIOUS TO COOPERATE.

Durham, N. C., December 8.—Asserting his gratitude to James B. Duke for the provision made for Trinity college in the $40,000,000 trust fund announced tonight, Dr. William P. Few, president of the institution expressed the belief tonight that "the trustees and all others connected with the college will be equally grateful and equally anxious to cooperate with Mr. Duke in his wonderful plans."

Following is Dr. Few's statement:

"A representative of The Associated Press has just handed me a press dispatch from Charlotte announcing large gifts that Mr. Duke is making to good causes in North and South Carolina. I am naturally grateful to Mr. Duke for the way in which he has remembered educational institutions, especially the one with which I am connected. As an officer of Trinity College, I will do everything in my power to cooperate with Mr. Duke's purposes, and I feel sure that the trustees and all others connected with the college will be equally grateful and equally anxious to cooperate with Mr. Duke in his wonderful plans."

GIVES $46,000,000 TO BIG TRUST FUND

J. B. DUKE

Education - 1925.
Money for.

North Carolina.

A GIFT OF $25,000.00

As an evidence of our progress, we read with genuine appreciation the gift of $25,000.00 to education, by one of our group, in the person of W. G. Pearson of Durham, N. C. Following closely the announcement of the gift of a similar sum to Tuskegee by Mme. A'Lelia Walker, demonstrates in no small degree the fact that in our progress we must be building soundly in order to produce, not so much the spirit of such philanthropy, but the individuals so able to give. True it takes the individuals to make the group and likewise the group to develop the individuals.

Pittsburgh Courier

Both of these gifts come from the development of successful businesses, which fact, of itself, merely presages that more and more such public spirited and generous persons are to come forward from time to time and show their willingness to lift as they climb.

7-11-25

We have been accused of too much begging; it has been charged that we did not feel the responsibility of our less fortunate brothers and sisters, but 60 years is a very short time in the development of a people and a subjected group that can, within the space of sixty years, develop individuals so successful as to be able to donate sums of $25,000.00 to the cause of education, is not to be despised. Such acts mean progress and the rank and file of the race should take heart and fresh courage in the task before us to merit the confidence of those of us who reach the top and are willing to help the ones farthest down.

HOUSE VOTES TO GIVE DURHAM ITS GRADE 'A' COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

Miss Alexander Sounds Only Note of Discord.

SUSPICIONED SOMETHING

Lower House Receives Bill to Renew Religious Liberty In North Carolina.

WRITTEN BY DR. VANN

It Is His Answer To the Poole Anti-Darwinian Bill—Increased Pay, Without Bonus, For Clerks Is Agreed Upon.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
212 Tucker Building (By Leased Wire.)

Raleigh, Feb. 17.—Waltzing unanimously out of step, save for the hesitation of Representative Julia Alexander, which is of her walk the way, the house of representatives this afternoon gave Durham its grade "A" negro college.

The soft voice of the Mecklenburg representative was an awful discord in the harmonious note of the lower house. Representative Walter Murphy excelled his most eloquent self in the appeal for the brother in black. Representative Eddleman, of Gaston, a doctor, would have been eloquent had he been able to speak. His emotions held him to a brevity which merely let him declare himself. Young Jim Patton, of Durham, in an exceedingly chaste and cogent argument of five minutes called on the house to keep the white race in solemn covenant with the black. Representative Madison, of Jackson, threw his whole heart into it. Representative Everett, of Durham, who shared the leadership of the bill with Mr. Patton, made an impressive appeal for the blacks of his county. Mr. Yelverton of Wayne asked the college in the name of a sound and patriotic race. And the Honorable Miss Julia, who had risen to object was being peppered from every angle of the house.

Miss Alexander Suspicious.

Miss Alexander's position was based on her belief that the four negro normal schools now do all that the leadership of the race requires and she would do more for the ranks of the negroes. She suspected there was something else. Mr. Madison disabused her mind of monetary fear. But he could not say there would be no appropriation two years hence; the college would do grade "A" work on its present appropriation. Miss Julia was relieved when she discovered the nigger in the woodpile two years ahead. "I thought there would be an appropriation," she said with evident satisfaction over her discovery.

The house worked two and a half hours, receiving as its most notable bill a proposal to renew religious liberty in North Carolina.

The bill was introduced by Representatives Everett and Greer who are disadvantaged if not discredited by the fact that they are college men, are therefore liberal-minded, unfortunately intelligent and predisposed to intellectual hospitality. Worse than that, they presented the bill which was written by Rev. Dr. R. T. Vann, Baptist minister, former college president and also both liberal and Christian-minded. The doctor of divinity, "flung at" and lectured from afar, gave this as his answer to the Poole bill, now the storm center of the universe:

Religious Liberty Bil.

"A Bill to be Entitled an Act to Renew Religious Liberty in North Carolina.

"Whereas, the absolute separation of church and state is a cardinal principle of our state and country, and whereas absolute religious liberty is essential to our American freedom, having been declared by the fathers—Madison, in words as follows:

"'We maintain, therefore, that in matters of religion, no man's right is abridged by the institutions of civil society, and that religion is wholly exempt from its cognizance; and by Jefferson in words as follows:

"'All men shall be free to profess and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities;'

"Now, therefore, be it enacted by the general assembly of North Carolina, that—

"1. It is the sense of the general assembly of North Carolina that whilst we assert for ourselves a freedom to embrace, to profess and observe the religion of our choice, each respectively, we cannot in any civil capacity deny an equal freedom to others.

"2. That we declare it as the policy of this commonwealth that all those who serve it in civil or official capacity should do no act and utter no word tending to reflect upon, or to discredit or otherwise affect any one's religion, belief in matters of religion, or anyone's sacred book or book of religious authority.

"3. That anyone drawing compensation from public revenue who in official relation violates the foregoing section in letter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be discharged from office.

"4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

Flood of Telegrams.

The Vann bill had been promised several days, but the Baptist leader, who is regarded the peer of any man in the southern denomination, hesitated to enter a realm in which foolish controversy is the only resort and bad temper the inevitable result. The proposed renewal of faith in religious liberty did not come until the campaign in favor of the Poole bill became so widespread.

And it certainly has spread. Legislators received telegrams by the hundred today, most of them urging the general assembly to enact the Poole resolution. One of these coming from Marion and signed by an Episcopal clergyman, was addressed to Representative W. W. Neal, of McDowell. Another came to Representative Falls from the Loyal Order of Moose. There was none from the Bull Moose, for Teddy Roosevelt was an evolutionist and hated the very ground on which bigotry, political or religious, walked. Ambassador Neal made no effort to conceal his contempt for any responsible church agency which would do violence to itself by demanding the enactment of such a pitiful futility as the Poole measure.

The house had honored visitors today. Capt. W. E. Weaver, of Buncombe county, who represented the western empire in the lower house of 1881, was given the privilege of the floor and he stepped gingerly into the seat which he occupied more than once in the old years. The house cheered the patriarch happily.

Decide On Clerks' Pay.

The morning session took up much of its hour with the pay of clerks. It finally agreed to give the principal clerk $7 a day, to honor its chief woman functionary, Miss Rosa Mund, with the same per diem; to pay the honest clerical workers who do their disagreeable jobs $6, the half-worked and sinecure clerks $5, the chief page $4 and the assistant pages $2.50 a day. There will be no bonus.

The scale of pay raised considerable argument. It put Representative Murphy on record as against any bonus for any purpose, caused Mr. Turlington of Iredell to remark that he had been his own clerk as chairman of the committee on roads and turnpike, duties which he discharged in 10 minutes daily work, thereby saving the $5 a day. The house was in business mind today. It has cut off many clerks and declined to have a treasury raid at the close.

Bills passing today their third reading in the house were many. The lower body without a dissenting vote on roll call sent the $20,000,000 road bond bill through second reading.

The house slaughtered Representative Matthews in his effort to get a contractual 8 per cent interest law.

The Mecklenburger gave many reasons for the change. He said the 8 per cent rate would let into the state much money now kept out. He found many home folks for it. The Charlotte Observer is, he said, and its nearness to popular feeling is not doubted by him since it fought his divorce bill.

Go After Matthews.

Turlington, of Iredell, and Connor of Wilson, went after him. Mr. Turlington saw the end of 6 per cent and Mr. Connor could not follow the arguments with facts. In New York where rates are lowest money is cheapest. Mr. Matthews invoked Miss Alexander, his desk mate, as testimony to legal violations, but she would not help him. On motion of Dr. Hart the bill was tabled.

The salary bill for house clerks came out and got a long airing in which Murphy, of Rowan, set himself against any bonus for anything and Turlington told how a committee head could dispense with the services of a clerk. It ended with $7, $6 and $5 for the clerks, and $2.50 for the pages.

The house was in debating frame of mind. Spruill and Matthews hooked over the Matthews proposal to repeal the act relating to the making of mattresses and bedding material. There was a long debate over that. The bill remains.

The house passed the bill relating to local agencies returning text books on exchange prices, and voted down the bill reducing work hours from 60 to 55. This bill failed on minority report.

Then the Durham grade "A" college came up. Patton opened the debate with an appeal to the house to ratify the good relations between the races by giving the negroes of the state a college which would stimulate their hope. The whites have a solemn compact to do this, he said.

Madison, of Jackson, thought the state could do nothing that would result in quicker and more lasting results. The blessings will be many times multiplied, he declared.

Everett, of Durham, recalled the Klutz speech the night before calling down the shades of Aycock. The Durham member desired to keep the covenant that Aycock made with the negro population, to see them through in this work, to give them heart and hope.

Miss Alexander planted herself against it. The state, she felt sure, is not ready for entrance into the realm of higher education for negroes. She was against it. The house looked appalled.

Dr. Eddleman, of Gaston, could hardly speak. He had been of the old issue, fresh from the slavery days. He has gentle blackfolks in his mind, souls white as snow. He was for the bill. The negroes have done too much for North Carolina not to get the school, he said.

Murphy, of Rowan, told how as a football boy on the university team, his own benest, but in chains at the voluble "no" on the second reading for this race, he said. He had caught Murphy in round. The house then knocked off to the house burst in powerful ap- dropped to a whisper on the final serious, the generous and great. The general it-plause. The house then knocked off to ed by a resounding kiss, such as she self by what it did for them, he said, the serious mood. Yelverton, of Wayne, closed grand night. gave him in babyhood. He always and "so long as I have the voice, and then Speaker Bowie, presid- had resolved to be just, generous the power and the opportunity, so it called for the vote which was with a race which came here, not at help me God. I am going to do whating, called 95 to one. Miss Alexander's about 95 to one. Miss Alexander's

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Flood of Telegrams.

The Vann bill had been promised several days, but the Baptist leader, who is regarded the peer of any man in the southern denomination, hesitated to enter a realm in which foolish controversy is the only resort and bad temper the inevitable result. The proposed renewal of faith in religious liberty did not come until the campaign in favor of the Poole bill became so widespread.

And it certainly has spread. Legislators received telegrams by the hundred today, most of them urging the general assembly to enact the Poole resolution. One of these coming from Marion and signed by an Episcopal clergyman, was addressed to Representative W. W. Neal, of McDowell. Another came to Representative Falls from the Loyal Order of Moose. There was none from the Bull Moose, for Teddy Roosevelt was an evolutionist and hated the very ground on which bigotry, political or religious, walked. Ambassador Neal made no effort to conceal his contempt for any responsible church agency which would do violence to itself by demanding the enactment of such a pitiful futility as the Poole measure.

The house had honored visitors today. Capt. W. E. Weaver, of Buncombe county, who represented the western empire in the lower house of 1881, was given the privilege of the floor and he stepped gingerly into the seat which he occupied more than once in the old years. The house cheered the patriarch happily.

Decide On Clerks' Pay.

The morning session took up much of its hour with the pay of clerks It finally agreed to give the principal clerk $7 a day, to honor its chief woman functionary, Miss Rosa Mund, with the same per diem; to pay the honest clerical workers who do their disagreeable jobs $6, the half-worked and sinecure clerks $5, the chief page $4 and the assistant pages $2.50 a day. There will be no bonus.

The scale of pay raised considerable argument. It put Representative Murphy on record as against any bonus for any purpose, caused Mr. Turlington of Iredell to remark that he had been his own clerk as chairman of the committee on roads and turnpike, duties which he discharged in 10 minutes daily work, thereby saving the $5 a day. The house was in business mind today It has cut off many clerks and declined to have a treasury raid at the close.

Bills passing today their third reading in the house were many. The lower body without a dissenting vote on roll call sent the $20,000,000 road bond bill through second reading.

The house slaughtered Representative Matthews in his effort to get a contractual 8 per cent interest law.

The Mecklenburger gave many reasons for the change. He said the 8 per cent rate would let into the state much money now kept out. He found many home folks for it. The Charlotte Observer is, he said, and its nearness to popular feeling is not doubted by him since it fought his divorce bill.

Go After Matthews.

Turlington, of Iredell, and Connor of Wilson, went after him. Mr. Turlington saw the end of 6 per cent and Mr. Connor could not follow the arguments with facts. In New York where rates are lowest money is cheapest. Mr. Matthews invoked Miss Alexander, his desk mate, as testimony to legal violations, but she would not help him. On motion of Dr. Hart the bill was tabled.

The salary bill for house clerks came out and got a long airing in which Murphy, of Rowan, set himself against any bonus for anything and Turlington told how a committee head could dispense with the services of a clerk. It ended with $7, $6 and $5 for the clerks, and $2.50 for the pages.

The house was in debating frames of mind. Spruill and Matthews hooked over the Matthews proposal to repeal the act relating to the making of mattresses and bedding material. There was a long debate over that. The bill remains.

The house passed the bill relating to local agencies returning text books on exchange prices, and voted down the bill reducing work hours from 60 to 55. This bill failed on minority report.

Then the Durham grade "A" college came up. Patton opened the debate with an appeal to the house to ratify the good relations between the races by giving the negroes of the state a college which would stimulate their hope. The whites have a solemn compact to do this, he said.

Madison, of Jackson, thought the state could do nothing that would result in quicker and more lasting results. The blessings will be many times multiplied, he declared.

Everett, of Durham, recalled the Klutz speech the night before calling down the shades of Aycock. The Durham member desired to keep the covenant that Aycock made with the negro population, to see them through in this work, to give them heart and hope.

Miss Alexander planted herself against it. The state, she felt sure, is not ready for entrance into the realm of higher education for negroes. She was against it. The house looked appalled.

Dr. Eddleman, of Gaston, could hardly speak. He had been of the old issue, fresh from the slavery days. He has gentle blackfolks in his mind, souls white as snow. He was for the bill. The negroes have done too much for North Carolina not to get the school, he said.

Murphy, of Rowan, told how as a football boy of the university team, its own benest, but in chains at the he ran upon his old Mammy in a New Jersey city. Her presence as herald-bidding of the assembly of 1921 immortalized it-self by a resounding kiss, such as she had caught Murphy in round. gave him in babyhood. He always said, the generous and great plause. It had been serious, the opportunity, so long as I have the voice, mood. Yelverton, of Wayne, closed the vote which was had resolved to be just, generous and then Speaker Bowie, presid- with a race which came here, not at ing, called for the vote which was help me God. I am going to do what about 95 to one. Miss Alexander's

Education – 1924

Money for.

BIDDLE TO HAVE NEW DORMITORY.

Mrs. Johnson C. Smith Gives $100,000 for New Buildings.

A contract for the building of a handsome new dormitory and two spacious cottages on the campus of the Johnson C. Smith (Biddle) university were let yesterday to the Southeastern Construction company, of Charlotte, it was announced last night by Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of the institution.

Office – American Presbyterian

The additions, which will cost approximately $100,000 when furnished, will be built with funds provided by Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who yesterday donated approximately $100,000 to the college fund, bringing her total gifts to date up to $300,000.

Mrs. Smith, who came to Charlotte for the commencement exercises at the institution, returned last night to her home in Pittsburgh, accompanied by Dr. John M. Gaston, chairman of the Northern Presbyterian Church board of home missions, and other members of her party.

Ground for the foundation for the new buildings was broken yesterday afternoon, making a climax for the commencement exercises. 6-12-24

Dr. James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., trustee of the Jeanes fund and the Slater fund, a member of the general board of education, New York City, and one of the outstanding educators in the United States, was the speaker at the exercises yesterday, and he took occasion to tell the students of the three great dangers in education. These he termed "inaccuracy, indefiniteness and a lack of art." Dr. Dillard returned only recently from Africa where he made a study of the school system in the various provinces.

At the close of the exercises a telegram was read stating that Lincoln university, of Chester, Pa., had conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of the local institution.

Plans for the new buildings to be erected were outlined last night by Dr. McCrorey. The new dormitory will be built on the site of the old science building, which was erected nearby.

The dormitory will be three stories high, with attractive stone trimmings and other ornamental effects so that the building shall harmonize in architectural outline with other buildings on the campus. The cost of the building and equipment will be above $75,000.

The two cottages will be two stories in height and will be of brick veneer with appropriate trimmings and ornamental effects. The cottages will cost approximately $7,000 each.

All three of the new structures will be of the latest design, being modeled after types on the campuses of the leading colleges and universities of the country.

The Johnson C. Smith university until a few years ago was known as Biddle University.—Charlotte Observer, June 5.

Several important announcements were made touching the further development of the school. In the near future the institution will be an A Grade College according to the rating of the State of North Carolina. Ground was broken during commencement day for a new dormitory to cost $75,000. Two new teachers' cottages are to be erected at a cost of $7,000 each. It was hinted that it will not be very long before a beautiful and commodious chapel will be built. A clock is to be placed in the tower of the administration building (Biddle Memorial) at a cost of $6,000. 6-12-24

North Carolina.

The total number of graduates receiving diplomas and certificates was 60: forty-eight from the High School, 18 from the College Department—and four from the Theological School. The college men received the A. B. degree and the Theological men the B. D. degree.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT TO KITTRELL COLLEGE

Prof. John R. Hawkins has just informed us of the beautiful tribute paid his son, the late John R. Hawkins, Jr., who died as a result of illness contracted while in the army, in the form of a dormitory for boys at Kittrell College to be named after his son. To this dormitory Dr. and Mrs. Hawkins made a contribution of $5000.00 which was turned over to the Board of Trustees at the last commencement of Kittrell College. Dr. Hawkins has made many other contributions to this institution. His action in this regard might well be held up as an example to thousands of our prosperous men and women all over the country who are able to give largely to the cause of education and religion. One of the greatest things that the church can do today is to so influence the men of means that they will consecrate a part of their means to the great cause of human uplift and it means that the race is making true progress when such men as Prof. Hawkins and Mr. and Mrs. Malone of St. Louis and others give largely of their means. May their tribe increase.

The Christian Record 6-26-24

MILWAUKEE LIVING CHURCH
MARCH 15, 1924

THE AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE FOR NEGROES

A REPORT TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, 1924

IN ALL but one particular, the year 1923 was the most encouraging since the Institute was organized. Below are some of the most interesting details.

1. For the first time since the Institute was organized, Southern Churchmen have contributed during the year to the Institute and its schools, for endowments, buildings, and maintenance, more than the total sum of all gifts from all other sections of the Church.

(a) Southern Churchmen contributed approximately $209,000

(b) Churchmen from all other sources, including appropriations from the National Council $180,000

2. The Institute, during 1923, made appropriations to ten schools, including the Bishop Payne Divinity School. Fourteen theological students are enrolled at the Bishop Payne Divinity School, and 2,850 students are enrolled in the nine industrial high schools, and in the junior college at St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C. Of the 2,850 students, approximately 1,600 are in the junior high school and high school departments. These high school students are being prepared as teachers in the public schools, and for other positions of leadership. Eighteen trades and industries are taught in our institute schools.

3. The total sum necessary to build the new academic building, to cost $80,000, for the junior college work at St Augustine's, has been received, in cash and pledges. The General Education Board agreed to give $40,000 of the total sum necessary to build and equip the building, if we should raise the remaining $40,000 necessary to complete this priority. Including this priority item for St. Augustine's School, about $125,000 of the $380,000 priority program allowed the American Institute for Negroes by the National Council has been raised.

4. The junior college at St. Augustine's School has been organized, and inaugurated its first session in September 1923. It is hoped that, in the near future, sufficient funds will be given to make possible at this splendid school the completion of a full college curriculum for our negro Church students.

5. One of the most interesting developments in religious educational work among our negro students was the organization, on February 15th, in a convention held at St. Augustine's, of the National Students' Council of the American Church Institute for Negroes. The Rev. Paul Micou, of the Department of Religious Education, was authorized by the Institute to organize a National Students' Council paralleling that of the National Students' Council organized by the Department of Religious Education. The National Students' Council of the American Church Institute for Negroes is a coördinate branch of the National Students' Council. It is primarily intended for negro students in Southern colleges and universities, and will be affiliated with the National Students' Council in such a manner as to avoid segregation, except as a necessary executive arrangement. In the organization of this branch of the National Students' Council, it is not intended to interfere with the present status of negro students now members of the college units of the Students' Council in Northern colleges and universities. It was agreed

by the delegates representing twenty-three colleges and universities, including several of the largest institute schools, that no scheme of proportionate membership in the older National Council could ever give the colored students more than a small minority, if there were only one Council. The delegates gathered at St. Augustine's in the name of the National Students' Council represented a constituency of nearly one thousand Church students in the twenty-three colleges and schools represented. They adopted a constitution and a program paralleling in all essential particulars that of the older National Students' Council. The action of the Council was referred to the American Church Institute for Negroes.

6. We are greatly encouraged by the fact that the General Board of Education continues to take an increasing interest in the schools of the Institute. Substantial evidence of its interest is found in the fact that, in addition to the $40,000 appropriation to the new academic building at St. Augustine's School, it has made several other pledges of large sums upon the condition that the remainder of the priorities for these schools are raised.

7. The only discouraging thing the Institute must report to the National Council is that the revenue of the schools and of the Institute is approximately $30,000 less than the sum necessary to balance the budgets of the schools, and that at least $200,000 is necessary for urgently needed buildings and equipment in order to complete the authorized program of the Institute for this triennium.

HALF-MILLION-DOLLAR BUILDING CHRISTENED

Splendid Structure at Negro College Now Being Used

Greensboro, No. 1.—Murphy hall, the half-million-dollar dining building just completed at A. and T. college, was formally christened Thursday night with a banquet given to 150 representatives of the four civic clubs of Greensboro.

"Luck and congratulations to you, A. and T., for we are behind you," was the theme which ran through all the speeches. M. C. S. Noble, of the faculty of the University of North Carolina and chairman of the board of trustees of the negro college, was toastmaster. He allowed no dull moments from the time the guests took their seats at the table at 6:30 o'clock until they left at 7:30 o'clock.

Among those who spoke were Dr James B. Dudley, president of the college; Rev. C. E. Hodgin, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church; W. C. Jackson, vice-president of the North Carolina College for Women; L. B. Leftwich, of the Civitan club, Rev. R. Murphy Williams, of the Kiwanis club, Richard Hobbs, of the Lions club, J. D. Wilkins of the Rotary club; E. P. Wharton and Miss Louise Alexander.

Throughout the evening, the work of Dr. James B. Dudley, was praised. Walter Murphy, of Salisbury, for whom the building is named also came in for the felicitations of the assembly. He was not present.

Mr. Duke's Gift to Education

Norfolk Journal & Guide

James B. Duke, in giving $40,000,000 for the establishment of a first-class university in the South, has made the greatest single gift to education since the Rockefeller Foundation. We hope, however, that his ideas are different from those of the Cincinnati pork packer who visited Harvard University some years ago and had a talk with President Eliot. Said the pork packer, with a strong German accent: "I will have a college in Zininetta shust like dis Harvard, ze yard, ze buildings everyding." "But, sir" replied Dr. Eliot, "buildings are not all that make a great university. Where shall you get the ideals, the traditions, of a Harvard?" "Oh, zat is nuttings," said the packer, "I vill buy dem along vid ze buildings. I have ze money."

12-27-24

Now, if Mr. Duke's idea of a great university is merely an enormous acreage of costly halls and laboratories he will accomplish something for the merely physical needs of the South, but he will achieve something far greater if his university becomes a great center of thought, opening up the narrow mentality and morality of the South, humanizing racial relationships and standing four-square for the rights of man. His magnificent gift, if used in the right spirit, can be the finest thing ever done for the South.

EDITORIALS OF THE DAY

THE TWO GREAT GIFTS

(New York Times.)

A few weeks ago Mr. French Strother, writing of North Carolina, said that this state, which now pays more federal taxes than any other state in the Union except New York and Pennsylvania, was "cashing in on an ideal and a dream." Shared by several other young men, it was the ideal and dream of a man who kept crying: "A democracy cannot be built on the back of ignorant men." His slogan was "educate"—educate the people and industry will spring up, educate the negro and there will be no negro question. It may now be said that the state has not only "cashed in" but that it has had a bonus in the gift of Mr. Duke and incidentally of Mr. Eastman. To them that have—that is, have the ideal and the courage of follow it—"shall be given." Of the truth of this the city of Rochester gives further illustration. A leading citizen in New York City has said that when some worthy work is started here, one finds that Rochester has been at it for ten years. This most wholesome and progressive of communities has shown itself deserving of the recognition and encouragement which it has received at the hands of one who knows intimately its aspirations and its sacrificial fidelity to them—who has, indeed, shared them.

But while this constructive charity has begun at home, it has not stopped there. One of the noteworthy features of Mr. Eastman's gift is the offer of $2,000,000 to Tuskegee and Hampton on condition that the remainder of the needed $5,000,000 is raised. He has accepted the thesis of the North Carolina dreamer of a quarter of a century ago that if the negro is educated there will be no negro question—at any rate he goes so far as to say that the only hope of the negro race and the settlement of his problem is through education, and that of the Hampton-Tuskegee type. A few weeks ago Fisk university celebrated the completion of a fund of $1,000,000 for its improvement and enlarged work. Mr. Eastman's conditional gift, the greatest single gift to this cause, practically ingures the raising of the remaining $3,000,000. The effort cannot fail. Mr. Duke also turns a portion of his gift toward negro education—though not as much proportionally. North Carolina has already, however, made great relative progress in this particular provision and will no doubt be continuing to lead. There is no greater problem in America than that to which these portions of the remarkable gifts from Mr. Eastman of the North and Mr. Duke of the south are devoted. It is not a sectional matter. All American should be concerned in it.

Education - 1925
Money cor.

North Carolina.

DURHAM NEGROES HELP UNIVERSITY

Two Hundred Dollars Raised Sunday For Shaw University

Five hundred dollars for education is being raised by the colored churches of Durham, that amount having been apportioned local negroes out of the $5,000 set for the negroes of the state to secure for Shaw university. Of the local quota $200 was subscribed Sunday morning at the church service held at the White Rock Baptist church. Within a short time those people behind the local campaign expect to go over the top.

Last Sunday morning's service at the Baptist church in Hayti was an exceptionally good one, according to C. C. Spaulding, one of the city's leading colored citizens. At that time Dr. Benjamin C. Brawley preached to a large congregation. He censored the church people and leaders for sitting idle by and allowing so much crime to be committed in the city.

He quoted from a survey which was made in Raleigh a short time ago for January, June and December, 1924 showing that 300 colored men and 64 colored women were arrested and convicted for crimes committed. Out of that number only one was ever a member of the church, he stated.

The speaker called upon the negro people to arouse themselves as never before and to do personal work. "This is not the white man's burden but i is a burden which we must help to bear ourselves," he said. He also said that we must get rid of the shiftless itinerants who are roving about from place to place, robbing people and committing other crimes.

N. B. Duke Gives $15,000.00 To Aid Invalid Children

Presents Check For $15,000 To Hospital For Building Ward For Crippled Children In North Carolina.

SECOND CONTRIBUTION IN LESS THAN MONTH

Further evidence of the consistency of millionaire-philanthropist, B. N. Duke's interest in the elevation of the Negro race came to light last week when it was made public that he had just made a donation of $15,000 for the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, to establish a ward for crippled Negro children there. The announcement was made by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare of North Carolina, who is credited with having suggested to Mr. Duke the dire necessity for such a ward, and Mr. Duke is said to have handed Mrs. Johnson a check for $15,000. Mrs. Johnson on her return from New York recently handed Mr. Duke's check to Dr. R. B. Babbington, chairman of the board of trustees of the Orthopedic Hospital.

Mrs. Johnson is quoted as saying Mr. Duke's gift will enable the institution to build and equip a ward of ten beds and maintain it until the next session of the General Assembly when it will become necessary to ask only for continued maitenance.

It was just recently that Mr Duke gave Kittrell College check for $200,000.

East Tennessee News 8-27-25

Knoxville Tenn

ASK OVER $2,200,000 FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

A total of more than $2,200,000 is asked of the 1925 legislature by the superintendent of public instruction for negro education during the next biennial period, according to an analysis of the figures made public by the budget commission. The total is divided into maintenance and construction and $687,000 is requested for the former, while the building program contemplated calls for an expenditure of $1,576,500. For the education of whites the superintendent has presented a request for $5,930,331 for maintenance and $11,036,384 for improvements and additional construction work.

B. N. DUKE GIVES $15,000 FOR CRIPPLED NEGRO CHILDREN

(Preston News Service.)

RALEIGH, N. C., July 10—Word has just been received that Buchanan N. Duke, noted North Carolina philanthropist, of New York City, has goven to the North Carolinia Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, to establish a ward for crippled Negro children there, according to announcement by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare. It is said that Mrs. Johnson suggested to Mr. Duke the great need of such a ward and Mr. Duke, it is said, handed Mrs. Johnson a check for $15.000. Mrs. Johnson returned from New York City last week and handed Mr. Duke's check to Dr. R. B. Babbington, chairman of the board of trustees of the Orthopedic Hospital.

Mrs. ohnson says that Mr. Duke's gift will enable the institution to build and equip a ward of ten beds and maintain it until the next session of the General Assembly when it will necessary to ask only for continued maintenance.

Negro Star 7-17-25

Raleigh, June 30.—Fifteen thousand dollars, the price of 258 shares of General Petroleum company stock, has been given by B. N. Duke, of New York, to the N. C. Orthopedic hospital at Gastonia to establish a ward for crippled negro children there, according to Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of public welfare, who suggested the need of such a ward to Mr. Duke and through whom the gift to the hospital was made.

Mrs. Johnson, who has just returned from New York, has transmitted to R. B. Babington, chairman of the board of trustees of the orthopedic hospital, the announcement of Mr. Duke's gift and his check for $15,000. This gift is not connected with the J. B. Duke Foundation, the commission points out.

In the course of the clinics for crippled children held in various parts of the state during the last two years by the State Orthopedic hospital and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare under the direction of Dr. O. L. Miller, chief surgeon of the hospital, and Miss Emeth Tuttle, of the division of case work of the board the need of such provision for crippled negro children was clearly shown Mrs. Johnson says, as orthopedic treatment was not available for them except in a few instances in private hospitals. Mrs. Johnson recently called this need to the attention of Mr. Duke, who promptly responded with his gift of $15,000 for the establish of a ward for negro children at the State Orthopedic hospital.

The commissioner of public welfare declares that this sum will build and equip a ward of ten beds and maintain it until the next session of the general assembly, when it will be necessary to ask only for continued maintenance.

Wichita Kansas

Secretary Of Duke Visits Negro Schools

(Preston News Service)

Raliegh, N. C., Aug. 24.—Alexander H. Sands of New York secretary of B. B. Duke, was in Raleigh and vicinity Wednesday to visit private Negro schools which have made application to Mr. Duke for donations. A conference was held here last Thursday night between R. L. Flowers, of Duke University, who also accompanied Mr. Sands of his visits, Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the Duke Hospitalization fund, and N. C. Newbold, director of Negro Education in North Carolina. Following this Mr. Sands stated that he had no statement to give out.

It is understood that a number of private institutions for Negroes have made applications for aid following Mr. Duke's gift of $200,000 to Kittrell College. Mr. Newbold said that many of these institutions needed financial assistance but he did not know whether anything would come of Mr. Sands' visit on not.

East Tennessee News 8-27-25

Knoxville Tenn

BIG GIFT OF COLORED PHILANTHROPIST

Prof. William G. Pearson, of Durham, N. C., successful Negro educator and business man has just made a gift of $25,000 to Kittrell College, an institution of the A. M. E. Church located at Kittrell, N. C. Some time ago Prof. Pearson gave $5,000 to the same institution the largest gift it had ever received from a member of the colored group up to that time. Prof. Pearson is a notable example of Negro achievement. A native of Durham, and for nearly twenty-five years the efficient principal of Hillside High School, he has also been very successful in business and fraternal circles. He is the President of the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, a director of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, and an official of two large Negro fraternal orders.

Southern Christian Recorder 8-13-25

Nashville Tenn

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

SEP 11 1925

ANOTHER DUKE BENEFICENCE.

The Normal and Industrial Institute is an educational institution for the colored race at Laurinburg. The people of that town give it a good name and regard it as one of the best educational institutions in the State. In some way the school was brought to the consideration of Mr. B. N. Duke and he manifested his interest in its welfare to the extent of giving it an endowment fund of $25,000. The one condition is that the institute raises a like amount and this is a condition the management will be glad to accept. Prof. E. M. McDuffie, head of the school, is a graduate of Tuskeege and was sent to Laurinburg by Booker Washington, 11 years ago. When he took charge, the school had a building worth about $300 and there was an enrollment of 30 boys and girls. Two years later the school was incorporated as the Laurinburg Colored Normal and Industrial Institute. The plant now has 12 buildings, one of which cost $60,000, and the school has an enrollment of 500 students. What's more, it is "out of debt." The work there is patterned after that at Tuskeege. In addition to the "book work" it has departments under well-trained teachers in blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, printing, laundering, sewing and dressmaking, domestic science, housekeeping and trained nurses for the sick. In connection is a hospital doing excellent work.

Mr. Duke is gifted with the art of discrimination. The educational institution that enlists his financial assistance is an institution of worth and promise. It is a mighty fine advertisement for the character of the Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute that it has drawn an endowment from Mr. Duke. The rest is going to be easy.

Duke

James Buchanan Duke, former president of the American Tobacco Company died recently in New York.

He started in a log cabin and wound up in a white palace on Fifth Avenue, New York. His will disposes of a $100,000,000 estate which includes a 3,000 acre park around his home in Durham, N. C. He was a pioneer in the tobacco field and his genius made Duke's mixture of the old days as popular as Bull Durham and Piedmonts of today. He attributed his success to hard work, declaring that many with more brains than he failed because they lacked determination and application.

In another field also was this younger of the Duke brothers a pioneer. He was the first to make a million dollar gift to a colored college.

Last year he gave $40,000,000 to Trinity College (white) providing it changed its name to Duke University, but at the same time he gave $10,000,000 to colored and white orphans of the state and $1,600,000 to Johnson C. Smith University.

It was the largest single gift ever made to a race school, and paved the way for the $1,000,000 of Rockefeller to Hampton and Tuskegee and Eastman's gift of $2,000,000 to the same schools.

Perhaps the Rockefeller and Eastman gifts would have been made without the pioneer gift of Mr. Duke. Certain it is however, that the Duke example has not been lost on the South, which in part has been so largely dependent upon northern philanthropists to support its educational institutions.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution 9-19-25

Duke Offers $25,000 To Laurinburg School

Laurinburg, N.C.—B.N. Duke, Philanthropist, a brother of J.B. Duke, has offered to give the Laurinburg Normal and Industrial School for colored people the sum of $25,000 for permanent endowment on condition that the school authorities raise a like sum. Principal E.M. McDuffie and his assistants are making plans to raise the $25,000 which will be used to match Mr. Duke's gift and make the total of $50,000.

Greensboro, N. C., News.

DEC 4 - 1925

SCHOOL FOR NEGROES GETS $20,000 DONATION

Name of Donor Is Withheld—George Posey Held for Injury to Lad.

OTHER TWIN CITY NEWS

(Special to Daily News)

Winston-Salem, Dec. 3.—Announcement was made today of a donation to the Memorial Industrial school, an institution for the care of negro children, of $20,000, the name of the donor, however, being withheld upon request. The information was given out at a meeting of the executive committee and advisory board of the organization.

Simultaneous with the announcement that such a gift had been made to the school, it was given out also that a tract of land consisting of 386 acres located north of the city on a new road and lying between the Box Mountain and Germantown highways, had been acquired as a site for the school.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., News

DEC 14 1925

B. N. Duke Gives Nearly Million to Negro School

Durham, Dec. 14.—Announcement of a gift of $750,000 to Kittrell College, Kittrell, by B. N. Duke, of Durham and New York, was made here yesterday by J. M. Avery, secretary of the board of trustees of that institution. The money is to be expended in the erection of new buildings and the purchase of new and needed equipment during the next twelve months.

The gift announced brings Mr. Duke's gifts to the negro college to more than a million dollars, according to the secretary of the board.

The new gift of Mr. Duke will be used exclusively for building and when the building program for which it will provide is completed, Kittrell will be the third greatest negro industrial school in the South, second only to Hampton and Tuskegee, it is announced. It has between three and four hundred students now. With the new equipment which will be made possible by Mr. Duke's new gift, it will be able to accommodate between six and seven hundred students.

Kittrell College is forty years old and the Dukes have been giving to it since its infancy. Washington Duke gave forty or fifty thousand dollars, and B. N. Duke has long been a benefactor. Just a little while ago he bought thirty additional acres of land for the college, giving it a total acreage of 273 acres.

The college teaches the in-strias.

750,000 GIFT OF B. N. DUKE TO KITTRELL

North Carolina Tobacco King Trebles Gift Of A Few Months Ago

SCHOOL HAS ONLY 236 PUPILS ENROLLED

New Funds To Go Into Buildings And Equipment Next Year

Kittrell, N. C.—Trebling his gift of a few months ago, D. N. Duke, white North Carolina tobacco king, of New York and Durham, N. C., has set aside $750,000 for Kitrell College.

The money is to be spent in buildings and equipment to be provided for within the next 12 months. He had already given $250,000 for this purpose. This information has just been reported to the Administration committee by J. R. Hawkins, Fiscal Agent, who has just returned from a conference with Mr. Duke in New York.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution 12-19-25

Mr. Duke, who is well-known in the south, is one of the owners of the American Tobacco Company, manufacturers of Duke's Mixture and Bull Durham smoking tobaccos, Piedmont and Chesterfield cigarettes.

Baltimore Md.

A few months ago the Duke family gave over $30,000,000 to Duke University, white, of Durham, N. C., and $1,600,000 to Johnson C. Smith University.

Founded in 1886

Kittrell College was founded in 1886 by the North Carolina Conference of the A. M. E. Church and is controlled by a board of trustees elected by the conference. S. A. Edwards is president.

The college has a campus of 62 acres, valued at $10,000. Buildings and equipment are valued at $52,000. There are 236 pupils enrolled of whom 13 are in the college and the remainder in the elementary, normal and theological departments.

Heretofore, the annual income has amounted to $9,000, $7,000 of which came from the A. M. E. Churches in North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia.

Recent gifts to the college include $25,000 from John R. Hawkins Washington; $25,000 from W. G. Pearson of Durham, and a smaller amount from J. M. Avery, vice president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Only Hampton and Tuskegee will stand ahead of Kittrell when the new improvements are completed. New equipment will enable the college to accommodate from 600 to 700 students.

Education—1925.

Money for.

North Carolina.

How North Carolina Has Solved The Negro Problem Through Her Educational System Is Related

RICHARDSON HAS WRITTEN ARTICLE ON RACE SUBJECT

Educating the Negro Is More Profitable Than Mob Rule.

MORRISON HIGHLY PRAISED FOR PLAN

North Carolina Stands Out Above Other Union States.

(By William H. Richardson in Success Magazine)

Mob rule can be conquered—it is being conquered. The law of reason is rapidly taking the place of violence.

Take lynchings, for instance. There were fewer lynchings in the United States this last year than ever before in the records—only sixteen.

There have been 4,203 in the last forty years. Back in 1892 there were 255 in a single year—when our population was much smaller.

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We are solving the race question not by force but by intelligence.

When anyone starts talking "Social Equality" in the South, immediately he puts the devil into those who hear him! Even though he may be moved by a sincere desire to help the Negro race he produces just the opposite effect.

And when a mob—whether a Southern or a Northern mob—takes a Negro away from the law and lynches him, it not only soils its own hands but brings merited disgrace down upon its community—because it has lynched the law!

Here I present very briefly, two extreme and impractical methods of dealing with a problem that, for many years, has perplexed the South and given other sections something to talk and write about. Each of these methods is radical. Neither can ever accomplish the desired results.

Hence, the necessity for finding a happy medium between the two.

Neither the agitator, who invariably seeks to array class against class—race against race—nor the outlaw, who administers a false "justice," outside of and apart from the law—can ever hope to improve civilization or to make the world better. Each is moved by wrong impulses.

Fundamentally, the Negro problem, formerly confined almost exclusively to the South, but now fast becoming more general throughout the country, is not a social problem.

It is not entirely an economic problem.

Its solution does not depend upon the establishment of social relationships.

Neither can it be brought about through industrial reforms.

The Negro problem is a human problem—nothing more, nothing less.

While it may involve certain social and economic aspects, these are mere incidentals and will, automatically, adjust themselves.

The term "Social Equality" is now used only by radicals of both races.

Humanize the Negro problem and you have struck the keynote of a successful solution. Substitute "Equal Opportunity" for "Social Equality" and you have laid the foundation.

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This Southern State with the highest percentage of native born Americans of any State in the Republic, has turned its problem into a program.

And it worked!

In this accomplishment North Carolina started at the right end. It based its endeavors upon two fundamentals: Justice and Education.

North Carolina has stopped lynching Negroes and gone to educating them. There has not been a riot in North Carolina in four years—not a lynching since 1921!

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He succeeded. How did he do it?

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I shall never forget an extremly tense situation for Governor [illegible] which developed during the fall of 1923. He was told that a movement was on foot to expel all negroes from a certain mountain county. Grave eventualities seemed imminent.

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During the present school year it is spending $4,500,000 on Negro education, alone—more than four and a half times as much as it turned loose for enlightenment twenty-four years ago.

Total expenditures for education this year will aggregate $35,000,000, as compared with $12,000,000 in 1920.

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Some thought $20,000,000 would do as a starter, but the new Governor would not hear of this. He won his fight—hands down.

The Legislature when it had backed him up, almost to a man, recovered from the first shock. That was the beginning of a new era in North Carolina.

Governor Morrison, quick to seize the opportunity, then insisted on millions for education. And again he won! When Morrison's four-year term expired, early in January, 1925, the progressive element, now in the saddle in North Carolina, had elected another Scotchman of the fighting type for Governor, in the person of Angus W. McLean, personal friend of Woodrow Wilson, and chairman of the War Finance Corporation during his second administration.

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"The Negro division," continued Dr. McCain, "is not only under the same management as the white sanatorium, but the patients get the same food and medical attention as the white patients."

In the realm of education much has been done for the Negro. In fact, the Negro boys—called the Morrison Training School in honor of Governor Morrison's progressive Governorship—are educated on an adequate scale for its needs. An institution corresponding to this is found at the Negro institutions for the Agricultural and Technical College, to which the State has given large sums of money. Young men of the Negro race attending this College are not required to pay tuition. This institution also is making rapid progress along lines that are not only useful but that will enable them to improve their financial condition. An example of this is found at the rapidly-growing

Education — 1925.
Money for.

North Carolina

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but are also trained to work at various trades, including brick laying carpentry, etc.

The Negro Agricultural and Technical College was voted $60,000 for maintenance and $115,000 for permanent improvements by the General Assembly of 1921. The result was so gratifying that the General Assembly of 1923 increased the maintenance appropriation to $151,000 and voted an additional sum of $155,000 for further expansion.

The Negro Normals where teachers are trained were allowed $150,000 for maintenance and $500,000 by the General Assembly of 1921. In 1923 the maintenance appropriation was increased to $300,000 and $469,000 was allowed for more permanent improvements.

A full four-year college for Negro teachers is in immediate prospect.

The division of Negro Education was established by an act of the General Assembly in 1921. At the head of this Division was placed Professor N. C. Newbold.

"How much are you paying the Negro teachers this year?" I asked Professor Newbold recently. "This year," he replied, they will receive over $2,000,000, which is twice as much as the State was spending for all educational purposes two decades ago."

"Tell me something about Rosenwald Schools" I said.

"Well to begin with we have nearly twice as many as any other State—412, to be exact. These were erected at a total cost of nearly $2,000,000. Up to June 30 1924, the amount was $1,794,438. Of this, the Negroes themselves contributed $357,658, the white people, through private subscriptions, $50,845. The balance $1,069,899 came from the public school fund.

"Mr. Rosenwald helps States that help themselves, you know", continued Professor Newbold North Carolina's showing is the result of its own efforts. Our nearest competitor is Mississippi. Up to last Summer, Mr. Rosenwald had given that State $256,400."

"I've heard a lot about the Jeanes Fund. What about that?" I asked.

"Well," he said "we are receiving from this fund during the present year $13,470. The counties have agreed to add $19,355 to this and the State $13,560.

"Money received from the Jeanes Fund is used toward paying the salaries of Negro supervisors of rural schools. Forty counties are now employing such supervisors who are instrumental in raising money among Negroes for securing additional Rosenwald Schools."

Professor Newbold told of one supervisor, Carrie Battle, in Edgecombe county, who raised $7,500 among the Negroes last year. As the result, Edgecombe county has just fifteen new Rosenwald Schools.

North Carolina and its political subdivisions are spending annually over $2,000,000 for the erection of new Negro school houses to fill the great space need: Of the 5,957 Negro teachers in the State, over 4,000 attended Summer schools for six weeks in 1924.

North Carolina has not forgotten its defective and otherwise unfortunate Negroes. During the past four years it has appropriated over $1,500,000 for maintaining and erecting new buildings at the Hospital For the Insane at Goldsboro. A well-equipped school for the deaf, dumb and blind is operated at Raleigh by the same board of directors that has supervision over a similiar institution for white children. At this school deaf, dumb and blind Negroes are taught various trades that enable them to earn a livelihood.

In telling how North Carolina has solved the Negro problem by humanizing it, I have not gone into details but have only touched the surface.

This question naturally arises: What do the Negroes think of all this?

Let them speak for themselves.

"North Carolina," said Dr. James Shepard president of the National Training School at Durham, "is unquestionably doing more for the Negro than any other State in the Union. I believe that in this State the Negro not only has a chance to work but that he may do so with the assurance that his rights will be guaranteed and maintained."

Dr. James B. Dudley, president of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College, declared North Carolina affords us better schools, larger opportunities, constantly improving, and better protection in the courts than can be found anywhere."

I asked Dr. Dudley this question: "How do you account for the fact that so few Negroes—only 25,000 left North Carolina during the recent exodus when so many thousand more left adjoining States?"

Here is the answer he gave me: "Practically every sane Negro in North Carolina looks with disfavor upon the immigration of the Negro to the North.

"I recognize that it would be foolish for any man to stay in a place where his labor is not appreciated and his life is not safe. But no such condition obtains in this State.

"I have sent speakers to all sections of North Carolina, reminding our people that regardless of place or location, we are bound to face trouble and adversity, but it is far better for us to face inevitable trouble and adversity at home among friends than in strange lands among foreigners and foes.

"The race prejudice of the North is more deadly than the race prejudice of the South.

"It is conducive to better racial feeling for Negroes to avoid migration in large numbers to any place. The South especially North Carolina, is the most promising and progressive part of the country."

From the neighboring State of Virginia comes this sentiment, expressed in an editorial in the Southern Workman published at Hampton Institute, one of the leading Negro schools of the South:

"The official of North Carolina have not been hampered by the all too prevalent fear of doing something which might not be universally popular. Guided by an admirable spirit of justice and fair play supported by the best element of the people of the State they have looked into the future and laid their plans for a system of public education that will offer the same opportunities to all the children of the State, whether in the country or the city, and whether black or white. This spirit of courageous confidence in doing the thing that is obviously right and fair without trying to measure the results in votes has been a conspicuous characteristic in North Carolina public officials, and they are setting a splendid standard of statesmanship for the Nation."

I recently received a letter from Major Robert Russo Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington ,in which he declares:

"We point with pride to the fact that your state is taking the lead in inter-racial cooperation and in the general improvement of race relations."

This was in reply to a letter I had written him, asking him to give me, from his viewpoint, the Negro's reaction to what North Carolina is doing toward affording that race an equal opportunity.

"According to our records", writes Major Moton, who is a national authority on this subject, "there have been no lynchings in North Carolina since 1921. Our record so far this year (1924) has one for Illinois."

There is no disposition on my part to make any odious comparison. However, it is interesting to note a Southern State that has a clean slate as compared with a Northern State in the matter of lynchings.

Major Moton continues: "The sentiment of our people throughout the country towards North Carolina for its general policy with reference to the Negro, especially in education and eradication of the lynching evil, is most appreciative.

"We are especially appreciative of what has been done during Governor Morrison's administration toward the preventing of lynchings."

I assert, without hesitation, that what North Carolina has done other States can do—if they get the right viewpoint. In handling the Negro question, North Carolina has not departed from the traditions of the South, but it has risen above some of the prejudices that existed here.

After all, education has done the work.

Through education, not merely "book learning," but education in its broadest sense, a problem may be turned into a program.

That has been North Carolina's method, not only in tackling the so-called race problem but also in the launching of all forward movements and constructive policies.

I read with more than passing interest Walter Hoff Seely's editorial in a recent number of Success entitled: "Let's Talk About 'Bunk.'", probably because he very strikingly began it this way:

"North Carolina has given us a lot of good and useful things in her notable career; but none more valuable in its season than that bit of eloquent American slang, 'Bunk.'"

I hope no reader of Success missed that editorial. It was the essence of pure philosophy.

It leads me to make this assertion: when a fellow tells you that a State can't solve big problems—can't turn them into constructive programs—he's handing you a line of Bunk!

An educated commonwealth can solve its problems with just as much intelligence as an individual can. North Carolina has proved that, in the way it has handled the Negro problem.

The Negro is essentially an American. On the average, he is deeply religious and is moved by patriotic motives. Did you ever hear of one having been tried for treason?

I never did!

Trained in the right direction, the Negro is an asset.

Neglected, he is a liability.

The old-time "fo'de war" Negro is almost extinct. But occasionally we run across one here in the South, though not very often. I ran across one recently in the Governor's office at Raleigh who gave me more points on real thrift than anybody I've seen in a long time. I shall tell you what he said in the next issue of Success.

He did not have the advantages Negroes enjoy today. He was not taught to read and write. When he was a boy there were no schools for Negroes. Occasionally a "Master" would teach his "niggers" to read, so they could study the Bible first hand. But the general run of slaves did not know 'B' from a bull's foot.

However ,though it may seem strange to those unfamiliar with the Negro, most of them could quote passages after passage from the Bible. All of them went to church. Many of them preached the gospel to their fellow slaves. The result is that you never see a Negro infidel. I have never so much as heard of one!

They all have a simple faith in the Bible as the infallible Word of God.

I recently asked one of the Negro porters about the Capitol this question: "Do your preachers ever engage in controversies about the fundamentals of Christianity?"

"No, suh!" was his reply, and he added: "We believes de Bible, from 'Ginis's 'to 'Revelashuns an axes no questions!" And that's the truth.

And they believe in their country— they are patriots always.

It's a powerful race—12,000,000 strong. It's time we worked out the solution—

North Carolina is doing it—why cannot other States follow.

Stop Lynching turn to education!

Education—1925
Money for.

North Carolina.

WILLIAM G. PEARSON GIVES KITTRELL COLLEGE $25,000

Announcement of a gift of $25,000 to Kittrell college, Kittrell, N. C., was made Tuesday by William G. Pearson, president of the Bankers' Fire Insurance Company of Durham, N. C., who has been stopping at the Vincennes hotel since his arrival in Chicago en route to the bishops' council of the A. M. E. church here from Los Angeles, Calif. Announcement was made through J. M. Avery, secretary of the college and treasurer of the Fire Insurance company.

The money will be used for the erection of a science hall which will bear the name of the Durham insurance magnate. Pearson made a gift of a model school building to the institution about 10 years ago.

The need of the science hall has been greatly felt for some time by the North Carolina school and Mr Pearson had been asked by A. M. E general officials to investigate the need. After some deliberation, he gave notice of his $25,000.

Mr. Pearson left with the delegates last Friday night for the coast.

KITTRELL COLLEGE RECEIVES FURTHER DONATIONS

Seattle, Washington, June 23.

At Bishop's Council o fthe A. M. E. Church now in progress here, Prof W. G. Pearson of Durham, N. C., announced a gift to the College of Twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of a Science Hall. Bishop Gaines announced a gift of a Complete Theological Library. Dr. Henry A. Arnett a one-hundred dollar bible in memory of his father, Bishop Arnett. Mr. J. M. Avery, a tractor and other farm implements. Bishop Vernon, books for Library.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

MAY 3 - 1925

Getting a Bargain.

(From The Monroe Enquirer.

The Charlotte Observer states that beginning June 7, single copies of its Sunday edition will be 10 cents. Yearly rates will remain as heretofore.

If subscribers could realize that newsprint alone costs nearly five cents a pound, and that postage in the past few weeks has been increased 50 per cent, they would relaize that they are getting a bargain when they purchase reading matter.

More Duke Generosity.

(From The Durham Herald.)

Two more items last week give evidence further of the interest the Duke family has in educational and welfare work in this State. The gifts referred to were by B. N. Duke, and were $200,000 to Kittrell College, a negro institution, and $20,000 to the negro orphanage at Oxford. Both of those gifts were for worthy causes, and like the many other gifts by members of the Duke family, will help in raising the educational and social standards in this State to a higher plane. The Dukes, B. N. and J. B., and other members of the family, have been great benefactors to the State of North Carolina. They have poured out their millions in the cause of better education and better health, and no worthy cause finds them with hearts and pocketbooks closed. Their appreciation of the needs of the people of this State have in turn brought a high appreciation from the people for the magnificent benefactions poured out by the Duke family.

UNIVERSITY TO HAVE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John Edgar Smith left the city on Thursday of this week for Charlotte, N. C., where on Friday night he delivered the address in connection with the commencement exercises of the Law School Department of Johnson C. Smith University, his alma mater.

Mr. Smith is also a trustee of the institution—secretary of the board—which will hold its annual session Tuesday, June 3. One of the big things to be done by the board of trustees is to devise plans for a new feature for the university—a medical department. For the development of this department Mr. J. B. Duke has provided $1,650,000, and a portion of this beneficence becomes available in 1926.

5-30-25.

Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, of Pittsburgh, who has already donated more than a half million to the university in buildings and equipment, and who has promised also to give a gymnasium, will also be present.

A reunion of the alumni by classes is one of the many interesting events that will characterize the present commencement.

Dunn, N. C., Dispatch

JUN - 1 1925

BENJ. N. DUKE GIVES $200,000 TO COLLEGE

Henderson, May 28.—A gift of $200,000 by Benjamin N. Duke, tobacco magnate of Durham, to Kittrell College for Negroes, located at Kittrell, was announced today at the commencement exercise of that institution, according to J. M. Avery, secretary of the school. Half of the amount was given a check for $100,000, all of which will be used in furthering the building program of the school, and the other half was in sock in the Southern Power Company and will go into an endowment fund for the college

Kittrell College is owned by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. It has been fostered to a large extent by the Duke family for many years, their money being responsible in large degree for many of the buildings that now make up the plant. The only endowment, however, that the college has had hitherto was $3,000 that came from Mr. Duke's father, the late Washington Duke. J. B. Duke has been liberal to the college also.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE GETS $20,000.00 FROM BENJ. N. DUKE

Noted Tobacco Millionaire Donates Substantial Sum For Care of Colored Children In Memory of His Son.

BUILDING CONTRACT LET; WORK TO BEGIN

(Special to the Journal and Guide.)

Oxford, N. C., June 3—Hon. H. P. Cheatham, superintendent of Oxford colored orphanage received Thursday a check for $20,000 from B. N. Duke of New York the amount is to be used toward erecting a new institution school building to be called the Angier B. Duke building in honor of his son who left the institution $31,000 in his will.

The contract for the building was let today to C. L. Baker and sons, contractors of Oxford. This generous gift of Mr. Duke is greatly appreciated not only by the directors of the orphanage but also by every citizen of Oxford. The building will be a modern structure and one that is badly needed at this institution.

Mr. Cheatham's administration of the orphanage has been of a character as to attract considerable favorable attention to the institution. It is conceded by the people of this section that Mr. Duke's gift to the orphanage is added testimony of Mr. Cheatham's integrity as custodian of its interests.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Citizen

JUL 1 - 1925

DUKE GIVES $15,000 TO NEGRO HOSPITAL

Will Establish Ward for Crippled Negro Children at the N. C Orthopedic Hospital.

Fifteen thousand dollars, the price of 258 shares of General Petroleum Company stock, have been given by B. N. Duke, of New York, to the N. C. Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia to establish a ward for crippled negro children there, according to Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, who suggested the need of such a ward to Mr. Duke and through whom the gift to the hospital was made.

Mrs. Johnson, who has just returned from New York, has transmitted to R. B. Babington, chairman of the board of trustees of the Orthopedic Hospital, the announcement of Mr. Duke's gift and his check for $15,000. This gift is not connected with the J. B. Duke Foundation, the commissioner points out.

In the course of the clinics for crippled children held in various parts of the State during the last two years by the State Orthopedic Hospital and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare under the direction of Dr. O. L. Miller, chief surgeon of the hospital, and Miss Emeth Tuttle, of the division of case work of the board, the need of such provision for crippled negro children was clearly shown, Mrs. Johnson says, as orthopedic treatment was not available for them except in a few instances in private hospitals. Mrs. Johnson recently called this need to the attention of Mr. Duke who promptly responded with his gift of $15,000 for the establishment of a ward for negro children at the State Orthopedic Hospital.

The Commissioner of Public Welfare declares that this sum will build and equip a ward of 10 beds and maintain it until the next session of the General Assembly when it will be necessary to ask only for continued maintenance.

William G. Pearson, Durham, Donates $25,000 to North Carolina College

CHICAGO, June 29 (By Associated Negro Press).—Prof William G. Pearson of Durham, N. C., has donated $25,000 to Kittrell College, an institution of the A. M. E. Church in North Carolina. The money will be used for the erection of a science hall. Prof. Pearson had previously given $5,000 to the same institution, which was the largest amount ever given previously by one of the group for the school for the erection of a building.

Christian Recorder 7-1-25

The announcement of the handsome gift was made exclusively to The Associated Negro Press by J. M. Avery, secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., when he and President Edwards of Kittrell and Prof. Pearson passed through Chicago on their way to the Bishop's Council of the A. M. E. Church, in session in Los Angeles, Calif.

New York Age

Prof. Pearson is a notable example of racial achievement. Not only is he a thorough business man, but a most successful educator. He is principal of Hillside High School, Durham, and has been for almost 25 years. He is a native of Durham and, besides, secretary of the Royal Knights of King David, a fraternal society of great wealth, founded by John Merrick and himself; he is also president of the Bankers' Fire Insurance Co., a director in the Mechanic & Farmers' Bank, and endowment secretary of the Masonic Order of North Carolina. Prof. Pearson is married, but has no children. He has a beautiful residence in Durham and has always been closely identified with matters of practical racial development.

Kittrell College is one of the growing institutions of the South, and has been given great impetus recently by a gift of $200,000 from Buchanan Duke of Durham. Plans are said to be in embryo which will make Kittrell one of the largest and greatest schools in the country. North Carolina, more than any other single State in the South, has advanced the educational interests of colored America, and much of the attitude has been developed by the amazing set of men known as the "Durham group" with their ramifications in helpful development reaching all sections of the State and both groups.

Shelby, N. C., Star

JUN 5 - 1925

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NEGRO COLLEGE BILL IS PASSED

Tributes Paid "Black Mammies" and Others in House.

Measure Provides for "Grade A" College at Durham—Miss Alexander Opposes.

RALEIGH, Feb. 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Negroes of the "black mammy" type and those who, during the war between the states, protected the households of southern soldiers fighting in the armies of the Confederacy, received warm tributes during the discussion in the house today on the establishment of a grade A college for negroes at Durham. At no time was the measure in jeopardy and when it finally passed there was apparently only one dissenting vote.

Under the terms of the bill the Negro Normal school at Durham, of which James E. Shepard is the president, would be converted into a college for training negroes to become teachers and members of other professions.

Representative Patton, of Durham, introducer of the bill, declared that the negroes have always helped the white people and that he was in favor of helping them.

Patton's Tribute.

"They stayed at home and protected the hearthstones of our fathers while they were away at the front fighting," he said. "We can't afford to break faith with them. We have made them promises which we are honor bound to keep. North Carolina has the best negroes in the world and nowhere are the relations between the races more cordial."

He contended that if North Carolina educates its own negro teachers it will do away with the necessity for having negro teachers who are trained in other sections and, consequently, have viewpoints that are not in accord with those held in North Carolina.

Representatives Everett and Madison spoke briefly, each declaring that he concurred in the views held by Representative Patton.

Miss Alexander Opposes.

Miss Julia Alexander, representative from Mecklenburg, declared she was opposed to the bill and would vote against it. She contended that North Carolina had kept faith with the negro and would continue to do so, but that the time was not ripe for the establishment of a negro college.

Declaring that he was so deeply moved that he could hardly speak Representative Eddleman paid high tribute to the negro of the "black mammy" type.

"All my life," he said, "I have seen negroes. My first recollection is of my old 'black mammy.' As a psysician I see negroes, in their homes and elsewhere. I know some who are black—very black—whose souls are pure and white. The negro, as a rule, was true to his master; he is true to his God; and many of them are trustworthy, honest, honorable and upright. I heartily endorse this bill and hope that it will pass."

Murphy for Justice.

"One thing should dominate our action in this matter," declared Representative Murphy, of Rowan, "and that is justice. We must deal fairly, justly and honestly with this race that is in our midst. They did not come here of their own accord. They were brought here against their wills, in chains, slaves. Most of us have been fondled as children by 'black mammies.' I was. I was on a trip with my football team once, going to New York. As I stepped off the train at Jersey City there emerged from the crowd my old 'black mammy' who had gone there to live. Throwing her arms around me and kissing me, she exclaimed bless God, here's my boy. Gentlemen of the house, I hope you will vote for this bill. It is right. It is just."

1-9-25

An A College For Negroes

Such economies as the incoming general assembly hopes to institute should not be made to deny the negroes of North Carolina their long needed A grade college.

The Daily News does not think they will, but it is not altogether fortunate that a program of threatened stagnation is offered at a time when the needs of the negroes are greatest. The state has been dealing intelligently and liberally with the race; at no time have the white people been in more thoughtful or generous mind toward the black man. But if any schools are made to suffer they should not be the institution now engaged in training the leadership of North Carolina negroes.

The need of a Grade A college is seen by every thoughtful man and woman of both races. There is none in the state which is controlled by the commonwealth and such a conditon should not exist a day longer than it will take enlightened selfinterest in North Carolina to build one. Before the promoters of panic and reaction advanced upon Raleigh it was assumed that the legislature would authorize such a college for its black population; but students of past legislatures are prone to see "economy" end with a gesture and a delay in constructing more schools for negroes.

Having passed the argumentative stage, the proposal comes up to the the assembly purely as a business investment. It is no longer a sentimental question. Of course negroes who lead North Carolina negroes should be educated in North Carolina. The simplest sort of common sense demands that. But the issue will probably not be so simple as that. Deficits and high taxes will be flaunted before an assembly asked aforetime to be "conservative," an admonition designed to leave the impression that it should be stingy. There is no saving in a policy which sends from North Carolina the leadership of a race to be educated in institutions outside North Carolina.

The college should be built and should be situated where the atmosphere is best. Of course the Daily News thinks Greensboro an ideal place for such an institution but so is Durham. A negro college built about the Durham normal, successor to the National Training school would be planted in as friendly soil as there is in the United States. On the one side would be the great Duke university, on the other the great state University, to say nothing of the hospital for the race and the wonderful settlement in the southern section of Durham. The worth of the trained, educated and independent negro is beyond the realm of debate there.

But that is an incident. The state of North Carolina owes to its negro citizenship it has owed long such a college. It is inconceivable that there should be any further delay in establishing it

Education — 1925

Money for.

North Carolina.

$75,000 GIFT OFFERED TO PALMER INSTITUTE

Mr. and Mrs. Galen L. Stone Pledge This Amount Provided $75,000 More Is Raised.

GOES INTO ENDOWMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Galen L. Stone, of Boston, Mass., have subscribed $75,000 as a gift to Palmer Memorial institute at Sedalia, this amount to be applied to the $150,000 fund which is now being raised for the institute. The gift is offered on the condition that the remaining $75,000 of the fund is raised by July 1, of this year. Payments are to be extended over a period of three years.

A telegram announcing the gift was received from Mr. Stone yesterday by Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of the institute. Mr. Stone is a retired Wall street broker and was formerly a member of the Hayden-Stone company of New York. He is described as having been a great friend of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, for whom Palmer Memorial institute is named.

Efforts to raise the $150,000 fund as a memorial to Mrs. Palmer were started sometime ago, and Principal Brown says she has no doubt but that the $75,000, upon which the Stone gift is contingent, can be easily raised. It is proposed to obtain $25,000 in Greensboro and a similar amount each in Boston and New York. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, is honorary chairman of the foundation. The fund will be used for buildings and endowment.

Mrs. E. Sternberger, of Greensboro made the initial gift to the fund some weeks ago, she having sent a check for $1,000 following the destruction by fire of the boys' dormitory at Sedalia. Mr. Sternberger was until his death a member of the board of trustees of the institute. Other members of the board in Greensboro are: E. P. Wharton, chairman; Julius W. Cone, F. B. Hobgood, Mrs. Charles D. McIver, Dr. A. M. Riviera and Rev. John Brice. There are several members of the board who reside in the north.

Principal Brown yesterday stated that the boys who were housed in the dormitory which was burned will next week go into temporary quarters which have just been erected on the institute's property. She desired to extend thanks to citizens of Greensboro, both white and negro, who contributed to the expense of building the temporary quarters and to obtaining clothes and other necessities for the boys who lost nearly all their personal effects when the dormitory was destroyed.

12-30-24

Ask 2 Million for Educational Work of Negroes

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The Negro Agricultural and Technical College will be the largest beneficiary of the proposed construction program for negroes if it is consummated. This institution will receive $376,500 for new buildings. It also will receive the greatest amount for maintenance, $262,000 being asked for this purpose.

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NEGRO SCHOOL

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N. C. LEGISLATURE IS ASKED FOR $2,000,000 FOR RACE EDUCATION

Approximately $17,000,000 Requested of Budget Commission For White Schools

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Early

The building will be erected within twelve months and will be in memory of Hardy Berry Woods, late nephew of Mrs. Smith.

Four new buildings, three made possible by Mrs. Smith and the fourth by the Presbyterian board were dedicated with apropriate ceremonies Wednesday afternoon, February 18.

During the exercises talks were made by Mrs. Smith, Dr. Gaston, A. C. Shirley, boys work secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who has a number of classes of colored children taught by University students. Mrs. Gordon M. Finger, member of the city school board, whose work brings her in close contact with colored school teachers. C. O. Kuester, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce, Rev. Dr. Renult, who was graduated from Johnson C. Smith University 40 years ago and who has been principal of a school, Blackstock, N. C.

Following the exercises in the auditorium, Dr. Gaston laid the cornerstone for Berry Hall, the new dormitory.

In the brass box which went into the cornerstone were a Bible, a Shorter Catechism, copies of Charlotte newspapers, Presbyterian Church papers, a cut of the photograph of James B. Duke, who recently remembered the institution in his gift to educational enterprises, cuts of photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson C. Smith Mrs. Edwin Woods and Miss Eleanor Woods.

Other Building Erected

The three buildings erected by funds given by Mrs. Smith were two cottages for members of the faculty and a dormitory. The fourth was a printing plant erected by the Presbyterian board.

Three years ago Mrs. Smith made her first donation, funds making possible the erection of a Science Hall at a cost of $85,000; a dormitory for theological students that cost $75,000. She also gave $7,000 for a cottage for faculty members.

THE NEGRO COLLEGE.

The prompt manner in which the house of representatives responded to the needs of the Negroes for a grade "A" college is one of the best things about the present session of the general assembly. There was only one dissenting voice heard, and that didn't count for anything other than to mar the otherwise harmonious progress of the bill establishing the Negro college through the legislature. The rights of the Negroes to have that institution were so clear that none could logically oppose, and the advantages of Durham for that school were also too well known to be controverted. Securing the college and its location required hard work, and the success attained was due to the perfect marshalling of facts and needs, which was accomplished largely by President Shepherd, of the Durham normal, the Negro school now here. Dr. Shepherd did fine work, and the splendid presentation of the needs of the Negroes of the state had a great part in the success of the effort to secure a grade "A" college. It is said that his speech before the committee on education was one of the best efforts herad by a legislative committee. But, he had a righteous cause and solid facts to back him up, and he made the most use of his opportunities.

Commenting on the passage of the bill through the house, the Charlotte Observer says:

"The one surprise about the passage of the bill by which a grade 'A' college for Negroes is to be created at Durham, is that it was provocative of debate. The view expressed by Representative Murphy is the view that ultimately prevailed. Justice demanded that the Negro be given 'a fair deal.' The state has been making liberal provision for the education of the Negro in other ways; it has but to take one more step when it could regard a duty performed. The Negroes, the public might be inclined to agree, are entitled to one institution of higher learning, for it has developed that they have made intelligent and appreciative use of the privileges so for provided."

The Greensboro News adds the following:

"Paying compliments to North Carolina, as is the fashion, but imparting to them a characteristic flavor and charm, a woman whose observations compass many lands and peoples said that the distinction of service of this state iles in that it has proved the ability of our southern civilization to live in present-day development; fitting the active spirit of competition into the old civic structure which is the object of a traditional pride and especially dear because of its sacred associations. Speaking of the south more generally she drew a contrast between the melancholy, depressing results of human experimentation in Haiti and San Domingo, and the attainments of Negro citizenship in this state; she spoke with high enthusiasm, as a native of a southern state, with a cosmopolitan point of view, of the schools and colleges for Negroes; and said taking men and women such as have produced the present types in Haiti and San Domingo and in so short a time as 200 years producing such men and women as the representative Negroes to be found in this statetoday is a most impressive achievement; 'nothing finer can be said of the south.' It has been in evidence in the past few days that even the politicians, professional and amateur, have come to something of a realization of both the animating spirit and the achievement itself. With on somewhat conspicuous exception legislators have exhibited high satisfaction in conferring "A" grade classification on the college for Negroes at Durham. And most educators of both races, including those affiliated with other Negro institutions, agree that the Durham school is a proper recipient of this honor as a literary institution, and that the race should have one such institution."

WEALTHY NORTHERN WOMAN VISITS COLORED SCHOOL

STATESBORO, March 13.—A distinguished visitor at the Statesboro Colored Industrial School Wednesday was Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, from New Jersey, who was en route to her Northern home after spending the winter in Florida. She was accompanied by her secretary and maid. The party arrived in Statesboro in the forenoon and left in the afternoon for the North.

A delegation of ladies from the Woman's Club and a number of representative business men joined the party on their visit and all were guests at a luncheon which was served by the industrial department of the school, directed by Julia Armstrong, head of the department.

The ladies of the local delegation were Mrs. A. J. Mooney, president of the Woman's Club; Mrs. Howell Cone, Mrs. C. W. Brannen, Mrs. Hinton Booth, Mrs. D. B. Turner Mrs. O. W. Horne and Mrs. S. H. Lichtenstein.

On the occasion of the visit to the [illegible]t of informal conference [illegible] which talks were made [illegible]oll, by Mayor H. C. Par[illegible] McCroan, Hinton Booth [illegible]am Janes, head of the [illegible]nool.

Mrs. Nicoll's coming was especially to visit the school, she having become interested in it through information given her by a friend of hers in the same New Jersey City who has contributed liberally to the school in the past. She expressed pleasure at the evidence of merit in the school and stated that she would be pleased to contribute financial aid to it.

Her coming is regarded as significant of promise for the school, which recently lost its entire plant through fire. Mrs. Nicoll's statement to the management of the school was: "You'll be glad that your old buildings were destroyed when new and better buildings which are sure to follow, have been completed in their stead."

DUKE GIVES $200,000 TO NEGROES' COLLEGE

Henderson, N. C., May 28.—A gift of $200,000 by Benjamin N. Duke, tobacco magnate of Durham, N. C., to the Kittrell College for Negroes, located at Kittrell, was announced today at the commencement exercises of that institution, according to J. M. Avery, secretary of the school. Half of the amount was given in a check for $100,000, all of which will be used in furthering the building program of the school and the other half was in stock in the Southern Power company and will go into an endowment fund for the college.

Duke's Fortune to Establish Medical School at J. C. Smith University

Charlotte, N. C.—During the commencement of Johnson C. Smith University of this city which began Friday evening of this week, the trustees of the university will doubtless announce plans for the operation of the Medical Department, funds for which have been provided through the beneficence of Mr. J. B. Duke, as announced through the press several weeks ago.

At this commencement, Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has already given to the institution more than a half million dollars in new buildings and equipment, will also be present, and her latest gift of a gymnasium will be publicly announced.

Mr. John Edgar Smith, of Washington, D.C., an alumnus of Johnson C. Smith University and secretary of the Board of Trustees, addressed the High School Department. Among the many features will be a reunion by classes of the alumni of the institution.

Education—1925. I.

New Jersey.

Money for.

NEW YORK CITY GRAPHIC
OCTOBER 28, 1925

Negro Wills $100,000 Estate to School Children

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Chicago Defender 10-31-25

Chicago Sun 11-7-25

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
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It was while working his way through a Western university that he had a nervous breakdown. He came here twenty-six years ago and opened a barber shop. He gradually prospered and finally gave up barbering to cater to a growing trade in cigars, candy and other goods, accumulating a modest sum which by thrift and careful investments, chiefly in real estate, he built up into a fortune.

But all the time the villagers were unaware of this growing prosperity. The house John lived in was modest. He did not dress ostentatiously. His culture he kept to himself. His only lengthy conversations were with children.

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Atlantic City Press 12-5-25

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DUKE GIVES $750,000 TO KITTRELL COLLEGE

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Charlotte, Ga. 12-24-25

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The Star of Zion congratulates its A. M. E. brethren upon being the fortunate and happy recipients of this gracious benefaction. Also we congratulate them upon the inspiring example set by their own well-to-do men who gave largely of their earnings to their school.

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WILL JIM CROW SPOIL THIS GIFT?

News dispatches in both white and Negro press tol last week of the gift of $100,000 by a Negro candy stor owner of a little New Jersey town to the school board of tha city for use for the children whose pennies through a se ries of years had made his large fortune possible. It wa stated that the money would be used by the Board of Educa tion for the establishment of a gymnasium for the childre of the schools of that city.

The fact that that Negro man was able to amass such fortune was due to the real Americanism of the little town in which he lived. It is stated that he was the first mem ber of his race to come there. It was natural then, that he felt none of the the sting of prejudice such as is making itself felt with increasing intensity in many of those sections of our country where it has been hitherto unknown. Children, having been taught none of that prejudice, acted humanly and purchased their confections from him. And he thrived and prospered. Now that he is dead, the children of that town, profit from their purchases by reason of his thrift. In that he was able to amass such wealth, his life was well worth while. And because of the fact that he was grateful to those who had made his success possible to the extent of leaving them his accumulated wealth, he was highly human and truly one of the few really grateful souls of this world.

But the increase of that hatred which is slowly but surely creeping into all of the sections of America and making itself felt in the discriminations as to schools, places of residence, law and in seemingly every other conceivable way, causes us to wonder whether or not it will not some day, creep into that little town and spoil the whole of the gift which the splendid soul of this man and the real Americanism of that town made possible. Will it happen that there will come a day in which many more men, women and children with skins the color of his will come into that town and all at once those same children, grown to manhood then, will rise up and close the doors of that splendid gymnasium to the children akin by blood to the one who gave it?

It is the realization that such a thing is not only possible but almost certain, that renders it hard for many members of the race to feel that in so disposing of his fortune, this man was as wise as he might have been. And that feeling is readily understood when one but casually views the progress of all sections of America toward complete prejudice against Negroes.

MONEY FOR THE WHITES.

A NEGRO DIED at Mays Landing, New Jersey. He left a small fortune and directed that it be used for the improvement of the village wherein he had accumulated the money. He specified that it was to be used in making the children happy. He was the only Negro in the town. The whole town turned out to his funeral.

From what we have heard this bequest does not fit in with the ideas of most colored people. All the money is to go to white people as there are no Negroes in the town. The idea is that this money should have been left so that Negroes could profit from its expenditure.

This may be true but there is another side to the matter. In the first place the life and the unique will of this man are a pretty fair indication of what reactions will come to all of us if we are premitted to live our lives without the burden of artificial social pressure. Here was a man who had associated with the children of the village all of their lives. He conducted a store in which they and their parents traded. He was particularly interested in the children. They were his friends. The matter of his color never interested them nor was he interested in the color of their skins. They were all human beings mingling together giving and taking just as they saw fit. No mother cautioned against buying from "that nigger" and the man in turn had no "poor white trash" concepts. Evidently there was nothing to stimulate racial hate and ill will.

Therefore it was perfectly natural for this man to leave his money for the benefit of these children whom he looked upon as friends. He was closer to them as mere human beings than he was to his race as a special group. His giving of the money to his village, was spontaneous and natural. To have willed it to something distinctly Negro would have required effort. As far as we are concerned we would like to see more of this sort of living together on the part of Negroes and whites.

And too, why is it that we as Negroes raise a storm over such incidents as this? We preach, pray and fight for the right to be like other men. We say that we want to be part of the whole life of the nation and of the communities in which we live. And yet we fall down in the very things which should do much to actually make us an integral part of the community.

How can we come into our own as citizens if we are willing only to contribute or be interested in the things which are purely Negro? Do we really want to have it said that we are willing to have practically all of our schools, hospitals, charities etc., supported by the whites and we never be willing to give something back to them where it is needed and when we have it? What we need to learn is to seek membership in the full life of the nation with our time, service and our money and not so much with our mouths.

We Hope So!

THE 2,500 white inhabitants of Mays Landing, a town in New Jersey, gathered around the bier of John Wesley Underhill, last Saturday, to pay their last tribute to the man who amassed a fortune of over $100,000 and left the bulk of it to the town to provide better recreational facilities for the children of the village, all of whom are white.

IT SO HAPPENS that Underhill was the only person of Negro birth living in Mays Landing. It so happens, also, that there were no other Negroes living in Mays Landing for very good reasons. The town is a Ku-Klux Klan stronghold and Negroes are not encouraged to live there.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST who spoke at Underhill's funeral said that he taught the village tolerance. WE HOPE SO!

PRINCETON RECEIVES MILLION FOR SCIENCE

Rockefeller Board, Making the Gift, Specifies University Must Raise $2,000,000.

$300,000 FOR CITY COLLEGE

Largest Sum for Educational Work Ever Given to School Is for Business Studies.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 20.—President John Grier Hibben announced today a gift to Princeton University of $1,000,000 by the General Education Board for increases in equipment and facilities for advanced teaching and research in the physical and biological sciences. This endowment is conditional on Princeton's raising the sum of $2,000,000 for the same purpose.

The General Education Board made the gift after careful consideration of the provisions for research in Princeton's future educational program, which the trustees recently made known to the 12,000 alumni.

Commenting on the gift, President Hibben said: "This generous recognition of Princeton's endeavor will give stimulus and encouragement to the efforts of the trustees in raising the remaining $2,000,000.

"In Princeton's history there has been from the beginning a tradition of scientific research. It was Professor Joseph Henry of the Department of Physics who discovered the relation between magnetism and electricity, and on the Princeton campus sent the first telegraphic communication of the world, from his laboratory to his residence, the present 'Joseph Henry House,' occupied by the Dean of the college.

"Enthusiasm for Research."

"In later years in the Palmer Physical Laboratory the Department of Physics was one of the first in this country actively to engage in the work along the lines of the modern electron theory. Professor O. W. Richardson, who spent several years with us as Professor of Physics, and later went from us to the University of London, developed in the Palmer Laboratory a discovery the application of which has made possible all

Education - 1925 I

New Jersey.

Money for.

the modern developments in wireless and multiplex telephony. In our laboratories of physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, in the astronomical observatory, and ~~attessed by the work of our~~ Department of Mathematics, there has been a growing enthusiasm for research. It is natural that we should take advantage of this spirit and give greater scope and facility for its manifestation.

New York Herald Jan 12-21-22

"It is hoped and expected that the proposed enlarged research program will create new ardor and enthusiasm in every phase of scientific research, and will tend also to create a more widely pervasive atmosphere of intellectual curiosity to search for truth, which will dominate not only the original investigators in our departments of science and our graduate students, but will have a profound effect upon the general attitude of our undergraduates in their daily tasks."

Need for Pure Science Work.

President Hibben called attention to Secretary Hoover's recent address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in which he emphasized the comparative lack of support for research in the pure science as distinguished from the support which research in applied sciences receives from the industries. The President agreed with Secretary Hoover that all advances in applied sciences must depend upon discoveries in the pure sciences, and that it is the universities of the country to which we must look for the support of research in the pure sciences. Princeton has recognized this need, he said, and has developed a part of its educational program accordingly.

The General Education Board was founded more than twenty years ago by John D. Rockefeller with an initial endowment of $43,000,000, which has been supplemented by even larger endowments from Mr. Rockefeller on several recent occasions. Mr. Rockefeller has disseminated his philanthropies to educational institutions largely through this organization.

tution of higher learning for scholarship purposes, from Henry and William J. Wollman, the former a lawyer, the latter a banker in this city. Moses J. Stroock, Chairman o fthe Board of Trustees of the college, announced yesterday the fund is to be used for the advancement of business research and teaching. The money comes from the residuary estate of Morton Wollman, whose will gave his brothers the power to dispose of the estate.

The communication of Henry Wollman to the Board of Trustees read:

"Our brother Morton's ambitions and activities were largely in and connected with commerce and banking; therefore, we felt that his residuary estate should be devoted, in his name, to the advancement of the science of business and commerce.

"The City of New York is and always has been exceedingly kind and hospitable to those who come here from other cities and from other States and from foreign nations, and therefore we, as a mark of appreciation of that fact, and as a token of our brother Morton's and our acknowledgment of our indebtedness to this city for what it has done for him and for us, who were born and reared in the West, desire to give our brother's residuary estate to this city's college, the College of the City of New York, which has been and is so helpful to so many young men and women of very limited means in fitting them for useful and successful careers."

The fund will be known as the Morton Wollman Fund or Foundation, and all scholarships or prizes will bear the name of Morton Wollman. The terms of the gift are broad and give the college authorities the privilege of establishing a separate department, such as a Business Research Bureau in the School of Business and Civic Administration, whose Dean is Dr. Frederick B. Robinson. The college may also establish and maintain chairs for the teaching of business and commerce.

"The institution," Mr. Stroock said, "may also use some of the income for prizes for students of the college, or to defray the post graduate expenses for scholars pursuing advanced courses in business."

A committee, composed of the President of the college, Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, the Dean of the School of Business and Civic Administration, Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Stroock, and an alumnus of the college who has had successful experience in business or banking, will be organized to administer the fund.

The gratitude of the board was expressed by Mr. Stroock to the two brothers.

"It is a very gratifying gift," President Mezes said yesterday. "We appreciate it especially because its use can be so directly practical. It is, of course, the largest single gift of money the institution has ever received."

There are three significant aspects of this gift, Dean Robinson declared yesterday.

"In the first place, it is significant," he said, "that generous and publicly minded citizens like the Wollman brothers are looking upon a publicly supported like the College of the City of New York as a worthy recipient of private bequests. In the second place, this gift is to promote education in the field of business, where, above all, high ethical and professional standards of a college can bear immediate fruit in the life of the country. Third, the trustees of the college indicate by the acceptance of this gift that they will continue the policy of offering in the city's college courses which are not only broadly cultural but which are also designed to prepare the student for practical participation in life."

The Wollman brothers were born in Leavenworth, Kan. Henry Wollman is a member of the law firm of Wollman & Wollman, at 20 Broad Street. William J. Wollman is a member of the banking firm of William J. Wollman and Co., at 120 Broadway. None of them ever attended City College. Five years ago Henry Wollman taugh a graduate course of law cases in the Commerce Building of the college, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Business Studies Altered.

A revised and expanded curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration, in keeping with recent rulings on business degrees made by the Department of Education at Albany, has been approved by the trustees of City College, Mr. Stroock announced yesterday.

The new curriculum was submitted by Dean Robinson. The old curriculum fell short of the standards set up a few weeks ago by the State department in the matter of time spent in the study of foreign languages.

"Although schools of business or commerce throughout the country have been granting degrees for years," Mr. Stroock said, "the oBard of Regents of the State of New York has never set up standards by which to measure those degrees, and the Regents have never registered any degrees of business or commerce. Early this month, however, Assistant Commissioner Augustus S. Downing, who has supervision over professional education, had a conference with the Deans in charge of schools of business in Columbia University, the College of the City of New York, New York University and Syracuse University.

"At this conference there were set up certain minimum standards which had to be met if a degree were to be recognized.

"The total credits will be 120 for the course of study, exclusive of work in physical training, which is prescribed for day session students. No one will receive the degree who has not had at least two years of college work in a foreign language which was based on at least two years of the same language in high school. The faculty also increased the requirements in mathematics, english and economic geography."

Education—1925.

Money for.

New York.

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
MARCH 16, 1925

Garland Fund Grows Despite $200,000 Gifts

Rise in Value of Securities Holds Public Service Foundation at Par After Two Years of Operation

Gave $117,728 in 1924

"Lost Causes" Were Often Beneficiaries; Social and Labor Projects Aided

Although the American Fund for Public Service, founded by Charles Garland, has given almost $200,000 to various enterprises in its two years of existence, the fund is larger to-day than when it was founded. This was made known at the fund headquarters, 2 West Thirteenth Street, with the publication of the second annual report.

The rise in the market value of the fund's securities recently has replenished the coffers of the association. The fund had dwindled appreciably with gifts, several of which had gone to "lost causes," but is now back at par. Roger N. Baldwin, secretary of the fund, advised that where the directors are sufficiently impressed loans or grants are made beyond the income of the fund, inroads being made into the principal.

Gave "Leader" $40,000

Last year the fund gave $117,782 for forty-four different purposes. The largest grant, constituting more than one-third of the total, went to a "lost cause." That was the donation of $40,000 to "The New York Leader," a daily labor paper which suspended publication after a few months of heavy losses, although it had also been backed heavily by the unions in the needle trades.

Other large gifts were to the Federated Press, a national labor news service, to the legal defense of labor and radical cases, and to workers' education. Only 158 applications were received during the year, one-third the number received the preceding year. While outright gifts increased from $75,345 to $117,782, loans decreased from $115,175 to $26,738.

Enterprises Receiving Aid

Enterprises aided include the Rand School, the Labor Defense Council of Chicago, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, the Denver Labor College, the American Birth Control League, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Workers' Health Bureau and the Cooperative League of America. The fund also expended money for legal expenses of the criminal syndicalist cases in California and litigation of the Federation of Shopcrafts against the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Scott Nearing is president, Robert Mors Lovett vice-president and Morris L. Ernst treasurer of the fund. The board of directors includes Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Z. Foster, Lewis S. Gannett, Clinton Golden, James Weldon Johnson, Freda Kirchwey, Norman Thomas and Leo Wolman. The board has undertaken two research studies, one entitled "American Imperialism" the other "Injunctions in Industrial Conflicts." It is also publishing, every other year, a "Who's Who in the Labor Movement" and a "Labor Year Book."

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
MARCH 16, 1925

SOARING STOCKS ADD FORTUNE TO GARLAND'S FUND

Original $800,000 Totals $1,200,000 Despite $200,000 Gifts.

When Charles Garland gave virtually all his inherited wealth to a committee of liberals and others interested in the aims of the laboring classes, and bestowed upon that committee authority to dispose of either income or principal as it might see fit, many persons shook their heads dubiously. They expected the fortune Garland had refused to accept for his own uses "because he had not earned it" would be frittered away on visionary projects for the uplift of mankind.

To-day, however, Roger N. Baldwin, Secretary of the fund Garland established, announced that instead of dwindling to little or nothing, it had increased from about $800,000 to over $1,200,000, although almost $200,000 has been given away."

This increase, Mr. Baldwin explained, is due to "a recent phenomenal rise in the market value of its securities." Thus the cause of liberalism in the labor movement has been enabled to soar on the wings of capitalism.

It also was disclosed that, despite attacks by the late Samuel Gompers and others, the trustees have not departed from their original policy of using the money at their command to help so-called radical movements. Their second annual report, just made public, shows large loans have been made to such bodies as the General Defense Committee for the I. W. W., the Labor Defense Council of Chicago and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Also, gifts "in large amounts" have been made to the Research Department of the Rand School of Social Science, the Labor Defense Council of Chicago and the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

The report shows $40,000 was donated to the New York Leader, labor newspaper which succeeded the New York Call and which passed out of existence after a losing struggle with financial problems.

Gifts during the second year of their administration, the trustees report, totaled $117,782 for forty-four purposes, as compared with $75,345 given away the previous year. Other sums have been given away since the report was prepared.

A revolving fund of $2,000 was put at the disposal of the American Civil Liberties Union to be lent through that organization for legal costs in cases involving freedom of speech.

Of seventy-one applications which the trustees turned down, most were rejected because it was thought the applicants should be able to get support elsewhere.

The present directors of the fund, which is known as the American Fund for Public Service, are Scott Nearing, President; Robert Morss Lovett of Chicago; Roger N. Baldwin, attorney; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Z. Foster, Lewis S. Gannett, Clinton Golden, James Weldon Johnson, Freda Kirchwey, Norman Thomas and Leo Wolman. Morris L. Ernst is treasurer and Walter Nelles counsel. The headquarters of the fund are at No. 2 West 13th Street.

Charles Garland, Harvard graduate, established the fund in July, 1922. He had inherited more than $1,000,000 from his father, but refused to accept it because of a conviction that an evil lay in inherited fortunes. He chose to support himself by working on his farm on Cape Cod, Mass.

Finally Garland was prevailed upon to accept the bequest, and he settled $200,000 upon his wife and two children, from whom he had been separated since he had taken a young woman art student into his home as a "soul twin." The balance of his fortune Garland used to establish the fund.

GIVES $360,500 FUND TO ENCOURAGE ART

Carnegie Corporation to Divide Sum in Support of a National Program.

20 ORGANIZATIONS BENEFIT

New York University One of Five Institutions to Get Endowment of $50,000.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS INCLUDED

Tuskegee Institute's Work in This Line Helped—To Make Other Awards as Plan Develops.

As the first move in a nation-wide program to encourage the development of instruction in the arts the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation yesterday voted $360,500 for the support of twenty educational institutions and other organizations.

N. Y. Times 3-20-25

Among the number was New York University, which is to receive an endowment fund of $50,000, the income from which is to be used for the support of the university's department of fine arts.

The Carnegie Corporation, one of the last trusts established by Andrew Carnegie, has been conducting a preliminary study of art and its relation to American life for more than a year. All available printed matter relating to arts instruction in the United States has been compiled and passed on by a group of experts, it was announced at the meeting yesterday.

As a result of this study, the advisory group of experts decided through its executive committee that certain projects merited immediate support. These activities were considered as demonstrations or experiments in the arts. The grants voted yesterday were to the organizations carrying on these activities.

F. P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation, said that as the program develops and as a more careful study of the field supplies additional information, other institutions would be selected as beneficiaries.

The organizations in addition to New York University which are to receive funds as the result of yesterday's meeting are:

Hampton Institute, $50,000 as an endowment fund, the income to be used for the maintenance of instruction in the industrial and applied arts.

Industrial Arts Included.

Tuskegee Institute, $50,000 as an endowment fund, the income to be used for the maintenance of instruction in the industrial and applied arts.

Grinnell College, Iowa, $50,000 as an are centre endowment, the income to be used for the maintenance of the work of the college in the field of the arts.

Wellesley College, $50,000 as an endowment fund, the income to be used for the support and maintenance of its department of fine arts.

American Academy in Rome, $50,000 for the support of scholarships and fellowships in art and music.

University of North Carolina, $13,000 for the support of the dramatic activities of the Carolina Playmakers.

American Federation of Arts, $10,000 fos the expenses of the work of the organization.

Bryn Mawr College, $10,000 for the support of its Department of Music.

Cleveland Conference for Educational Cooperation, $10,000 for the expenses of a cooperative study of the relations, present and future, of the educational and cultural institutions of Cleveland.

National Association of Music Schools and Allied Arts, $7,500 for the expenses of organization over a two-year period.

People's Chorus of New York, $7,500 for the expenses of the work of the organization.

Beaux Arts Institute of Design, $6,000 for the support of its program.

Federated Council on Art Education, $6,000 for the expenses of the work of the council.

American Institute of Architects, $5,000 for the support of the work of its Department on Public Appreciation of the Arts.

Association of American Colleges, $5,000 for the support of a study of college art instruction to be conducted by the Fine Arts Committee of the association.

Fund for Music Competitions.

New York Music Week Association, $5,000 for the expenses of the work of the organization.

School Art League of New York, $5,000 for the expenses of the work of the organization.

American Association of Museums, $4,000 for the expenses of a study of museum installation.

Fontainbleau School of Fine Arts and Music, $1,500 for the expenses of the work of the Executive Committee in America.

The list of the corporation's advisers include:

Richard Aldrich,
Royal Cortissoz,
Royal B. Farnum,
Henry W. Kent,
F. J. Mather Jr.,
C. R. Richards,
Paul J. Sachs,
H. Saint-Gaudens,
Walter Sargent,
David S. Smith,
Richard F. Bach,
George P. Baker,
Thomas S. Baker,
Harold Bauer,
Miss Cecelia Beaux,
Miss Lizzie Bliss,
R. W. De Forest,
Huger Elliott,
William Emerson,
R. P. Ensign,
F. C. Perry,
C. J. Hamlin,
Otto Kinkeldey,
C. Valentine Kirby,
Miss F. N. Levy,
Paul Manship,
D. G. Mason,
Miss L. Mochlin,
Eugene Noble,
T. Tertius Noble,
Edward W. Root,
Beardsley Ruml,
Frederick A. Stock,
T. W. Surette,
F. A. Whiting,
J. L. Wheeler

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
APRIL 16, 1925

Leaves Estate to Aid Negro Education Fund

FROM THE JOURNAL'S NEW YORK BUREAU

New York—Pre-war liquors left by Charles W. Trougton at his death Mar. 23 are to be distributed to hospitals and Protestant churches, under the terms of his will, filed Wednesday, which also provides that his estate ultimately go for the education of negroes.

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
APRIL 17, 1925

RELIGIOUS GIFTS IN CLONIN WILL

Under the will of the late James E. Clonin, prominent contractor of Astoria, various religious and charitable institutions receive a total of $143,000 in bequests ranging from $1,000 to $25,000, it was learned today.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of the Brooklyn diocese received $25,000 to be spent for Catholic high schools in this boro. The Chinese Mission Society of Nebraska received two bequests of $10,000 each, one to go toward defraying the expenses of educating priests.

The following organizations received $10,000 each: The Catholic Board Mission Among Colored People, the Society of the Divine Word, of Illinois; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 86 Boerum st.; St. Vincent de Paul's, 66 Boerum st.; St. John's Long Island City Hospital, St. Charles Home for the Crippled, at Northport, L. I.; St. Joseph's Industrial School, Clayton, Del., and St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore Md. The Travelers Aid Society receives $1,000.

George L. Brown, a nephew of Astoria, receives $15,000. Eleven other relatives got $3,000 each. An employee, Harold Anthony, Astoria got $3,000 and three other employees $1,000 each.

Mr. Clonin died April 7. He was vice president of the Queens Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the Long Island City Savings Bank. The will was filed for probate in Surrogate's Court, Jamaica.

MEMORIAL GIFTS TOTAL $6,580,987

Educational, Recreational, Social and Medical Donations Are Reported

NEW YORK, May 31.—Educational recreational, social and medical activities in the United States and abroad received gifts totaling $6,580,987 from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial during 1924, the annual report issued today showed.

Donations totaling $2,154,580 for research work in social and political science were distributed to various colleges and universities, including the London School of Economics and political sciences, in England. The memorial gave more than $100,000 to libraries in foreign countries whose currencies had depreciated, for purchase of books and periodicals from other countries.

Other gifts included $497,500 for study of child life and child welfare; $55,250 to the Girl Scouts, national organization; $80,000 to the Salvation Army; $155,700 to various recreational and playground organizations; $320,200 to Young Women's Christian association organizations and $[illegible] to Young Men's Christian associations.

E. C. CONVERSE LEAVES ESTATE OF $30,834,169

Gross Taxable Property of Banker in New York State Valued at $10,701,987

$175,000 TO HOSPITAL FUND

The estate of Edmund Cogswell Converse, banker, who died April 4, 1921, at Greenwich, Conn., was appraised at $30,834,169 in a transfer tax report with the State Tax Commission. The gross taxable estate in this State was $10,701,987.

Among the assets were 9777 shares of the Bankers Trust Company, valued at $3,060,201; 4375 shares of Guaranty Trust Company, $1,285,350; 4000 units Liberty National Bank and Liberty Securities Company, $1,280,000; the Stanwhich Corporation, $5,219,646; Atlantic Sugar Refineries 4000 shares, $136,000; American Bank Note Company, 5000 shares, $235,000; Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, 2550 shares, $161,287 and Coronet Phosphate Company's trust certificates, $574,774.

Besides these, the papers list a score or more companies in which Mr. Converse had holdings valued at from $11,000 to $1,871,100.

His widow, Mrs. Edith Dunshee Converse, received $357,223 of the property taxable in this State "and other interests in estate. Others of the chief beneficiaries of that portion include:

United Hospital Fund of New York, $175,000; Katharine Converse Strong, granddaughter, $1,261,542; Elizabeth Strong, granddaughter, $474,868; Barbara Strong, granddaughter, $490,691; Edmund C. Converse, 3d, grandson, $70,076; Roger Converse, grandson, $441,906; George Morrel, grandson, $276,769; Converse Morrel, grandson, $278,964; Maximillian von Romberg, grandson, $316,950; Edmund C. Converse, jr., son, $866,187, and Antoinette C. von Wartensleben, $845,181.

Bequests were made to the Y. M. C. A. of Greenwich, the New York Dispensary, the New York Zoological Society and to the following educational institutions: Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Leland-Stanford, Oberlin, Smith, Trinity, Tuskegee, Wells and Williams.

A Van Dyke portrait, "Mlle. Cottingniere," appraised at $75,000, was willed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
MAY 7, 1925

$2,000,000 ESTATE AIDS COLORED "Y"

(Special to The Eagle.)

Mineola, L. I., May 7.—The will of Hannah N. L. Sherman, wife of Charles E. Sherman and daughter of Alfred N. Lawrence, founder of the village of that name, filed with the Surrogate today, discloses an estate said to be worth about $2,000,000. The testator in a will dated Sept. 15, 1916, leaves personal bequests amounting to $151,000 and makes her brother, John L. Lawrence, chief beneficiary, after providing big bequests for her husband.

The will bequeaths $10,000 outright to the husband, besides the $100,000 in trust, and the free use of a piece of property at Mastic, L. I., called "The Woodhull." At his death, however, the place shall be sold and the proceeds revert to the residuary estate. The codicil wipes out a previous disposition, as provided in the will, that at the husband's death "The Woodhull" shall be sold and "two-thirds of the proceeds given to the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. of New York and one-third to the Colored Branch of the same association."

NEW YORK CITY POST
JANUARY 24, 1925

In addition to maintaining the Prospect Hill Shelter for Babies, the Junior League sponsors various other worthy philanthropies, its latest interest being the drive now in progress for the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund. In this connection Mrs. Charles S. Brown, the national president of the Junior League, has asked a group of league girls to tea this afternoon at her home, 535 Park avenue, with a view to organizing a Junior Committee.

Mrs. W. Kerr Rainsford of 145 East Seventy-fourth street, the former Christina Nichols, will preside with Mrs. Brown at the tea table, and during the afternoon the Hampton Institute Quartet will be heard in a program of plantation songs and spirituals. Mr. Ogden Purves, field secretary of Hampton Institute, will give a brief informal talk, explaining the work that is being accomplished at these two institutions.

The executive committee for the drive includes Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mr. William Jay Schieffelin. Mrs. Schieffelin is also interested in the fund, serving as the head of one of the women's committees.

Hampton Tuskegee Raise Fund Needed For $2,000,000 Gift

New York, December 30.—(AP)—The $5,000,000 which was to be raised or pledged by tomorrow to meet the conditions of a gift of more than $2,000,000 from George Eastman, has been obtained, Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the executive committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee universities endowment fund, announced tonight.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave $1,000,000 and there were five different gifts of $250,000 each, Mr. Kelsey said. The contributions were received from more than 10,000 persons.

Education—1925.

Money gor.

Ohio.

12-31-24

The colored population of Cleveland are to be congratulated on the completion of their fine new $[illegible] school building into which the school will move next Monday. The building would have been ready for occupancy some months ago but for the fact that while nearing completion the structure was destroyed by fire. The fire, at first believed to be of incendiary origin, was later conceded to be accidental. Fortunately the contractor had sufficient insurance on the structure to pull him through with the contract. The colored people of this city have been justly proud of their school for a number of years, though they had to put up with an inferior building. Prof. U. L. Knox and his associate teachers have been doing conscientious and efficient work and on every occasion in which the school has been called on to make a display the public has seen evidences of the fine training the pupils have been getting. The new building comes to these people at an opportune time after long and patient waiting. It is a credit to the city and an honor to the school board. Certainly the colored people will make good use of it by properly taking care of and appreciating it. The new school is destined to become one of the show-places of this city.

CINCINNATI O[illegible]
MARCH 21, 1925

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS NAMED IN G. J. GOLD WILL

Various local Protestant, Catholic Jewish and negro charitable institutions are named beneficiaries under the will of George J. Gold, former Cincinnati professional gambler filed in Probate Court yesterday. The estate is estimated to be worth $75,000.

Bequests of $500 each are given the following institutions:

The Salvation Army, the Children's Home, the Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, the Negro Orphan Asylum, Jewish Hospital, the United Jewish Social Agencies, Home for the Incurables, the Fresh Air Fund the St. Mary's Hospital and the General Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The Hamilton County Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is given $2,000. A daughter, Anna Louise Gold, is given $10,000; William J. Zech, a friend, $2,000 and Mrs. Lena A. Lewis, a friend, $2,000; Lester Yazell and Emma Yazell friends, are given $1,000 each in recognition of services rendered. The rest of the estate is given his widow, Mrs. Nellie V. McGuire of 1828 Kinney avenue. Philip A. Cohen is named executor.

An estate estimated to be worth $150,000 is left to his widow, Mrs. Mattie Beitman, Alms Hotel, by the will of Isaac Beitman, retired clothing manufacturer, except for the provision that she pay monthly bequests to her two sisters-in-law, Fannie Beitman and Frieda Busse, and her husband's nieces, Henrietta Beitman and Regina Beitman.

Upon the death of the widow, the will provides for the establishment of a $10,000 endowment fund to be called "The Isaac and Mattie Beitman Fund for the Sick." The interest is to be distributed jointly by Ruth Lodge, Rockdale Sisterhood and the Council of Jewish Women among the sick of Jewish persuasion. The remainder of the estate is to be distributed among relatives.

Education - 1925.
Money for.
Oklahoma.

2-8-25

Negro University Will Be Built in Okmulgee

Special to The News.

OKMULGEE, Ok., Feb. 7.—A negro university is to be established in Okmulgee. Buildings are to be constructed on ten acres in Liberty addition, in the eastern section of the city.

The officers are: President, W. M. Sulcer; vice president, R. P. Stewart; principal, J. R. Holland; financial secretary, F. A. Anderson.

Education – 1925.

Money for.

Pennsylvania

GIBSON MAKES PHILLY CLUB $100,000 GIFT

Grounds With This Amount Donated To City And Amer. Tennis Asso.

ROOM FOR 20 COURTS

Plans For Concrete Stands And Membership Roll Of 1000

By EDGAR G. BROWN

(Director, National Champion, 1922-23)

Philadelphia—Mr. John T. Gibson, millionaire owner of the Dunbar and Standard Theatres in Philadelphia has donated to the people of this city and the American Tennis Association, a $00,000.00 property with plans to build 20 tennis courts for all local and national tournaments.

The grounds are located at 34th and Reed streets, 10 blocks from the colored Y. M. C. A. on Christian street, with splendid facilities for a concrete grandstand.

Chic-American

This gift of Mr. Gibson's is the largest ever made for the promotion of outdoor sports and will go far toward popularizing tennis all over the country. It will undoubtedly lead to schools like Wilberforce, Hampton, Tuskegee, Morgan, Howard, Morehouse, Shaw University, Bordentown and hundreds of other colleges and high schools giving this fascinating game its proper place at the top in the development of individual atheltic prowress and mental gymnastics.

3-21-25

Baltimore Md.

This colored Forest Hills will honor the generosity and vision of its donor and benefactor when the American Tennis Association, with proper ceremonies, will accept and christen it, the John T. Gibson National Tennis Club, which will afford permanent and adequate courts for the playing of all local and national championships. Already numerous churches and Sunday schools, Girl Reserve clubs and individuals have signed up for membership in the John T. Gibson National Tennis Club which will be the finest, biggest and only club in America for colored players with an instructor who will give personal attention to all beginners as well as afford strong competition for the stars. Special courts and concessions will be provided for all clubs already members of the American Tennis Association. Out of town memberships can be secured and individuals and clubs entered on the yearly roster by writing E. G. Brown, director, Gibson's Dunbar Theatre, Broad and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The membership of the John T. Gibson National Tennis Club will be limited to 1000 active memberships and 1000 associate memberships. The first names will be given preference.

Mr. Gibson has decided tennis is the finest game in America for young and old and has not only made possible a great national club, but has offered a large silver trophy to winners of the mixed doubles championships whom he will invite to play on the grass tennis court at his estate in Meadowbrook, Pa.

President Not Notified

Dr. H. S. McCard, 2055 Druid Hill avenue, president of the American Tennis Association, told the AFRO-AMERICAN today that he had received no official notification of Mr. Gibson's goft. He had heard, unofficially, he said, that the matter was under consideration.

PITTSBURGH PRESS

MARCH 9, 1925

Lincoln University Singers on Million Dollar Pier Mar. 26

Atlantic Orchestra, Under Direction of Joseph Jacobs, to Assist Quintet. Jethro Anniversary Services

NORTHSIDE BUREAU
1711 Arctic Av.

The coming event of the spring social circles is the concert and reception by the Lincoln University quintet, on the Million Dollar pier, Thursday evening, March 26, with Wilbur DeParis and his famous Cotton Pickers furnishing music for the reception.

The Lincoln University singers are highly trained, not only in the spirituals which they render to the great delight of all who have heard them, but they give great attention and care to the rendering of classical music as well. Their programs on this occasion will include both classes of music and should please all who attend.

Assisting the quintet and equally as important will be the Atlantic orchestra, under the direction of Joseph Jacobs. These young musicians are in great demand and have given concerts in Vineland, Egg Harbor, Bridgeton and other cities, as well as here, and have never failed to please.

Joseph Jacobs and Monroe Dowling will render a violin duet, unaccompanied. Both of these boys are members of the local high school orchestra.

Wilber DeParis and his Cotton Pickers have been heard here before, and have made a great reputation for themselves broadcasting. This affair is given by the Arctic av. branch of the Y. M. C. A., and is in an effort to raise current expense.

Members of the Big "Y" and Rinky-Dink Athletic clubs will act as ushers and will make an effort to seat all the clubs and organizations together who have already signified their intention to attend in a body.

Arrrangements for parties can be made through the "Y."

Anniversary Services

The Jethro Memorial Presbyterian church, Ohio and Hummock avs., and the only church of colored communicants of this faith in the city will observe the 16th anniversary of the organization of this congregation, beginning March 16 and continuing through the 22nd. These services will also mark the third anniversary of the present pastorate, the Rev. S. W. Brister, who came to the Jethro church direct from Lincoln University, where he received both his collegiate and theological training. The success of the Jethro church under his direction has been remarkable, membership having been greatly increased and the congregation is now housed in one of the best equipped buildings on the Northside. This building and a very fine manse were purchased from the People's M. E. church last year.

The anniversary services will begin with what is known as women's night, Monday evening, March 16, at 8.30, and will have as the principal speaker Miss Mary J. Washington. On Tuesday evening the Penny club of the church will render a program. Wednesday evening will be turned over to the Methodists, and will have as the preacher Dr. Albert Carter Sanders. The Thursday evening services will be in charge of the Baptist ministers' union, and Dr. William E. Tyler, of the Second church, will be the preacher. Friday evening, Presbyterian night, Dr. Melsen, of the First Presbyterian church, will preach. At each one of these services there will be a special program.

PITTSBURG PA. TIMES

~~MARCH 16, 1925~~

March 15

GIBBONS INSTITUTE DRIVE BEGINS TODAY

$10,000 is Sought in This District for School for Negroes.

With a complete organization perfected by the local committee, a drive in Pittsburgh for $10,000 for the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, a school for Negroes at Ridge, Md., will be launched this afternoon at a meeting in Pittsburgh Council, Knights of Columbus, Fourth avenue. The meeting will convene at 2 o'clock.

County Commissioner James Houlahen, chairman of the local committee, organized the workers last week in the districts covered by the Pittsburgh drive. The majority of them will be at the meeting today for final instructions. They will report on or before March 31, the closing day of the campaign.

The speakers at this afternoon's meeting will be the Rev. W. S. Stadleman, national director of the Holy Childhood Association; the Rev. Edward White, pastor of St. Benedict's Church; J. Rogers Flannery and J. Howard Devlin.

Education — 1925.
Money for.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA S. C. RECORD
APR 25 1925

McMASTER SCHOOL WILL BE ENLARGED; BUILD NEGRO SCHOOL

Decision to enlarge the McMaster graded school by the addition of six rooms at the northeast corner or at Pickens and Senate streets in time for the opening of the September, 1925, sessions if possible was reached at a meeting of the board of trustees of Columbia schools Tuesday night. Crowded conditions in the school has made the need for additional space imperative and the work of adding six rooms to the building will be completed as soon as possible.

Plans for the addition to the building will be made by Wilson, Berryman and Kennedy, architects this firm being selected at the meeting Tuesday night.

The board took other action in letting a contract for the construction of the industrial school for negroes to be built on the Booker Washington school ground and in deciding to let bods for the recovering of the McMaster school. The contract for the industrial school went to the Gustafson Construction company, of Columbia, the contracting concern's bid being $34,-864.80. Construction work will begin immediately in order to provide for the completion of the work in time for the opening of the September session.

The building is to be of brick construction with two stories and a basement. It will be well arranged with manual training rooms, mechanical drawing rooms, cooking, sewing rooms and offices. The general board of education of New York is to allow $30,000 for the building, the remainder being paid ou of the school bond funds.

ASKS BIDS ON NEGRO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PLANNED IN COLUMBIA

J. M. Lawton company, Florence member of the Columbia Builders exchange, has requested sub-bids from exchange members on the Negro Industrial school to be erected in Columbia by the school board after plans by J. H. Sams, Columbia architect. The request indicates that this Florence general contracting firm will put in a bid for the erection of the building. It also indicates, according to the exchange office, how frely exchange members compete with one another for jobs for several Columbia general contractors are already listed as bidders.

BETTER NEGRO SCHOOLS

John E. Carroll, county superintendent of schools of York county, reports in the Yorkville Enquirer that three new school buildings for negroes under his jurisdiction have just been completed. Of one of them he says: "There is not a three-room building in the county for either whites or blacks that is of better construction or more modern in its appointments than this new school house."

As elsewhere in South Carolina, the negroes are glad to help provide schools for their children, for, says Superintendent Carroll:

"The colored people in the several districts in which the new buildings are located have given most freely of their money and labor in building. The Mount Zion colored people have contributed around $1,000 and possibly more in money and labor and material. It is my observation that the colored people of York county can always be counted upon to do their share toward getting good school houses in their respective communities."

That such new school buildings for negro pupils are acutely needed is the testimony of J. B. Felton, State agent for negro schools, who says in his report for 1924 to the State superintendent of education that on January 1, 1920 the physical plants of these schools were "very crude"; that 95 per cent of the negro pupils were taught in "unsanitary, uncomfortable and unsightly buildings," some of which were lodge halls, tenant houses and roughly constructed structures on church property. During the last four years a small per cent of these have been replaced by modern school buildings, all of which have been constructed on land belonging to the constituted public school officials, in most cases the district board of trustees. "These new buildings will take care of about 10 per cent of the colored school population, so you will notice that a very large per cent of these schools are still being accommodated and are attempted to be taught under very undesirable conditions," Mr. Felton remarks.

S. L. Smith, general field agent of the Rosenwald Fund, was in South Carolina in January, 1923, and visited about fifteen counties. He said that "in all his travels in the South he had never found a finer spirit of cooperation between the local white people and the local colored schools. The thinking Southern white man is interested in the education of the colored people and is willing to do what he can to give them better school conditions."

Since the relations between the races are nowhere else more harmonious and satisfactory than in Greenville, that spirit of cooperation should result in providing a negro high school in this city, for there is none in the whole county now. Last year Greenville spent for its negro schools a total of $57,376, but, for the same purpose, Charleston spent $196,681, Florence $96,124 and Richland $117,932. In the value of negro school houses, apart from their sites, Greenville ranks sixth, being below Charleston, Darlington, Florence, Richland and Spartanburg. Of the total of $92,514 in philanthropic contributions from outside the State for the benefit of negro schools in South Carolina, Greenville county last year got only $3,100 while Marion county received $7,438. Eleven counties were given larger amounts than Greenville. Why?

The negroes of this city and county, excelled by no others of their race in the State in intelligence, observance of law and order, and industry deserve a much better educational system than they have—**and one more in keeping with the**

To Try and Raise $5,000 For Negro Institution Here

Beginning on the same day that workers for the Community Chest will start working on the raising of $65,000 to be used in the support of Greenville charities, the leaders of the Phillis Wheatley Center will start a drive Monday to try and raise $5,000 for the benefit of their institution. Speeches will be made in all negro churches of the city and some of the county.

The following will make talks Sunday:

Thomas F. Parker and W. P. Convers at Lowndes Hill Baptist church at 1 o'clock.

Dr. A. E. Huggins at Allen Temple African Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. L. A. Brown at John Wesley Methodist Episcopal church.

Prof. C. B. Johnson at Israel Chapel.

W. T. Thomas at Springfield Baptist church.

Prof. C. B. Johnson at Tabernacle Baptist church.

W. R. Sewell at Mattoon Presbyterian church.

Prof. Thomas Wright at Mount Calvary Baptist church.

Rev. D. S. Samples at Park Chapel Baptist church.

Rev. W. L. Simpson at Enoree Baptist church.

J. P. Chappell at Reedy Fork Baptist church.

Dr. O. M. Thompson at Mt. Pleasant Baptist church.

B. S. Holladay at Friendship Baptist church.

A. J. Carey at Bethlehem Methodist church.

H. C. Duck, Alex McKinney, J. A. Brown and E. W. Biggs will work in the Travelers Rest community.

NEGRO SCHOOL SOON IN MARION

Twenty Thousand Dollar Brick Structure Now Under Construction.

Special to The State.

Marion, April 24.—Through the resourcefulness and initiative of T. C. Easterling, superintendent of the Marion city schools, the Negro population of Marion is soon to have a brick school building, the value of which will approximate $20,000. A notable feature in connection with the construction of this school is the fact that the labor is being furnished by the pupils of the school.

Two years ago, Mr. Easterling instituted a course in brick laying with the erection of the new building in view. Now some 25 or 30 boys are laying brick during school hours with the skill of experienced laborers and are erecting for themselves an edifice of which they may well be proud.

Seeing in the training of brick masons, the opportunity of furthering the "build with brick" movement and the consequent increase in the sale of brick, the Pee Dee Brick & Tile company gave 20,000 brick, Layton Brick works of this place gave 12,000, Palmetto Brick company of Cheraw gave 10,000 and Guignard of Columbia gave 10,000, making a total of 52,000 brick donated outright. The lime and cement were sold at reduced prices to the school.

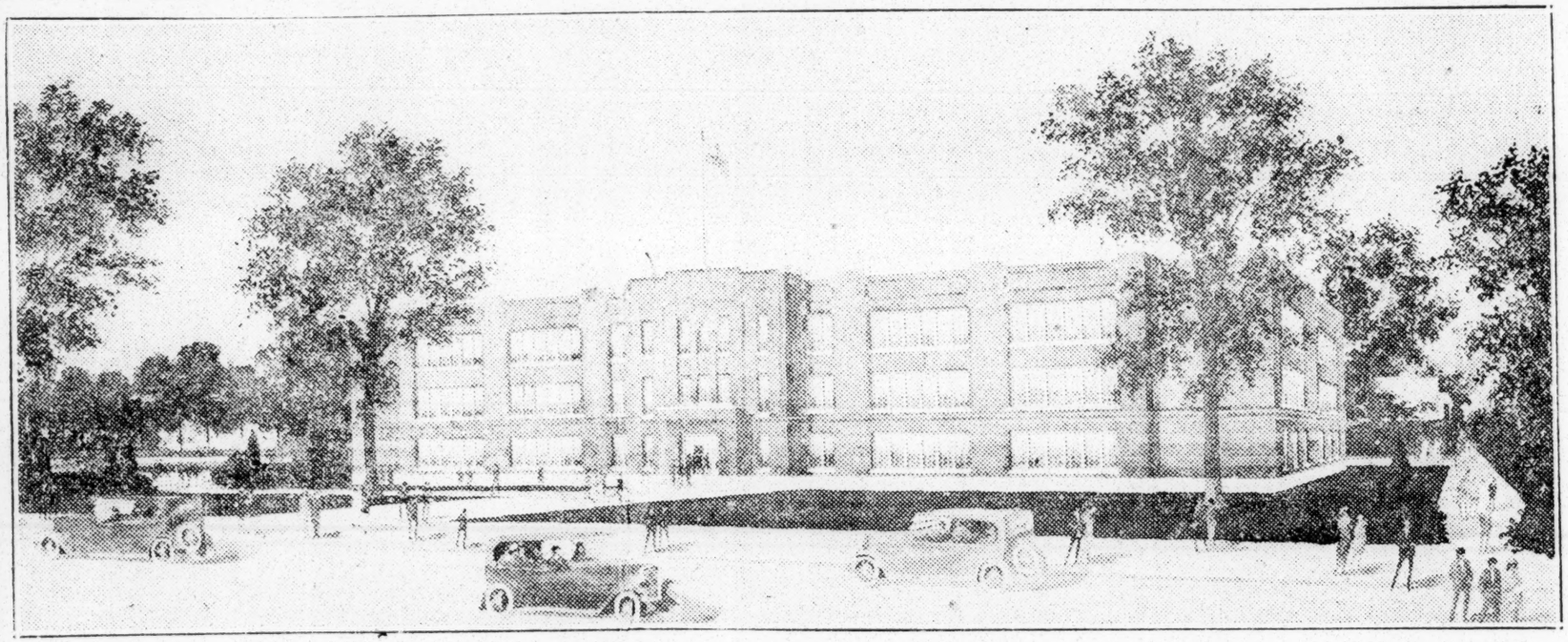
On account of the fact that the first training school for Negro teachers in this state was held here and several subsequent successful sessions, the Rockefeller foundation donated $3,-600 for equipment. During the summer season the new school will be used for a teachers' training school. The sum of $1,500 was donated by the Rosenwahl fund and $1,000 comes from the state and $1,000 from the county.

The new school is to have six classrooms and an auditorium which will seat possibly 750. Work began on the building two weeks ago.

Education - 1925 Tennessee

Money for

Construction Well Underway on Negro Industrial School



Unusual progress is being made in the construction of the Negro Industrial High School on Mississippi Boulevard. This school when completed will be a member of the city's school group and will fill a long standing need in the education of the negro in Memphis. The handsome building that will house the school, modern in every respect, was designed by Regan & Weller, Memphis architects. It is being constructed by the Hanson-Worden Construction Company of this city.

Commenced October 1925 Memphis

Education — 1925.

Tennessee,

Money for.

Roger Williams U. in Big Drive to Raise $150,000

Chicago Defender

Nashville, Tenn., March 5.—The students, alumni, friends and patrons of Roger Williams university have entered a drive to raise $150,000 for the growing needs of the school. The campaign will be nation-wide and it is expected that this amount will be oversubscribed very soon.

George M. Dupree, trustee of the institution and a member of the Chicago alumni, is leader of the great financial drive, being supported by the Chicago alumni under Mrs. Margaret Ransom - Samuels, the president. Trustees of Roger Williams will also aid in the launching of this campaign. 3-7-25

Prominent among the most pressing needs of the institution are an administration building, gymnasium, laboratory and library building, additional campus for industrial work and a fund to provide scholarships for worthy students. The school is dedicated to the service of training ministers, missionaries and teachers and giving special training in domestic, industrial, commercial and social sciences with its regular collegiate work.

The history of Roger Williams university dates back to 1866, when the Nashville Normal and Theological institute was founded by the late Rev. Daniel Phillips, D. D., a New Englander, under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Missionary society of New York. So thoroughly did it meet the need of freedmen and their children that necessity for its enlargement was much noted in the years just following.

In 1883 the school was chartered under the laws of Tennessee as Roger Williams university. In its enlarged capacity the university served its purpose very effectively until 1905, when it was visited by a disastrous fire which destroyed its principal buildings.

This necessitated a suspension of activity until July, 1907, when a $5,000 campus fund was raised through the efforts of the Negro Baptist missionary and educational convention of Tennessee and the alumni. This, together with a similar sum donated by the American Baptist Home Missionary society, made possible the renewal of work at the school. Since that time additions have been made to the university, especially that of Townsend hall, and its alumni is now represented in leading fields of activity all over the country.

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
FEBRUARY 22, 1925

To Dedicate New Negro Dormitory

The dedication of the new dormitory of the Shelby County Training school for negroes at Woodstock will take place Sunday at 3 o'clock. The parent-teacher association connected with the school has secured the services of Dr. Sutton E. Griggs to deliver the dedicatory address. He will speak from the subject, "The Mind of the Nation As Revealed at Woodstock."

A large delegation from the city and throughout the county is expected to attend. Prof. T. J. Johnson, principal of the school, has brought it into considerable prominence, having enlisted the financial support of several agencies aiding negro education in the South. It is said that another large building is to be erected soon

MARLAND GIVES TO NEGRO FUND

$6,250 Gift Is Contingent Upon Raising $25,000.

The $50,000 Tri-State hospital and educational campaign launched by negroes in the Memphis territory to equip the Jane Terrell hospital and the Howe Junior college, was given a decided impetus last week by a gift of $6,250 from E. W. Marland.

The gift was obtained through Dr. J. A. Crisler, local surgeon, interested in hospital work among negroes. It was made contingent upon raising of $25,000 in the campaign, which is well organized, with headquarters in the negro Masonic temple, 200 South Fourth street. Z. L. Bonner is campaign director.

Among the cash contributions received are the following: Solvent Savings Bank and Trust company, $250; E. L. Bruce, $25; United States Bedding Co., $5; Jacob J. Peres Co., $5; Lilly Ice Cream Co., $5; Pidgeon-Thomas Iron Co., $10; Clover Farm dairy, $10; Fischer Lime and Cement Co., $15; Harris Iron and Supply Co., $10; American Snuff Co., $25; Plough Chemical Co., $25; Binswanger & Co., $10; Standard Oil Co., $10; Success Laundry, $5; Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., $25; Hessig-Ellis Drug Co., $25; H. J. Heinz & Co., $5.

Negro churches and other organizations are working on the campaign.

DEDICATE NEW NEGRO DORMITORY

Sutton Griggs Delivers Dedicatory Address.

The dedication of the new $20,000 dormitory at the Woodstock Training school, Prof. T. J. Johnson, principal, took place Sunday at 3 o'clock in the presence of a large crowd of negroes from Memphis and other parts of Shelby county.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, who chose as his subject "The Mind of the Nation as Revealed at Woodstock." Dr. Griggs traced the thought of the nation through its several phases to the point where it settled upon a policy of appeal to reason and conscience as the best hope of a solution. His address in part was as follows:

"It is to be noted that no bill bearing upon the inter-racial situation in the South, and opposed by white people of this section has been enacted in a law by congress since 1870. Strenuous efforts have been put forth in favor of such bills, but in one way or another they have all been killed. Gen. Grant, Henry Cabot Lodge and Benjamin Harrison are among the statesmen who strove hard for national laws regulating voting in the South, but their efforts were of no avail.

"And now we dedicate to the use of our educational forces this fruit of an appeal to reason and conscience. Let us hope that the talents which are developed here will be charged with sublime, unyielding faith in the power of the appeal to reason and conscience. May the beneficiaries of this building ever bear in mind that that which makes the convincing appeal to reason and to conscience is certain to win the day and to hold forever what it wins, unless the whole plan of the universe is to

One Hundred And Sixty Thousand Dollars

STATE SENATE VOTES TWENTY-FOUR TO FOUR. HOUSE CONCURS BY VOTE OF SIXTY-SIX TO SIXTEEN

By vote of 66 to 15, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Tennessee, voted to concur with the action of the Senate (by vote of 24 to 4) in appropriating $160,000.00 to match $160,000.00 given provisionally by the General Education Board of New York City and friends. The final vote does not represent the intensity of the fight put forth by both white and

Nashville Globe 4-10-25 Nashville, Tenn.

PRESIDENT W. J. HALE,
of A. and I. State Normal, which school has just received One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars from the State of Tennessee for the Agriculture and Industrial State Normal School Development.

State Normal Appropriation Bill Passes Both Houses

Special Telegram.

Nashville, Tenn., April 8.—The bill providing an appropriation of $160,000 for the A. & I. State Normal was approved by the senate last week and when it came before the house of representatives for a vote this morning, the legislators passed it by a safe and big majority. This sum provided will match a similar amount that has been offered the state by the New York General Education Board. President Hale, of the Normal, expresses himself as highly elated over the fine support given the bill.

4-16-25

Nashville Banner

Mass Meeting At State Normal

Nashville, Tenn., April 14.—Representative citizens of Nashville and the faculty and student body of A. & I. State Normal assembled in the school chapel Wednesday evening and held a jollification meeting to rejoice in the passage of the senate bill to appropriate $160,000 for buildings and equipment and to urge the house of representative to pass a similar bill. Dr. J. T. Philips, sponsor of the meeting, acted as master of ceremonies. President Hale explained the significance of the general education board's gift of $100,000 and the great benefit to the state to be derived from the expansion of the school's physical plant. He urged continued concerted effort to induce the house to concur with the action of the senate. Speeches were made by C. L. McKissack, president of the Board of Trade. Rev. Boome, president of the ministerial alliance; Dr. H. H. Walker, representing the Rock City Academy of Medicine; Mrs. Frankie Pierce, representing women's organizations, and Dr. C. V. Roman, Meharry Medical college, and others.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolutions were drawn up: E. Tennessee News

We, the representatives of the colored citizens of Nashville, in mass meeting assembled, wish to express our gratitude to the members of the senate of the 64th general assembly for their action in the matter of the appropriation for building purposes for A. & I. State Normal. We are pleased to know that this measure has passed the senate and express the hope that it will successfully passed the house. This appropriation will greatly stimulate education among our group in Tennessee by adding much needed new buildings which will afford ample accommodation for students and teachers who attend the Summer school in such large numbers, and are deprived of comfortable accommodations.

The citizens of Nashville and the state of Tennessee are deeply grateful to the legislature assembled for this wise action and wish to assure them that the great state of which we are a part will never have occasion to regret this contribution for the uplift of the colored boys and girls of our state. We indorse the work of President Hale and his faculty and are willing to lend them any assistance in every way possible to promote the welfare of the institution.

C. V. ROMAN, Professor, Meharry Medical College;
J. A. MARTIN, Ministerial Alliance;
T. C. MOORE, Negro Board of Trade;
MRS. FRANKIE PIERCE, Women's Federated Club;
J. T. PHILLIPS, Rock City Academy of Medicine and Surgery.

Education — 1925.
Money for.

101

SEEK ENDOWMENT FOR HOWE INSTITUTE HERE

Colored Education Centers Around Memphis, It Is Said.

Seeking $100,000 for the use of Howe Institute, in providing added facilities for the education of the colored youth of the south, a campaign to raise this money has been started by officials of the school and will be carried on in the city and territory supporting Howe Institute.

New equipment necessary to bring the institution up to a high standard will be bought, laboratories, instruments and fixtures needed to do real college work will be provided, and outstanding debts will be paid off.

Howe Institute's location is considered as the best that could be found to do the service to the colored race of which it is capable. It is located here in Memphis at the corner of St. Paul Avenue and Wellington Street, with a large campus on which six buildings take care of the dormitory needs of the school as well as academic work. A chapel is included in the administration building, and an assembly hall in the junior college and domestic science building.

Courses of study cover college, commercial, academic, normal English music, domestic science, domestic art, theological and other special courses. Its ministers' courts is considered one of its most useful. A majority of the colored ministers of this section, as well as many others throughout the country, received their training at Howe Institute.

Officials of the college aim to turn out good, substantial, law-abiding colored citizens, industrious and thrifty. Proper training is considered essential to the making of the best type of colored citizen, and schools properly equipped are necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose, they say, and consequently are making the appeal to white and colored alike to help in the work.

APR 19 1925

NEG. SCHOOL FACING CRISIS

LeMoyne To Close Unless Memphis Raises $2,500.

LeMoyne Junior college, which for a generation has been in active operation in Memphis, educating a large number of negro teachers employed in the city schools, is in danger of being permanently closed unless educators of Memphis raise $2,500 annually to assist in defraying operating expenses.

This statement was made by Rev. M. Brownlee, a representative of the American Missionary society, at a joint meeting of the City club and the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Following a discussion of the matter, Bolton Smith, chairman of the education committee of the Chamber of Commerce, was named chairman of a committee he will organize to devise means of obtaining this sum for the college.

Rev. Brownlee said that the missionary society financed 22 other such schools for negro teachers in the South, and that it contributed $7,000 annually, together with the $2,500 contributed by negroes of Memphis. A total of $25,000 is needed annually to operate the school, and unless Memphis donates $2,500 the school will have to be closed, he said.

Prof. R. L. Jones of the city schools, Miss Sue Powers, county superintendent of schools, and Principal Ortman of LeMoyne school spoke in favor of continuing the school.

The school, it was pointed out, now is in its fifty-fourth year and has graduated 660 negro men and women from its four-year course.

COMMITTEE APPROVES GIFT TO NEGRO NORMAL

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 26.—An appropriation of $160,000 for the state agricultural and industrial negro normal at Nashville was recommended by the senate finance ways and means committee in session this afternoon at the capital. The finance committee of the house recommended the appropriation several days ago. The appropriation is to match the fund of $100,000 pledged by the general education board, New York, and $60,000 additional promised by Prof. W. J. Hale, president of the institution.

The committee has approved a bill authorizing a $275,000 state bond issue to complete the Tennessee war memorial building in Nashville.

The amount was found necessary to complete the park surrounding the war memorial and to equip the building with furniture and other materials.

An amendment will be offered to the bill to authorize the state memorial commission to purchase equipment for the building instead of the highway department, Chairman Giles Evans announced following the committee action.

Tennessee.

MEHARRY RECEIVES $50,000 GIFT FROM CARNEGIE FUND FOR ENDOWMENT

Medical College Also Collects $55,000 Of the $350,000 Subscribed by Alumni

Receipt of a gift of $50,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to the endowment fund of Meharry Medical College and the collection of $55,000 of the $350,000 subscribed by the alumni of the institution was announced Thursday night at the 49th annual commencement exercises of the school, when 122 degrees in the four departments of the school were conferred at the Ryman Auditorium.

Nashville Globe 5-22-25

The gift from the Carnegie Corporation will be placed with the endowment fund but as specified will be used in increasing the facilties of the library and the laboratories of the college.

The amount contributed by the alumni covers a period of four years and increases the total endowment fund of Meharry to $660,000. "The alumni will be asked to continue contributing to the fund until a total of $5,000,000 is reached," said John J. Mulloney, president.

"Sometime next year we will inaugurate a drive locally to raise the remaining $340,000 necessary to increase the endowment to $1,000,000. We have deemed 1926 the logical time to begin such a drive as it will be the 50th anniversary of the school and it will also be the first time that Meharry has asked the city of Nashville for financial aid," Mr. Mullowney said.

No definite plans for the campaign have been made and probably will not be completed until next year, according to Mr. Mullowney.

Tribute was paid to the last George W. Hubbard, president emeritus of Meharry, by William Nelson, president of the board of trustees, who presided, Thursday night, and by Mr Mullowney, who presented the degrees.

The degrees awarded were as follows: 34 M. D.; 53, D. D. S.; 23, Ph. C.; three postgraduate certificates in nursing, and nine certificates to registered nurses.

"The class, though not as large as some of those preceding it, is one of the most thoroughly trained that has ever gone out from the institution due to the re-organization perfected four years ago, which placed the entrance requirements in conformation with the "A" grade college ratings," Mr. Mullowney said.

"The raise in the entrance requirements has placed Meharry in the 'A' grade college rating but it caused us to lose a number of students who were not prepared to pass the examinations, thus cutting deeply into the financial aid of the school."

John L. Hill, editorial secretary of the Baptist Sunday school board, delivered the commencement address, speaking on "Achieving Greatness." Mr. Hill told the graduates that "greatness' was within the reach of all and that it must be won through faithful service and hard work.

The invocation was delivered by Bishop I. B. Scott, and the benediction by C. K. Brown.

Announcement was also made of the reelection of the entire board of trustees and the officers of the school at the meeting of the board held Wednesday afternoon. The officers of the board are: President, Mr. Nelson; vice-president, Joe Morgan; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Claridge.

Mr. Mullowney and Mr. Claridge were reelected president and treasurer of Meharry, respectively.

—Nashville Tennesseean.

MEHARRY GIVEN $50,000 FROM CARNEGIE FUND

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Commercial Appeal 6-6-25

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SAYS FEWER TENNESSEE NEGROES MIGRATING

Legislature Asked for Funds for Colored School.

Nashville, April 1.—Fewer negroes have gone north from Tennessee than from any other southern state, due to superior educational advantages offered the negroes in Tennessee, says a statement of W. J. Hale, president of the state agricultural and industrial normal school for negroes, in asking the legislature to appropriate $160,000 for the school to match that amount of funds from outside sources.

The general education board of New York has agreed to donate $100,000 to the Tennessee school and the negroes of the state have promised to raise $60,000, President Hale said, if the state will put up that amount.

The institution, which "trains the men and women who form the backbone of elementary and secondary training for negroes in the state," is also headquarters for interracial work in the state, which helps to maintain a spirit of good will between the races, President Hale said.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JUN 28 1925

It is a recognized fact that not only wars and pestilence, but also certain social conditions retards the natural increase of the population of a nation. That the war, the high cost of living, and the unsettled conditions resulting from a large migratory movement have retarded our natural increase, is indicated by the decrease of our children under five years of age per thousand of our women of child-bearing age, or between 15 and 45. In the year of 1900, there were 582 colored and 508 white children under five years of age per thousand women between the specified ages in each racial group. In 1910 there were 519 colored and 484 white children, and in 1920, according to statistics just released, there were 429 colored and 471 white children. In other words, the population statistics for the country as a whole indicate that during the twenty-year period, there was a decrease of 153 colored, and 37 white children per thousand women of the given age group in each race. The unsatisfactory economic and social conditions in the South, which resulted in the migration of several hundred thousand men from the rural to the highly organized northern industrial centers, in addition to the world war which required the services of nearly 500,000 of our young men, accounts largely for our loss of ninety children, as compared with only thirteen for the whites during the unsettled period between the years 1910 and 1920.

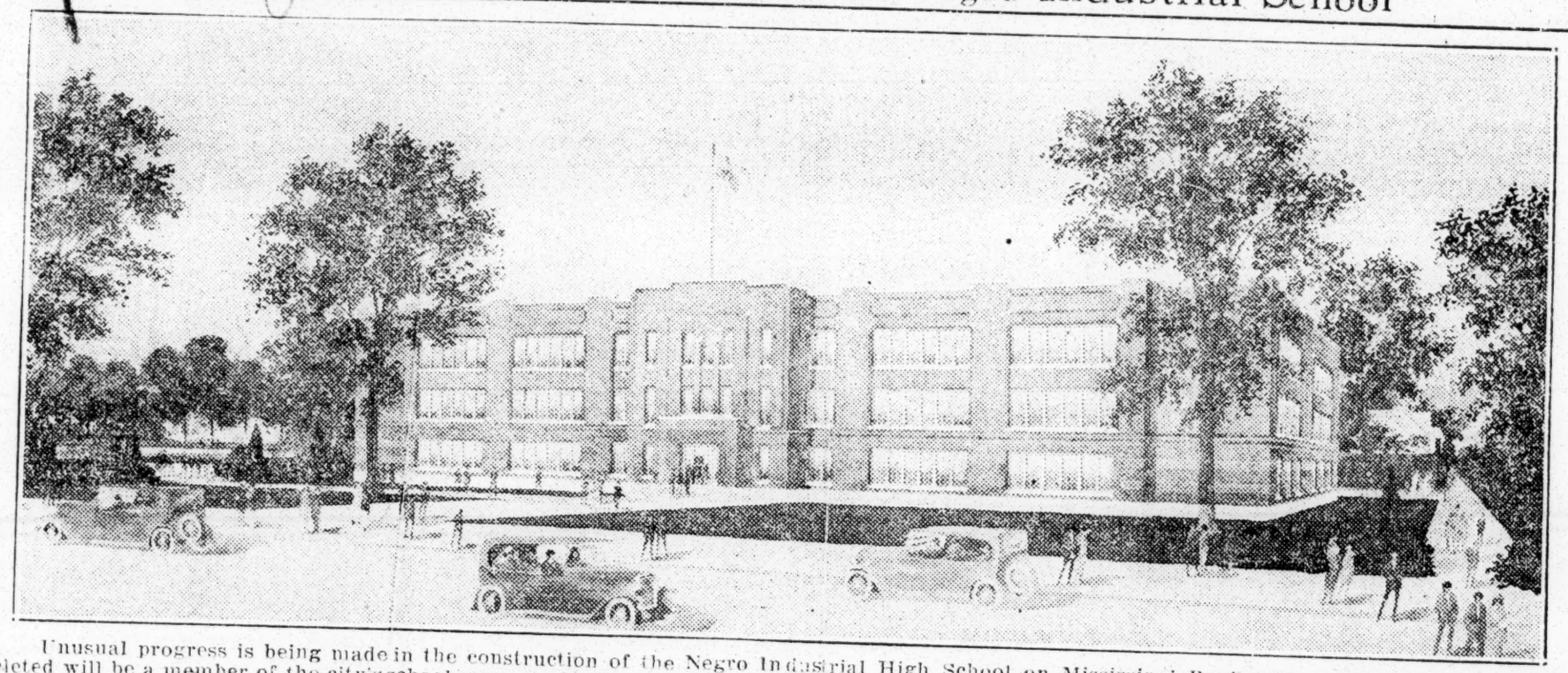
WASHINGTON NEWS
JUN 28 1925

An appropriation of $160,000 was made by the last session of the Tennessee Legislature for additions to the Negro State Normal School at Nashville. This appropriation is increased by donations from the general education board and private sources, making $320,000 available for the expansion of that institution.

"Safety fenders for automobiles," says a news item, "similar to those used by street cars, have been in-

MEMPHIS, TENN., COMMERCIAL APPEAL
OCT 25 1925

Construction Well Underway on Negro Industrial School



Unusual progress is being made in the construction of the Negro Industrial High School on Mississippi Boulevard. This school when completed will be a member of the city's school group and will fill a long standing need in the education of the negro in Memphis. The handsome building that will house the school, modern in its every respect, was designed by Regan & Weller, Memphis architects. It is being constructed by the Hanson-Worden Construction Company of this city.

Education-1925.

Texas.

Money for.

TEXAS COLLEGE $25,000 AHEAD

Tyler, Texas.—Texas College, a colored institution located here, is ahead just $25,000 as the result of cooperation between the white and colored people of this community, who raised $5000 locally for the school and thereby met the conditions of a $20,000 donation promised by the General Education Board of New York.

When the General Board offered to give the school $20,000 provided it would raise $5000 additional, the outlook did not seem hopeful. However, the president conferred with members of the local interracial committee and an intensive campaign was agreed upon. For two days students of the college paraded the streets with banners and pennants and gave concerts on the court house alwn to advertise the school. They were given the most courteous attention. On the third day the drive for funds was put on and by sundown the $5000 needed was oversubscribed by several hundred dollars.

Houston Informer
Aug 22 1925

Education - 1925.

Texas.

Money for.

TO BEGIN WORK ON WILEY 'U' DORMITORY

Marshall, Texas.—Plans for the new dormitory at Wiley college have been completed and bids are being received pendent to letting of contract. Construction work will begin about Feb. 1. President Dogan has returned from a conference with I. Garland Penn, who represents the board of education, and finds communications from one or two Negro contractors requesting that they be allowed to bid on the job.

Although the board is disposed to encourage Colored enterprises, it would not place the job with any contractor without full assurance of its being handled in a satisfactory manner. The building is to be ready for occupancy by the opening of next session and will include all modern conveniences, both in point of construction and equipment. This addition to the physical plant at Wiley will greatly stimulate the school's enrollment, as it will relieve a congested condition that has handicapped the institute in recent years.

The ultimate purpose of the controlling board is to make this a graduate institution. Its location gives it access to a wide patronizing territory comprising five states—Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Mississippi— making it the logical school of the system to receive the concentrated attention of the educational authorities of the church. The building program for the immediate future at Wiley comprehends, in addition to the dormitory already spoken of, a home economics building to replace the frame structure destroyed by fire a few years ago; a new home for the president, thus releasing the old mansion for use as a conservatory of music; a hospital for the care of the sick and training of nurses, and a gymnasium for physical education. If present plans carry, the proposed improvements will be made within a year or two.

Chicago Defender 4-25-25

Chicago Ill.

APR 20 1925

Where the Negro Needs Help

As far as the negroes in the South are concerned, their welfare may be promoted best by enlarging and improving educational facilities for them.

Those people in the North who have contributed a total of $3,715,000 to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund have contributed to a most worthy enterprise. Both of those institutions have done and are doing much to advance the negro people in the South.

But Northern philanthropists who are eager to do something for the betterment of the negro race, if they will look about them in the Northern cities, will also find opportunity to improve the lot of the negroes who have drifted to those cities since the war. The primary need of the negroes in the industrial centers, according to reports reaching the South, is better housing facilities. The congestion, the squalor, the discomfort of the quarters in which many of the negro emigrants to the factory districts are forced to live, is pictured as appalling. Greedy landlords have taken advantage of the shortage of residential quarters available at moderate rents, to impose upon the negro tenant class.

The deplorable conditions in the negro sections of some of those cities are sure to react unfavorably upon the character of the negroes and to breed social conditions that will not only affect negro life, but will increase the menace of these negro colonies to the life generally of the cities, in which these disease and crime-breeding spots are found.

The negro in the South lives in much better surroundings. He may be poor in this world's goods. His home may be simple and not greatly adorned. But it is usually clean, and he is accustomed to sufficient room. Negroes are naturally not given to crowding into small quarters, as are the people of some other races. Having been an agricultural people, they have never found it necessary to overcrowd in their habitations. Here in the South the negro is not menaced by overcrowding.

But in the North he has been forced to it by economic conditions. If public-spirited citizens of the North will investigate negro housing conditions in Philadelphia, and other cities, they will see the great need for relief.

In setting out to elevate the negro race, it is necessary in these days to look for the negro in the North, as well as in the South. The post-war migration has brought about a new distribution of the colored people. And in many centers in the North it will be found that the negro population is in greater need of material assistance and protection than is the negro population in the South.

Garland Penn In Charge of Endowments M. E. Schools

WILEY COLLEGE, Marshall, Tex., June 18.—Doctor I. Garland Penn of Cincinnati, Ohio, for 12 years secretary of the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been appointed director-general of endowments for Negro schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church and H. T. Mason, executive secretary, Wiley College, is to be transferred from his present position to become special assistant to Dr. Penn until the campaigns for all the schools have been completed. Formal work begins August 1, 1925. Preliminary plans are being perfected to that end. The purpose is to create an endowment for each of the schools in the system. The work as outlined will probably cover three years, taking in 15 states and 15 institutions. The plan of operation involves an elaborate organization of alumni inter-alumni and ex-students' associations and friends—white and black—to Negro education. Save for one or two exceptions, the schools of the system are without an endowment, and some of them like Wiley College, Clark and Daytona-Cookman will be forced to secure endowments within the shortest practicable time in order to maintain their present rating and to insure future growth and development. Such phenomenal progress has been witnessed by some of them that the appropriations allowed by the Board of Education of the Church are inadequate to support and promote that growth, so that to conserve the type of education offered by these institutions which is so valuable and necessary to the interests of our race and of our civilization, an appeal will be made to all who are concerned about the welfare of man and his civilization.

It is conceded that private institutions and especially of the Christian type will play a great part in solving the perplexing problems with which the world is confronted, and for this reason these institutions feel justified in calling upon the public purse to help maintain them. Wiley College, Marshall, Texas will be one of the first in line for an endowment.

Pittsburgh Courier 6-20-25

Durham Capitalists Who Made Gifts to Kittrell College

© A.N.P.

J. M. AVERY

© A.N.P.

PROF. W. G. PEARSON

W. G. PEARSON AND J. M. AVERY, capitalists of the race allied with the famous Durham group on Parirsh Street, familiarly called the Negro Wall Street of America, who made gifts of $25,000 and of more than $5,000 respectively to Kitrell College closely following the gift of Mr. Duke, millionaire tobacco king of America.

Both of these men head and occupy important posts in a group of racial business projects whose holdings run well into the millions of dollars, and they have proven their ability to properly value their duty to the race by these magnificent gifts to the education of the youth of their own race.

Texas College $25,000 Ahead

General Education Board Offers $20,000 — Citizens Raise $5,000 to Clinch the Gift.

TYLER, Texas, July 27.—Texas College, a colored institution located here, is ahead just $25,000 as the result of co-operation between the white and colored people of this community, who raised $5,000 locally for the school and thereby met the conditions of a $20,000 donation promised by the General Education Board of New York.

When the General Board offered to give the school $20,000 provided it would raise $5,000 additional, the outlook did not seem hopeful. However, the president conferred with members of the local interracial committee and an intensive campaign was agreed upon. For two days students of the college paraded the streets with banners and pennants and gave concerts on the court house lawn to advertise the school. They were given the most courteous attention. On the third day the drive for funds was put on and by sundown the $5,000 needed was oversubscribed by several hundred dollars.

As a further manifestation of the co-operative spirit, the business men of the town have raised funds for the employment of a colored home demonstration agent for the county.

White and Colored Citizens In Drive To Win General Education Board Gift

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TEXAS COLLEGE GETS LARGE GIFT FROM EDUCATION BOARD

Tyler, Texas.—Texas college, an institution of the C. M. E. church located here, has recently received a gift of $25,000 as the result of co-operation between patrons of this section and the General Education board of New York. Twenty thousand was appropriated by the board when the local constituency met their conditional agreement by raising $5,000.

A campaign by the students of the college, who conducted an extensive canvass and a series of entertainments, was largely responsible for the oversubscription of the local fund. For two days the students paraded through the streets of Tyler with banners and pennants and at night gave concerts on the court house lawn.

Education - 1925.

Money for.

Virginia.

MANASSAS SCHOOL LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN FOR $20,000.00 FUND

Campaign For Benefit Of Industrial School Closes May 30, 1925.

Mannassas, Va., The Special Committee on Finance with officers composed of T. C. Walker, Chairman; John W. White, secretary; C. A. Gray, assistant secretary; and Dr. J. D. Williams, treasurer, launched a $20,000 campaign to be completed May 30, 1925, for the benefit of the Manassas Industrial School. This campaign was launched in a meeting held at the school, December 30, 1924.

Norfolk Journal and Guide

1-3-25

The school as operated this session 1924-25 with the elimination of the fifth and sixth grades, is having splendid success. The classes as now arranged, are from the seventh grade to the four-year high school.

The Christmas holiday vacation, began December 23, and ended January 2, 1925, at which time the majority of the faculty and students spent their vacation at home.

Mrs. C. A. Gray, a member of the faculty, recently returned to the school after an extended trip to New York with her sister, Mrs. J. Hubbard Adams of 122 West 139th street.

Miss Alice L. Johnson, teacher of Domestic Science, just returned to the school, being detained on account of sickness of her sister, Miss Daisy T. Johnson, teacher of St. Paul School, Lawrenceville, Va.

Mr. Wm. C. Taylor, acting principal, delivered an address in the interest of the Manassas Industrial School, before the B. Y. P. U., last Sunday evening at the First Baptist Church, Warrenton, Virginia.

TUSKEGEE AND HAMPTON ALUMNIS START DRIVE FOR ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Chicago Defender

1-10-25

Hampton, Va., Jan. 9.—Hampton and Tuskegee alumni have joined hands in a campaign to raise $300,000 as an alumni contribution to the $2,500,000 drive being conducted by the two institutions in order to meet George Eastman's promise of an additional $2,000,000 if the industrial schools should thus raise a total sum of $5,000,000 before the end of the year. The pledge of the Rochester N. Y., millionaire places the Hampton-Tuskegee forces in a position to start the year 1926 with a $7,000,000 endowment.

Starting with a $5,000,000 endowment drive, of which $2,500,000 has already been unconditionally pledged, the Hampton-Tuskegee combination received from George Eastman, the Kodak manufacturer and philanthropist, whose generous benefactions have attracted nation-wide attention, the promise that if the balance of the desired $5,000,000 endowment was collected before Dec. 31, 1925, Mr. Eastman would swell the total by an additional $2,000,000. The spur of a prospective 40 per cent increase in the amount which would be available from the endowment for the education of youth, has led the administrative heads of both institutions to concentrate every effort upon the task of reaching the $5,000,00 goal by December, in order to capture the added $2,000,000 pledged by Mr. Eastman.

Alumni Join Hands

To relieve their schools of a portion of the burden, the alumni have taken it upon themselves to pledge to the success of the drive the sum of $300,000 and have launched a campaign which will reach Hampton and Tuskegee men in every city and town in the United States in order to make good their pledge.

Thirty graduates of Hampton and Tuskegee, members of the executive committees of the alumni associations of the schools allied in the drive, met at Hampton institute last Sunday and outlined plans for their drive. From as far south as Alabama and from as far west as Chicago, these 30 sons of the two institutions, before they separated, pledged the executive committees alone to $5,000. In addition, each member placed himself at the disposal of the general committee in the campaign of personal solicitation.

In addition to the local members of the Hampton Alumni association executive committee, there were present Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender; Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute; Warren Logan, retired treasurer of Tuskegee institute; Jesse O. Thomas, president of the Tuskegee Alumni association, and Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Alumni association.

The alumni statement reads: "Hampton and Tuskegee institutes are conducting a $5,000,000 endowment campaign. Of this sum, $2,500,000 has already been unconditionally subscribed. George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., has promised to give $2,000,000 dollars, provided that the $5,000,000 are raised by Dec. 31, 1925.

Graduates Share Burden

"In order to raise the remaining $2,500,000 to meet the condition of the Eastman pledge, most of the time of the principals and trustees of the two institutions must necessarily be devoted to this momentous task throughout the year. In order to share in this large financial responsibility, which has been placed upon the principals and trustees, the two alumni associations have inaugurated a campaign to raise $300,000 from the graduates and former students of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes.

"The plan adopted by the committee is to have joint meetings by the two associations in towns and cities where a considerable number of graduates and former students reside. These meetings will be followed up by personal visits by accredited representatives of the two associations until the goal is reached. The committee adopted its quota upon the basis that the large majority of the graduates and former students of both institutions give $100 each. The plan of payment makes it possible for the average graduate and former student of these two schools to pay the amount suggested without undue hardship. While special effort is to be made to have all pledges in by April 1, 1925, the individual will have three years in which to complete payments, if desired, in instalments of one-third of the amount subscribed each year.

"The motives of the alumni associations in making their contribution toward the $5,000,000 drive are: The fund will enable the two institutions to develop their advanced courses of collegiate grade; by reducing the financial burden of the principals, it will give them more time and energy to devote to actual development of their institutions; the joining hands by the two institutions will make for closer and more effectual co-operation in the future.

"The committee adjourned confident that each Hampton and Tuskegee man and woman would enthusiastically work to the limit to provide larger educational opportunities for the youth of the Race."

Education - 1925.

Money for.

Virginia.

RICHMOND SCHOOLS IN FUND DRIVE

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 19.—Virginia Union University, for the education of colored men, and Hartshorn Memorial College, the affiliated school for girls, Monday began a two weeks' drive here for $50,000 by the Negroes of Richmond. This is their part of a fund of $800,000 needed for the erection of additional buildings and increased endowment.

In the near future these schools will appeal to Negroes throughout Virginia and the Nation for another $50,000 and to white friends of the university for $200,000. When $300,000 for new buildings is thus raised, the general education board of the Baptist Church will give the colleges an additional $300,000 for endowment.

Two dormitories, one for girls and one for boys, and a science hall are badly needed, Dr. William J. Clark, president of the university, stated. The present enrollment is nearly 700 students, 200 more than have been graduated from Hartshorn since its beginning 46 years ago. About 70 per cent of the students come from out of Richmond.

A short time ago Virginia Union University was recognized by the state board of education as a standard four-year college and it is the only place in Virginia where colored youth can receive any college education or training that will prepare him to teach in colored high schools, Dr. Clark pointed out.

"Give Negroes self-sacrificing, far-seeing, industrious, upright, thoughtfully trained leaders and the race will work out its own future," a member of the board of trustees declared. Promiment members of this board, on which both races are represented, are Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of the College of William and Mary, and Dr. F. W. Boatwright, president of the University of Richmond.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
APRIL 26, 1925

HAMPTON INSTITUTE DIPLOMAS FOR 135

(Special to The Eagle.)

Hampton, Va., April 25—The 57th anniversary of Hampton Institute closed today with the return to northern cities of the special Hampton party of more than 100 well-known men and women under the direction of Alexander B. Trowbridge of Flushing, L. I., who is a Hampton trustee and president of the National Hampton Association. The Brooklyn representatives included Miss J. K. Arfman, Walter H. Crittenden, Miss Flora Foster, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Miss Helen Moorehead and Mrs. W. A. Putnam Jr. Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, announced that the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment campaign fund to date had reached $4,100,000. A class of 135 received diplomas.

Five gifts of $1,000 each, together with many other large contributions from prominent residents of Brooklyn to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund were announced last night by Edwin P. Maynard, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, chairman of the Brooklyn campaign committee. The gifts announced by Mr. Maynard bring the total received in the Brooklyn campaign to raise a quota of $100,000 in connection with the national movement to secure a joint endowment fund of $5,000,000 for Hampton and Tuskegee institutes to $37,400.

Included among the donations announced by Mr. Maynard are:

Mrs. W. Elizabeth Frothingham	$1,000
Henry Jones Gibbons	1,000
Frank L. Babbott	1,000
Adrian Van Sinderen	1,000
Mrs. Joseph R. Sutphin	1,000
Mrs. S. Loines	250
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Babbott	250
Mrs. W. A. White	500
T. W. and A. C. Cooper	200
Mrs. S. T. Dauchy	200
Mrs. J. Crowell	125
Mrs. John E. Tousey, Miss Elizabeth Tousey and Miss Lillian Tousey	150
Mr. and Mrs. James McF. Baker	100
Dr. Frank S. Babbott Jr.	125
Miss Harriet Leech	100
Mrs. John S. Frothingham	100
Miss Mary A. Brackett	100
Dr. Edward H. Squibb	100

$250,000 Given Negro Schools by Rosenwald

$400,000 Is Sought for Hampton-Tuskegee Fund.

[From yesterday's late edition.]

Clifford W. Barnes, chairman of the Chicago committee interested in raising $400,000 here for the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund, announced yesterday that Julius Rosenwald has offered $250,000 toward Chicago's quota. One hundred thousand dollars of this amount is given unconditionally, and the remaining $150,000 is to be given to match other Chicago subscriptions as soon as they are obtained.

The occasion for the announcement was a luncheon held at the Chicago club in compliment to Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton institute. Among those who attended the luncheon were the Chicago committee, which includes:

Clifford W. Barnes,	David R. Forgan,
Arthur T. Aldis,	Leroy A. Goddard,
E. J. Buffington,	Morton D. Hull,
Rush C. Butler,	Noble B. Judah,
Chas. C. Cutting,	Chauncey Keep,
Abel Davis,	John T. Pirie,
Jacob M. Dickinson,	Julius Rosenwald,
James H. Douglas,	Elmer T. Stevens,
Marquis Eaton,	Frederick T. West,
John V. Farwell,	Charles P. Whitney.
Walter L. Fisher,	

Dr. Gregg, in a short address, said: "The recent gift of $2,000,000 by Mr. George Eastman, which is conditional upon the success of the national campaign for $5,000,000, is the greatest single opportunity ever offered the followers of the Hampton-Tuskegee plan for the solution of our race problem. This, together with the splendid offer made by Mr. Rosenwald, indicates the increasing interest which men of large affairs are taking in Negro education.

"The industrial type of education, learning by doing, fostered by Hampton-Tuskegee, makes a special appeal to these men. The two schools train Negro young men and women to be real producers, able to earn their living at an established trade. At the same time they are trained to be leaders and teachers of the less favored of their own race."

"While we speak of race relations as a national problem," Dr. Gregg continued, "it is national only in its sum total. Actually, it is almost always a local problem, for in the very nature of the case relations between people or groups of people are important primarily as they exist within the individual community in which the people live and work and come into contact.

"National relations will be bad only in proportion to the individual communities in which they are bad. Similarly, race relations from the national standpoint will become good in proportion to the number of individual communities in which they become happy and satisfactory."

Hampton-Tuskegee Gift

New York, N. Y., May 19.—(Special to the Journal)—The Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation today voted $50,000 as an Endowment Fund for Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, the income to be used for instruction in industrial arts, and $50,000 as an Endowment Fund for the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. for instruction in applied arts.

CITY RAISES $122,195 FOR HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20.—Horatio G. Lloyd, treasurer of the local Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund Campaign, has announced that the Quaker City has raised $122,195 towards the fund to date. Three citizens, Miss Anna Laughlin, Miss Mary Dobbins and Mr. Jules Mastbaum, gave $1000 apiece, while fourteen gave sums of $500. The national endowment fund has reached $4,200,000

B. N. DUKE GIVES $15,000.00 TO AID INVALID CHILDREN

Presents Check For $15,000 To Hospital For Building Ward For Crippled Children In North Carolina.

SECOND CONTRIBUTION IN LESS THAN MONTH

Further evidence of the consistency of millionaire-philanthropist, B. N. Duke's interest in the elevation of the Negro became to light last week when it was made public that he had just made a donation of $15,000 for the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, to establish a ward for crippled Negro children there. The announcement was made by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare of North Carolina, who is credited with having suggested to Mr. Duke the dire necessity for such a ward, and Mr. Duke, is said to have handed Mrs. Johnson his check for $15,000. Mrs. Johnson, on her return from New York recently handed Mr. Duke's check to Dr. R. B. Babbington, chairman of the board of trustees of the Orthopedic Hospital.

Mrs. Johnson is quoted as saying Mr. Duke's gift will enable the institution to build and equip a ward of ten beds and maintain it until the next session of the General Assembly when it will be necessary to ask only for continued maintenance.

It was just recently that Mr. Duke gave Kittrell College his check for $200,000.

PHILA. MORN. PUB. LEDGER
OCTOBER 7, 1925

2 WILLS DISTRIBUTE NEARLY $2,000,000

Accountings Made of Estates of Charlesanna L. Huston and Julianne Ward

BEQUESTS TO CHARITIES

The first accounting of the estate of Charlesanna Lukens Huston, of Philadelphia, who died in Atlantic City on June 27, 1924, has been filed for adjudication in the Orphans' Court by Joan T Murphy and the Germantown Trust Company, executors.

The decedent, according to the accountants, left personal effects appraised at $1,746,261.10. Credit is claimed in the statement for disbursements, aggregating $243,042.70, leaving a balance of $1,503,218.40, awaiting distribution.

The balance is invested in stocks, bonds and mortgages, including $100,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, valued at $98,750; $25,000 Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Railroad Company, $25,661; $25,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, $25,500; $25,000 American Telephone and Telegraph

Company, $25,125; $50,000 Federal Land Bank Loan, $49,938; $100,000 City of Philadelphia bonds, $99,500; 751 shares Westmoreland Coal Company, $45,435; thirty-two shares Provident Trust Company, $15,840.

Receive Substantial Bequests

Under the terms of the will which was probated shortly after her death, two sisters and nephews and nieces and other relatives were remembered with substantial bequests. Bequests were also made to the following charitable institutions: China Inland Mission, $25,000; American Bible Society, New York, $60,000; Pennsylvania Bible Society, $20,000; Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, $50,000; China Hebrew Mission, China, $10,000; Meldway Mission to the Jews, London, Eng., $20,000; Scripture Gift Mission, London, Eng., $10,000; South Africa General Mission, England, $10,000; London Interior Mission, Toronto, Can., $25,000; Africa Inland Mission, $25,000; McCall Mission, $10,000; Pandite Ramebois work for women and child widows, in India, $10,000; Reformed Episcopal Foreign Missionary Society, $50,000; Reformed Episcopal Seminary, $15,000; National Bible Institute, $15,000; Coatesville Hospital, $5000; Coatesville Young Men's Christian Association, $15,000; Whosoever Gospel Mission and Rescue Home, $10,000; Northfield Girls' Seminary, Northfield, Mass., $10,000; Bible Institute of Los Angeles, Calif., $25,000; Russian Bible and Educational Institute, Philadelphia, $10,000; China Inland Mission, $150,000; $75,000 for the maintenance of the mission and $75,000 for the spread of the Gospel in China.

To be Called for Audit

The account of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities and Water Wood, executors, of the estate of Julianne Wood, will be called for audit before the Orphans' Court before the close of the month. Mrs. Wood died on September 12, 1924, in Northeast Harbor, Me., leaving personal property valued at $307,386.71, of which amount there remains a balance of $226,087.66.

Included in the distribution of funds made by the accountants, are the following public bequests: University of Pennsylvania, $12,000; Pennsylvania Hospital, $5000; Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, $5000; Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church, $15,000; Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, $10,000; Northeast Harbor, Me., Library, $1000; Pennsylvania Bible Society, $2000; Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, $5000; Children's Hospital, $5000.

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To be Called for Audit

The account of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities and Water Wood, executors, of the estate of Julianne Wood, will be called for audit before the Orphans' Court before the close of the month. Mrs. Wood died on September 12, 1924, in Northeast Harbor, Me., leaving personal property valued at $307,386.71, of which amount there remains a balance of $226,087.66.

Included in the distribution of funds made by the accountants, are the following public bequests: University of Pennsylvania, $12,000; Pennsylvania Hospital, $5000; Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, $5000; Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church, $15,000; Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, $10,000; Northeast Harbor, Me., Library, $1000; Pennsylvania Bible Society, $2000; Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, $5000; Children's Hospital, $5000.

Education - 1925.

West Virginia.

Money for.

GOVERNOR GORE LED IN URGING MORE FUNDS FOR SCHOOL

Sum Provided For New Boys' Dormitory, Teachers' Salary, Repairs, Improvements And General Expenses.

$10,000 FOR NEW BOOKS FOR INSTITUTE LIBRARY

Institute, W. Va., June 10—The West Virginia Legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon at 5:30 sine die. The regular and extraordinary sessions were historic in West Virginia legislature affairs. Committed to programs of economy and the lightening of the tax burdens of the people, the legislators found great difficulty in raising revenue for another unit of the new State Capitol building and emergency building needs at State institutions. The difficult situation was handled by the law-makers in the best possible spiriting and as equitably as could be, as far as the institutions are concerned. The program of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute as recommended by President John W. Davis, suffered to some extent as did the programs of all State institutions. The appropriations which were passed to the credit of the Collegiate Institute amount to $500,000.00. This sum is to be distributed and used as follows:

For salaries of officers, teachers and employees, $200,000.

For current general expenses, $90,000.

For library books, $10,000.

For repairs and improvements, $75,000.

For buildings and land, $125,000. Total, $500,000.

The first four items mentioned were appropriated during the regular session of the legislature. The last mentioned item was made possible by the legislators in their extraordinary session.

Governing Boards Active

Unusual activity on the part of the governing boards, friends and administrative officers of Collegiate Institute in urging the necessity of a new dormitory for men and boys is responsible for the appropriation under the heading. "Buildings and Land." In describing the crowded condition among the male students of Collegiate Institute, Governor Howard M. Gore stated in an address before the members of the legislature that "he would not allow his cattle to be housed as the boys were housed at Institute." This sort of emphasis on the part of the Governor and other chief officials and friends of the institution is responsible for the favorable action of the legislature.

A Land Grant College

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute is one of the 17 Land-Grant Colleges for Negroes in America. Within recent years few schools for the higher training of Negroes in America have made greater progress than this institution. The teaching strength of the faculty is regarded as one of the greatest assets of the College. The physical plant, modern and well equipped attracts from every section students of West Virginia and from many other states who are seeking to do a standard grade of academic work. Just recently Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education and Governor Howard M. Gore dedicated a new administration building on the campus. The recent action of the legislature is in keeping with the plan in the State to make West Virginia lead all other states in providing education for Negro boys and girls.

Norfolk, Va.

Education—1925 General.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

INDIANAPOLIS IND. NEWS
MARCH 31, 1925

GIVES $1,000 FOR AID OF COLORED ORPHANS

Sterling R. Holt Contributes to Educational Fund.

SIXTEEN SENT TO SCHOOL

STERLING R. HOLT.

Sterling R. Holt has made a gift of $1,000 to the endowment fund of the Educational Aid Society for Colored Orphans, it was announced Tuesday by Mrs. Frances Berry Coston, president.

Two months ago the work of the organization was presented to Mr. Holt and he gave $50 to help cover a deficit of $600 to enable the society to continue to pay the expenses of sixteen orphans who have been sent to Tuskegee Institute, Hampton College, Knoxville College, Spellman Colege, Lincoln Institute, Wilberforce University and Fisk University. Mr. Holt promised them to give a similar amount each year.

Subsequently Mr. Holt was asked to make the first gift to the endowment scholarship fund of the organization which has been the goal of the members since the society was founded in 1921. In a letter to the society he said:

"I believe that it is one of the best things you could do, to make it possible for orphan boys and girls to learn useful trades so that they can earn an honest living, and I think that you will find at least ten other public-spirited citizens who will give a like amount if you can show them the need of helping these worthy young people when they are ready to leave the orphans' home."

The Educational Aid Society for Colored Orphans was conceived by the president for the purpose of assisting worthy orphan children to find their places in the world after leaving the institution.

In four years the society has raised nearly $6,000 through an anual benefit entertainment at Caleb Mills hall. Up to this year the money was raised almost entirely among colored persons. An emergency fund has been reserved from each campaign with the hope that this might be used as a nucleus for an endowment fund, and $1,000 of this fund is now on hand.

Since September, 1924, the society has spent $2,390 on the current expenses of the sixteen young persons. The officers are, besides the president: Mrs. E. D. Moten, vice-president; Mrs. J. T. V. Hill, treasurer; Mrs. Eugenia Johnson, acting secretary. Mrs. Jessie Settles, recording secretary, and Mrs. Margaret Watson, executive secretary. Fifteen citizens compose the advisory board, of which F. E. DeFrantz is president. The endowment fund will be handled by a board of five trustees, including three from the Educational Aid Society and two from the advisory board. They will be Mrs. Coston, Mrs. Hill, Mr. DeFrantz, the Rev. W. J. White and Miss Frances Davis.

Education—1925

Georgia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Negro Orphans To Get New Home

Atlanta Georgian

The Leonard Street Orphanage for negro children will soon begin construction of a new building. Following donation of $15,000 from a friend of the institution. The same person has offered another $10,000, provided an equal sum be raised locally, thus giving a building fund of $35 000.

Of the $10,000 needed, $2,600 was pledged by the board of trustees. The remainder of the sum will be raised shortly according to Amy Chadwick, superintendent of the orphanage.

Atlanta, Ga. 12-23

HOME FOR AGED NEGROES, SAVANNAH

Baltimore Herald

The Mills Memorial, a home for aged colored people, is soon to be erected in Savannah, Ga., at a cost of $50,000. The institution will be the gift of Mrs. William Hodge of New York, formerly Miss Sarah Mils of Savannah. The funds for the purchase of a site were raised locally, chiefly by the colored people, with the cordial cooperation of white friends Though the amount required was only $4,200 a total of $5,580 was subscribed.

4-8-23

HOME FOR AGED NEGROES, SAVANNAH

The Mills Memorial, a home for aged colored people, is soon to be erected in Savannah, Ga., at a cost of $50,000. The institution will be the gift of Mrs. William Hodge of New York, formerly Miss Sarah Mills, of Savannah. The funds for the purchase of a site were raised locally, chiefly by the colored people, with the cordial cooperation of white friends. Though the amount required was only $4,200 a total of $5.580 was subscribed.

Post Pear

Savannah Press

12-25

Mills Memorial Home For Old Folks Opens Tuesday

THE MASONS CONDUCTED IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY LAST SUNDAY

About a year ago Mrs. Sarah Mills Hodge decided to contribute a home for the aged and infirm colored people of this city and county as a monument to her mother and father. A committee was selected to carry out her plans. The only requirement was that the ground be raised by the colored people They raised more than five thousand dollars for this purpose and purchased the well situated property on the Ogeechee road and 40th streets. The result being the erection of the home and its completion with the opening for inmates Tuesday, December the first.

Savannah, Ga.

Last Sunday the corner stone was laid. This important ceremony was delayed in order that Mrs. Hodge could be present. The impressive ceremony was in charge of the Masons and Most Worshipful Grand Master H. R. Butler, M. D., of Atlanta made the trip to be present and conducted the ceremony. The Masons made an imposing appearance. In marching from their Temple on West Gwinnett street headed by the Elks band, the line extended more than two city blocks. Surrounded by more than three thousand people, the ceremony was conducted as never before. It was an inspiring sight especially to those who have never witnessed such before and Grand Master Butler was at his best.

The program as arranged was carried out. Mrs. Willie Hill Powell, who headed tha committee from its incipiency called the vast assembly to order with appropriate remarks and introduced Rev. S. T. Redd, who acted as master of ceremonies.

Rev. John Q. Adams made the opening prayer. Grand Master Butler was introduced and made appropriate remarks.

The oration was delivered by Lawyer J. G. Lemon and it was a gem. Those with singing intrepersed the program. The opening address was delivered by Judge S. B. Adams. The words were from lips with a sincere back ground. In representing Mrs. Hodge, he also poured out his intense feeling and interest for our people. The Judge is among those who are adored by our people. "Aunt Betty's Thanksgiving" was well acted and recited by Mrs. E. J. Bruce. The poem was written by her husband who is blind. It was well received. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. S. D. Ross. Little Esther Pettie then presented Mrs. Hodge a basket of beautiful chrysanthemums. This was happily received by her. By special request Mrs. H. R. Butler of Atlanta, who is intensely interested in welfare work in that city and who came solely to attend the exercises, was introduced and spoke as only she can in adding importance to the occasion.

After the exercises, Mrs. Hodge was surrounded by the admiring throng and with hearts beaming with love and appreciation, they thanked her for the gift.

At noon on Tuesday, the white and colored committee having in charge the management of the home was called by Mrs. A. R. Lawton, for its first meeting. The colored committee is composed if Mrs. Willie Hill Powell, Mrs. A. E. Whitmire, Mrs. V. E. Roberts, Rev. J. S. Braithmaite, Rev. S. T. Redd, W. S. Scott and Sol. C. Johnson. In organizing Mrs. Hill was made chairman; Rev. Redd, vice chairman; Mrs. Whitmire, secretary and Rev. Braithwaite, treasurer. The committee decided to open the home for the reception of inmates next Tuesday Dec. 1. Applications of deserving ones can be submitted to Mrs. C. S. Curley, who is superintendent of the home.

It will be well for the public to take notice that after this week visiting days will be on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock p. m.

MILLS MEMORIAL HOME CORNER STONE BE LAID

Masons To Lay It With Impressive Ceremony

The corner-stone to the Mills Memorial Home for old folks will be laid Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22. The Masons have been invited to conduct the ceremony and Grand Master H. R. Butler, M. D., of Atlanta is expected to be in charge.

Savannah 11-25

The delay in having this ceremony was occasioned by the absence of Mrs. Sarah Mills Hodge, the donor of the memorial, from the city. A committee have in charge the program for this occasion which will be as equally interesting as that of the ground breaking. The building has been completed and immediately after the corner-stone laying, it will be opened for occupanc

Education — 1925 North Carolina.
Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

INSTITUTION FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

Memorial Industrial School Provides Home For Many a Waif

CARES FOR TRAINING

Is Aided by The Community Chest

It is thought by those who are in close touch with the organized charities of the city that too little is known of some of the institutions and that among these the Memorial Industrial school better known as the beloved Baptist Orphanage is perhaps the worst in need of introduction.

In the first place the Memorial Industrial school, which is maintained for the building of character in the homeless colored children of the city, is dependent on the Community Chest for its very life. The new name was applied to the refuge when the colored orphanage, located near the city, which was about to be abandoned by the state board of public welfare because of lack of funds and cooperation, was taken over by the civic organizations of the city.

52 Children There

At this home there are at present 52 children—little waifs who had been washed upon the beach of bad fortune by the rising tide of the colored population. These formerly destitute little negro boys and girls are given the wide range of a 40-acre farm and the benefits of daily educational courses.

There are of course many needy ones among the white population, but no one will deny that these unfortunate little negro children should be cared for by the fortunate society into which they have been so unceremoniously thrown as the backwash of misfortune and unconcern on the part of the their parents.

Wards of the City

In every sense of the word they are wards of the city. The city cares for the fortunate, and the fortunate must care for the city and unfortunate.

It was from among just such frowns of fortune as now rests on many colored children in Winston-Salem (Who should be given the care and opportunity of the institution) that the late Booker T. Washington rose. There are many critics of this leader of his race, but without educational facilities, without the kind care of several white persons, there would not be any such name in American history. But Booker T. Washington made himself a name in the history of his people and also in the endless tale that has to do with men's rise from lowly beginnings.

There is no way to tell whether one of the pitiful little fellows now in Winston-Salem will be as great a factor in the uplift of his race or not, but it is certain that by the help of his white benefactors he can do more toward that end.

Negroes Need Own Leaders

The negroes need more leaders from their own ranks. Preferment applied from the outside has never meant much to any race or generation. It must come from within, as the growth of a tree is achieved, for that matter, anything that has organic life.

If intelligent care is given to the training of colored leaders, these in their turn can do the greatest good to their own people; for they may be brought to the point of analyzing their own needs far more deeply than any one not connected with the race in every particular.

Winston-Salem needs its own leaders for its own colored population; and beside that leaders may go out from here and add to the sum total of colored education and uplift.

With all the work and service to be done for the colored race in America—they having been brought here originally by the white man—it is after all a very little of what should be done to maintain this school here where so much prosperity abounds.

When a hungry little mouth and a ragged little body comes asking for bread and shelter, it is more than a privilege to give it. One would not say that it is expansive opportunity to spread bounty: It is close to the temple of duty. The incident of birth cannot be overcome, but the misfortunes attendant thereon may, in large measure, be relived by a wise and sympathetic generosity.

These little children are human. They have wants and also aspirations. Belonging to a race which as yet has never realized its highest hopes as a people, and whose greatest periods are in the past where they were after long struggles beaten down by environment and climate, the negro children evidence remarkable attitude. They are astonishingly susceptible to training. Some of the results already seen at the school would surprise any one who has investigated them. Over there citizenship is being fashioned from very unfortunate materials; it is far better to have a good citizen than a bad one, and to rescue a bad one and convert him into a social asset is an achievement worth trying for.

The Memorial Industrial school is one of the institutions in the Community Chest that symbolizes the full meaning of the "I care" slogan of the Community Chest. If no one cares, these homeless colored waifs would, instead of enjoying the privileges and opportunity of a home, be wards of the city streets and whoss future, as citizens, would be a community liability rather than an asset.

SUBMITS REPORT OF YEAR'S WORK

Much Accomplished At Memorial Industrial School, Colored

MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Report Compiled By The Superintendent

The following report of the year's work at the Memorial Industrial school a colored orphanage, has been compiled by the superintenden, Rev. W. J. Poindexter, colored:

"Tis year's work has been of great importance and interest to the superintendent and workers and to the community in general.

"We wish to thank you for your hearty cooperation, and take a review.

"March 1, 1924 the institution was turned over into the hands of the new board, Mr. R. C. Haberkern, was elected president of the Memorial industrial school and has proven to be the man for the place in every particular, he is not only interested in the institution as such, but is interested in every individual child both in health and in sickness, and would see to it that their needs were supplied regardless of the cost. Mrs. Bowman Gray the vice-president seemed to have been equally as interested in the children. The president and vice?president are both business people and have a plenty of business of their own. When in the city they can always find time to come to the institution and look after the needs of the children and see that they are supplied, not only did they do that but they would find time to advise and encourage the superintendent and workers, for which we thank them so much.

The Business Side

"There seem to have been perfect harmony with the managers and the superintendent and as far as possible we have tried to carry out their plans as suggested by the president and secretary W. T. Ritter who looks after the financial side of the work in such a way that we haven't had to go out of the city to solicit one cent since the new board has had charge. They have done all the buying, paid all the bills which have ben a great relief to the superintendent. For when bills are made we don't have to wonder where the money is to come from to settle them. The new board takes care of the business side.

The Health of the Children

"We have fifty-four children in the home have enjoyed splendid health this year with one exception, Sylvester White a 15 year old boy was sent to the Memorial hospital, October 18, and stayed until December 7, for appendicities and while there Mr. Haberkern and Mrs. Gray looked after him and saw that he got the best attention.

The Enjoyment of the Children

"Mrs. Gray made arrangement with the ladies of the Y. W. C. A., to furnish our largest girls with suitable amusements and refreshments weekly. The ladies of the Y. made arrangement with different citizens of the city that had automobiles to get our children home, which was such a blessing.

Improvement

"There have been many improvehome, which was such a blessing. portant is that the board has secured between four and six hundred acres of land north of the city upon which they plan to erect a modern institution and be in position to accomodate hundreds of children.

The School

"The school is in very good shape, we have all the children of school age in school, with three girls in Slater an two out of the city in school.

. . The Commounity Chest Drive . . for the drive and we hopeUls..k.

"February 12, is the day planned for the drive and we hope our people will begin now to arrange to do their part and avoid any misunderstanding we cannot afford to be left out of this great movement.

Christmas

"The children had the best Christmas in the history of the institution, they were remembered by Mrs. Dr. Linville, who sent us two bags of apples and a bag of beans. Mrs. Ida Wilkinson of the First Baptist Sunday school, (white) brought Santa Claus who gave a Christmas present to every child and made us wiggle with Christmas joy. Many friends sent toys. Some came by and threw in bundles of clothes, and left without giving their names. Mr. and Mrs. Roltz, brought a box of candles and candy. The crusaders of the home Moravian church came with Miss Blair, their leader, and other ladies brought greetings packages and candy.

"Greetings to the thousands of school children teachers and principles wishing them a happy New Year and abundant success. The decoration of the Christmas tree was the best we have ever had and second to none in the city.

"C. H. Jones sends his jitney over and takes the children to the city churches whenever called on, free. He has give his check for his five hundred dollar pledge. We have other big hearted business men who are expected to do their part to put over this great work. Mrs. I. J. Williams, of the St. James A. M. E. church, Mrs. Irene P. Caldwell, Mrs. F. J. Thompson, Georgia Sanders, Bleka Cunningham, Rev. and Mrs. Cleland, H. B. Watson, O. A. Williams, Rev. and Mrs. P. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Erwin, are among some of the visitors who called upon us. They sent Christmas good cheer. Neely and Hairston Drug store sent ten pounds of candy. Some friend left a box of games for the children. Mrs. Berniece sent ten pounds of candy.

"Asking all to accept our thanks for their kind remembrances during Christmas."

W. J. POINDEXTER, Supt.

ANNOUNCE $20,000 GIFT TO NEGRO ORPHANAGE

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch.

Name of Donor To Winston-Salem Institution Is Withheld

DEC 5 - 1925

Winston-Salem, Dec. 5.—A twenty-thousand dollar gift to the Memorial Industrial schol, an institution for the care of negro orphan children, was announced today at a meeting of the executive committee and the advisory board of the organization. The name of the donor was withheld at his request. This gift was made several months ago, but announcement was withheld until today in order that th e executive committee might secure a new site that will be more suitable fo rthe school than the one that is now being occupied. This new site has been purchased with the money provided in the gift.

The new location comprise 386.43 acres lying North of the city in that secton between the Box Mountain and Germantown Highways, and is on a new highway that has recently been constructed by the Forsyth County Highway Commission

ORPHANS RECEIVE LAND AND BUILDING VALUED AT $20,000

J. C. Scarborough, of Durham, N. C., Donates Old Lincoln Hospital For Home For Aged And Orphaned.

J. C. Scarborough, of Durham, N. C., has donated property worth between $20,000 and $25,000 to the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Durham to be used as an Aged and Orphan Home, according to an announcement made by the alliance this week. The property is the old Lincoln Hospital which recently has been replaced by a new hospital costing $150,000, half of which sum was given by James B. Duke and B. N. Duke and the remainder raised by popular local subscription among white and colored citizens.

The gift is unconditional and is regarded as perhaps the largest lump sum ever given by a colored citizens of Durham for race uplift, and largest sum given by a colored man for local people.

Norfolk Journal and Guide 8-22-25

Norfolk Va.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer

AUG 16 1925

DURHAM NEGRO GIVES VALUABLE BUILDING

Old Lincoln Hospital In Durham To Be Used For Benevolence

Durham, Aug. 15.—Perhaps the greatest individual gift, without strings or conditions, by a colored citizen of Durham to the colored people of the city, has been made in the assignment of old Lincoln hospital to the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance Colored, by J. C. Scarborough, local negro undertaker, for use as a home for the aged, orphaned children and as a day nursery.

Announcement of the gift was formally made today through the ministerial alliance. The value of the property made over to the colored of the city, under the administration of the colored ministers, is between $20,000 and $25,000, and while Durham negro citizens have at times made larger subscriptions to the general cause of education, the gifts have not been to the Durham citienship and have not been lump sums, being paid in annual instalments.

Old Lincoln hospital was replaced by the new hospital, erected at a cost of $150,000, half of which was subscribed by James B. Duke and B. N. Duke and the remainder raised by popular local subscription, white and colored.

Education — 1925

Pennsylvania.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
SEPTEMBER 11, 1925

COLORED ORPHANS GET $2,000 BEQUEST

Sarah G. Yarnall, Who Died in 107th Year, Leaves Sum to Association

HAD $50,000 ESTATE

A bequest of $2,000 to the Association for Care of Colored Orphans, 45th st. and Haverford av., was made by Sarah Gifford Yarnall in her will, probated today. She left a $50,000 personal estate.

Mrs. Yarnall died in her 107th year at the home of her son, David G. Yarnall, Wallingford, Pa., on August 31. She had made her home with another son, Howard E. Yarnall, 4727 Springfield av.

Mrs. Yarnall was born at Marshfield, Mass., April 23, 1819. She was in Pennsylvania Hall at the time it was attacked and burned by anti-abolitionists.

The testatrix also bequeathed $2,000 to three grandsons, Alfred S., Frederick H., and Theodore A. Mehl. This sum is to be shared equally by the beneficiaries. She directed that her sons should receive any real estate in her possession, but none is listed in the will. They will receive her clothing, jewelry, paintings and household effects generally.

Additional bequests to the sons included 155 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad and 100 shares of the capital stock of the Yarnall Paint Co., owned by the decedent.

Mrs. Yarnall set aside a fund of $800 under a provision reading, "It would give me great pleasure if my sons would pay to the following named persons $100 each upon their respective arrival at eighteen years of age." The beneficiaries are Howard E. Yarnall, Jr., Walter P. Yarnall and Sarah Little Yarnall and the following grandchildren: George S. Mehl, Theodore A. Mehl, Jr., Dorothea S. Mehl, Lucille W. Mehl and Mary P. Mehl.

The residue of the personal estate will be shared by the sons.

Mary Byrnes, 1803 Camac st., bequeathed her $15,000 estate to two daughters, Sarah and Esther Byrnes.

Inventories of personal estates filed included those of Marie Michelbach, $81,482.67; Marion F. Hill, $73,103.29; Rose McGuckin, $25,586.97.

Education - 1925. Tennessee.
Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. Dem.

JUN 9 - 1925

FATE OF NEGRO ORPHANS' HOME NOT YET KNOWN

Death of Mrs. Steele Too Sudden to Allow for Plans.

No information has been received at the Steele Orphans' home as to the funeral arrangements for Mrs. Almira S. Steele, who died Saturday morning at 8:15 o'clock at Battle Creek sanitarium, Michigan. Mrs. Steele left Chattanooga Wednesday for Battle Creek, arrived there Friday and died Saturday morning, according to information received here by a relative of her nurse, while sitting in her chair writing, therefore it is presumed that heart failure was the cause of her death. It is supposed that the remains of Mrs. Steele will be interred at at Chelsea, Mass., her old home, near Boston.

The first news of her death came through a wire from her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Prince, of Cleveland, O., to Attorney R. B. Cooke, requesting that he look after the home until she arrived. Mr. Cooke is said to have left Sunday on an early train for Boston.

Mrs. R. M. Darrow, who came here last October from Erie county, Pennsylvania, to take Mrs. Steele's place at the colored orphans' home, says that there are twenty-two children in the home, that fourteen have parents and that the others can easily be placed; that people hve been calling all day about them, but of course the home management must have time for investigation before placing them. As to the property matters it is her understanding that the home is deeded to Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Steele's daughter. A large farm was owned by the home, but was sold sometime ago and the funds applied as Mrs. Steelt was fit.

Mrs. Steele was in her eighty-third year at the time of her death. Sunday, April 26, marked her forty-first anniversary of service at the orphans' home of which she was the founder. The home was dedicated on April 26, 1884, and opened with three little orphan girls. However, since there was no place for widowed and aged colored women in the city or county, these were also taken in and cared for by Mrs. Steele, orphans ad others numbering 1,646 people having been sheltered there since its opening.

Both boys and girls have been taken care of and have been given religious and moral training.

It has been Mrs. Steele's plan to have the children go away to northern training schools after they had finished the eighth grade in school.

The first building of the home was burned eighteen months after it was built and the present one, a splendid commodious brick structure at 15 Straight street, near the colored grammar school on East Fifth street, later took its place. This building has accommodations for 150 people.

Mrs. Steele came from Massachusetts to Chattanooga as a city mission worker from the Congregational church, soon after the deadly yellow fever epidemic. She conceived the idea of founding a colored orphans' home and stated last April that she spent all that she and her husband had in its accomplishment and support.

It is understood that very liberal donations were made to the home by northern people at different times, in various ways. Mrs. Steele had a number of well-known women acting as board members with her in the work.

AVONDALE NOTES

MRS. STEELE'S WORK

[Reprinted from the Chattanooga Times]

One of the most baffling incon sistencies of our social system i called to mind by the death of Mrs Almira S. Steele, which occured th other day at Battle Creek, Michigan Mrs. Steele began her career as a teacher in early life, in the school of Chelsea, Massachusetts, wher she was born. She was the daughte of highly respectable and well-to-d parents and married when compara tively young to a man of consequence in the community. Left a widow while comparatively a young woman she decided to devote her remaining days to the relief of ignorance and distress among the Negroes of the South.

She was not long in making up her mind after a brief visit to a number of southern cities to make Chattanooga the center of her activities. She came here with what, in those days, was two small fortunes —what she had saved herself from her own earning and the gifts of her parents and what she had inherited from her husband's estate. She immediately set about her work, beginning with the erection of the Home for Colored Orphan children located on Straight Street. Older citizens will remember the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the building which stands as a monument to the unselfish philanthropy of its builder and its founder as an institution.

It need hardly be said that she was condemned from the first to "tread her wine-press alone." While conscious hearts of the people of the community were sympathetic with any efforts to relieve the wants and distress of unfortunate, ignorant, and deserted colored children, society demanded that it be done according to the hard and fast rule which recognizes color and race; it was not prepared to accept a white woman who would thus take and "mother" Negro children, even though the goodness of her heart and its generous impulses were never doubted. She, therefore, worked by herself, practically ostracized and ignored by the people of her own race and religious connections. With a stern heroism born, perhaps, of fanaticism, she persisted in her work almost despised by the whites and suspected and shunned by the Negroes themselves for the forty years of her labor here.

During her management and operation of the home she absolutely reclaimed nearly 2,000 Negro children, wastrels from the streets and moral and physical starvings from the slums and tumble-down habitations so many colored people are condemned to call "homes," giving them a good home, instructing them in the ideals of Christan citizenship and bringing them up in the way they should go. To her credit it can be said that the vast majority of the children she educated have done well and have honored her name.

What is it in our hearts and consciences that permits us to withhold from this consecrated, unselfish and devoted woman the need of full credit she so eminently deserves as a genuine philanthropist and unselfish follower of her "Master?" She spent her fortune—all the money that charity and the charitably disposed gave her for the saving of the children in her charge. She denied herself the good things of life for the fullest enjoyment of which she was endowed by education and by the blessings of splendid health and womanly instincts. But she elected to sacrifice all these that others might live and, as she used to say, "escape the penalties of a living death."

It would seem that we have got to overhaul our smug professions of sympathy for misfortunes and our top-loftical expressions of desires for the salvation of all mankind, or else we have to do something to show an appreciation and reverence for such good women and their great work.

West Virginia.

Education-1925

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Roanoke, News W. Va 8-8-25

INSTITUTIONS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

The state of West Virginia now has an institution for the colored folks for every institution ~~for the whites~~. Four new institutions for colored people are to be opened in the near future. Superintendents for three of them have been selected, but not yet announced by the governor.

The industrial school for colored boys and the hospital for the colored insane, are located at Lakin, Mason county. Inmates and patients will be received as soon as a laundry and reservoir are completed. Seventy-five boys will be transferred from the industrial school at Pruntytown, and 235 patients from the Weston hospital for the insane. The boys' school is a three-story brick structure and the hospital is four stories, of brick and fireproof.

The industrial school for colored girls near Huntington will be thrown open in the near future. It will house 50 inmates. The colored girls are now being taken care of at the colored orphans' home at Huntington. The new building is three stories.

The new school for colored deaf and blind will be opened at Institute about the first of the year. At present the state is taking care of 12 deaf and blind negroes at Overlee, Md. There are about 30 such negroes in the state, according to a survey. The new building adjoins the West Virginia Collegiate Institute and is three stories.

All employees of these institutions will be negroes, including the superintendents.

The board of control will construct two new wings to the Bluefield Colored Institute, providing six additional class rooms. A third story was considered, but because of the expense it will not be built.

Education-1925

Reformatories.

See Also: Education:

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Juvenile Delinquency.

Education - 1925
Reformatories.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS
MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal.
JUL 23 1925
NOV 14 1925

TUSKEGEE PARTY VISITS MT. MEIGS

Representatives of All Southern States Inspect Negro Reform School.

MOUNT MEIGS, ALA., July 23.—(Special.)—Dr. H. O. Sargent, special agricultural agent for the Smith-Hogh's fund for vocational education in the United States, visited the Alabama Refor school for negro boys Wednesday afternoon. He was accompanied by Prof. A, F. Harmon, superintendent of education of Montgomery county; Mr. T. L. Head, assistant superintendent; Prof J. S. Lambert, rural school agent, and the secretary of the Alabama Teachers association, and a large class of colored men doing vocational agricultural work at Tuskegee institute during the summer

The party was taken through the buildings and over the entire school plant, taking in every department, including the large farm and the orchard and truck farm. This class represented almost every southern state, including Oklahoma and Texas.

They expressed themselves as being agreeably surprised at the excellent work accomplished here by the state of Alabama and that Alabama is far ahead of many other states in rendering assistance to the delinquent negro boys. Mr. Sargeant said, "I have often heard of the splendid work that Professor Wingfield is doing here, but I did not have any idea of its magnitude. This is a magnificent plant for these unfortunate boys." Much favorable comment was made on the general appearance of everything and the fine peaches and the 500 acres of some of the best corn in the state. One representative of Texas said that it was the best corn he has seen anywhere this year.

After a big watermelon cuttng and peach eating the party returned to Tuskegee, except the state officials, who went to Montgomery.

Birmingham Women Back Concert In Aid Of Pine Grove Negro School

MRS. B. B. BURTON

Institution Aims To Change Youthful Derelicts Into Useful Citizens

Recently a committee of prominent women in Birmingham banded together with Mrs. J. F. Graham as chairman and Mrs. B. B. Burton as vice chairman, to assist the Pine Grove School for Negroes out at Laurel Point, 20 miles from Birmingham.

"The school is really a very important factor in the life of Birmingham," said Mrs. Burton in speaking of the concert which will be given next Sunday afternoon at the Municipal auditorium for the benefit of the school, "for the idea with our committee is to make it a permanent institution where negro boys and girls who are taken off the streets and from the juvenile court may be instructed and trained into worthy citizenship.

"Whatever vocation they care to follow, cooks, maids, butlers, servants of any type, teachers or craftsmen, there at the Pine Grove school our object is that such instruction may be forthcoming.

"In order to do this, of course, funds are necessary and the concert Sunday afternoon, while a free will offering event, at the same time, is our only means at present of adding to a very depleted exchequer to further the aims of the school.

"So many things are needed, a dormitory, a truck, paying off the old indebtedness and many other things and the delinquent negro children ought to be cared for just as the delinquent white children, and to this end our committee is working.

"It is as noble a charity as I know of, and the people of Birmingham if they only knew the conditions, feel sure would willingly co-operat and help us in our work.

"To this end on Sunday afternoo a unique and interesting concert wi be given at the Municipal auditoriu under the auspices of our commit tee, composed of influential and we known women of Birmingham.

"The program will be furnished b negro singers entirely, members the choirs of the different churche and musical organizations in the cit of Birmingham.

"The concert, which is to be er tirely free, will be given for the pu pose of promoting interest amor the citizens of the city in a scho for the education and training negro boys and girls, who are wai in our streets. These youths ha become a serious menace to the con munity, and what we ask is mere a free will offering at the concert."

The women of the committee wl are sponsoring this concert inclu Mrs. Victor H. Hanson, Mrs. J. Graham, Mrs. Gilbert Clapp, Mr Paul Earle, Mrs. Peyton Eubank, Mr Victor Randolph, Mrs. Morris Nev field, Mrs. E. D. Brown, Mrs. B. Burton, Mrs. Eugene Jacobs, Mr Richard Burnett, Mrs. C. D. Henle Mrs. C. P. Orr, Mrs. H. W. Bostic Mrs. Arlie Barber, Mrs. Hunter Arm strong, Mrs. A. W. Bell, Mrs. Scu der Ryall, Mrs. W. H. Stockha Mrs. F. W. Meredith and Mrs. Jol B. Reid.

These women realize the impo tance of maintaining a school whi has already been established by pr vate philanthropy at Pine Grove, which a splendid work is being do in training the little negroes to mal an honest living through work," sa Mrs. Burton.

"Unless immediate assistance given by the people of Birminghar the school will have to be disco tinued and the young negroes will thrown back upon the streets swell the criminal population."

Included in the program to be re dered on Sunday afternoon will the following:

Music—Tuggle band. Song, co gregation. Chorus. Invocatio Song, native African song. Sele reading, by Brother Sims, 84 yea old. Negro melody, special selec tions.

The chorus will be composed more than 200 voices, interpretin what music means to them."

"Among the treasures of the Sout which we as citizens should deligh to cherish are the spirituals, th characteristic songs of the negroe which, originating in the hearts o these people, have found expressio in touching words and melodies.

"These spirituals possess a dignity peculiarly their own. It is, of course pardonable to smile at the naivet often exhibited in the words, but it should be remembered that in scarcely any instance is anything humorous intended. The songs are by no means to be confounded with a new sort of ragtime; but rather it should be understood that these spirituals cannot be properly appreciated or understood unless they are clothed in their primitive dignity. These songs are the vocal expression of the simplicity in many cases of faith and the sublimity of resignation. They are gems of melody of motion, full of human spirit, often bright with flashes of poetry a frequently weird in character."

Two-minute talks will be made Judge T. B. Abernethy, Pr Wheeler M. Thompson, Thom Canon, M. C. Dixon, Roderick Be dow, Thomas Sherrill, Judge Jo McCoy, Sheriff T. J. Shirley, E. Schnizer, Rev. J. A. Bryan, Rev. M. Edmonds, James Dukes, J. Mitchell, P. Bennett and others.

Education - 1925
Reformatories.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

MAY 31 1925

State Reformator For Delinquent Negro Girls Will Be Asked

An appropriation of $10,000 for the establishment of a state reformatory for delinquent colored girls and a like sum for its maintenance for 1926, will be asked of the coming legislature by the Georgia interracial committee, the Georgia Federation of Colored Women's clubs and other civic groups.

The need of such an institution has been urged for years and negro women of Georgia have secured among themselves pledges aggregating $6,000 to initiate the enterprise. Learning of their efforts, the white women of the state interracial committee, headed by Mrs. W. A. Turner, of Newnan, volunteered their assistance in bringing the need to the attention of the legislature in the hope that favorable action can be secured at the coming session. The state department of welfare also recommends the bill.

Education - 1925.
Reformatories.
Hattiesburg Miss.
American
7-28-25

Mississippi.

NEGRO REFORM FARM PLANNED

National Industrial Association to Take Matter Up Soon.

PICAYUNE, Miss., July 28.—The National Rural Industrial Association, piloted by the Rev. J. M. Williamson, will hold a meeting at Jackson, Miss., at an early date to arrange the purchase of a reform school farm for wayward negro children.

Williamson says there are many boys and girls who commit crimes in their tender age and are sent to prisons with hardened criminals; there are other boys and girls loafing and roaming the country with no fixed purpose.

This large army of boys and girls can be trained for usefulness in cultivating some of these idle lands in the state and acquiring an education that will make them producers instead of consumers and an asset to their country.

Education – 1925
Reformatories.

North Carolina.

'Welfare Work for Negroes in N. Car.'

Subject of an Address by Lawrence A. Oxley at University

At the Summer Institute of Public Welfare, held at the University of North Carolina July 20-31, Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, director, Bureau of Work Among Negroes, spoke on the work of his bureau in the development of welfare work among Negroes throughout the State. It is reported that this is the first time in the history of the university that a Negro has been invited to speak in the School of Public Welfare.

Established in January of this year, the Bureau of Work Among Negroes was made possible through a grant from the Laura Spelman-Rockefeller Foundation. The first three months the bureau demonstrated in four selected counties the value of a welfare program for Negroes, employing a trained Negro social worker as assistant in the county welfare office; holding public meetings; and, as a result of the interest aroused, securing $1,000 from Negro churches and other organizations. In Wake County has been formulated a program for proper enforcement of the Compulsory School Attendance Law; provision for recreational facilities for Negroes; development of the Juvenile Court, with special emphasis on the training of Negro juvenile delinquents along vocational lines; inquiry into the housing problem and its attendant vices; the proper development of a parole system, together with provision for the Negro feeble-minded; correlating the Negro county welfare program with that of the State and city programs of education, health, etc.

The interest manifested in the promoting of this program throughout the State is shown in the fact that the Negro women of the State have contributed about $20,000 to be used in providing a training school for delinquent Negro girls, for which ground has been purchased at Efland, N. C., and one building, with all modern conveniences, erected.

The Negro Elks of North Carolina have agreed to erect a cottage at the Morrison Training School for delinquent Negro boys; also a trades building—the two buildings costing $10,000. Through Mr. Benjamin Duke of New York, at the request of the bureau, a gift of $15,000 has been received—to be used to build a ward for Negro children at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital.

CONSTRUCTIVE LEADER OF HIS RACE.

Dr. S. G. Atkins, principal of the Slater State Normal School, has received a commisison from Governor Morrison reappointing him for a term of five years as a member of the board of trustees of the State Training School for Delinquent Negro Boys. Dr. Atkins, who is recognized as one of the ablest educators of his race in North Carolina, was a member of the original board of this institution and was one of the men who had most to do with its establishment.

Star of Zion
1-22-25

During the administration of Governor Bickett a speecial commission was appointed to outline a program for the colored people of the State. This was perhaps the most important commission ever set up to deal with the race problem in this Commonwealth. Governor Bickett appointed Dr. Atkins on that commission, and was most heartily applauded for his action by the citizens of this city, both white and colored, who look upon the principal of Slater School as one of the ablest and most constructive leaders of the Negro race in the South. One of the results of this special commission's work was the establishment by the General Assembly of 1921 of the State Training School for Delinquent Negro Boys. It has since been named the Cameron Morrison Training School for Delinquent Negro Boys, in honor of the present Governor who has taken a deep interest in the work.

The new institution is located near the town of Rockingham. The site consists of four hundred acres admirably adapted to the needs of such a training school. It is intended to make of this institution a great force for the uplift of the Negro race similar in every respect to the Stonewall Jackson Training School for white boys at Concord.

The Cameron Morrison Training School for Negro Boys has not yet been opened, but the administration building has just been completed at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars and it is expected that the institution will be set to work within a short time.

It is understood that the board of county commissioners of Forsyth have already signified their intention of building a cottage at the school for Negro boys similar to the one the county erected at the Stonewall Jackson Training School for the white boys of this county. Upon the invitation of the members of the Forsyth board, Dr. Atkins appeared before them some time ago and made a profound impression by his presentation of the program of the new institution. It was in a large measure due to their confidence in Dr. Atkins that the Forsyth authorities looked with favor on the proposition to build a cottage at the school for the delinquent Negro boys of this county. It is probable that Forsyth will be the first county in the State to take such action.

As principal of the Slater School here Dr. Atkins has been instrumental in building one of the best schools for colored people in North Carolina, and the value of his work has been recognized far beyond State lines. He will continue to devote his best efforts to Slater, at the same time he is deeply interested in the new training school for Negro boys and will devote much time to his duties as a member of the board of trustees.

This is not the first time Dr. Atkins' ability has been recognized by a Governor, who honored him with a commission. In addition to the service he rendered as a member of the Bickett special commisison, he was also commissioned during the war as a member of the council of defense and served as executive secretary of Negro division of the War Savings campaign for the State and made several speaking tours in which he addressed thousands of members of his race in North Carolina.—Editorial in Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal.

Negro Department

Items for the Negroes of Richmond County, Written by H. E. DuBissette, Negro Dentist at Rockingham.

MORRISON TRAINING SCHOOL

Few of our group seem to appreciate the good work that is being done by the Morrison Training School for delinquent boys, of which Rev. L. L. Boyd is superintendent, located 9 miles east of Rockingham. It is one of the most important schools of the state and deals especially with the problem of adjusting the erroring boy to the standards of society. The social adjustment is of vital importance in that it teaches the boy obedience of laws, gives him spiritual information and makes him steadfast in obedience to social responsibilities, etc These boys, like so many others, need a second chance. They need to find themselves. In the training school it is very encouraging to see them find themselves and to see the progress they are making in the direction of true citizenship.

Among the many boys that have come from all parts of the state is one of our own Rockingham boys, Jake Ellerbe. This youngster has enjoyed promotion after promotion until now he is the "past grand master" of the training school. He has complete management of the steam laundry and the water supply system and is also charged with the duty of "officer of the day," that is, he has control of the student body for the entire day. This gives him an opportunity for development as well as an opportunity for leadership. Like many others, he is doing splendid work.

A swimming pool is now in course of construction and pretty soon the boys will be taking a daily dip in the refreshing waters which flow in profusion from the natural spring all the year round. The school is also fully equipped with an ice plant which is in full blast. Cream and frozen fruits are on hand almost daily. These frozen "eats" have added many smiles and joyous expressions to this hale and happy bunch. Added to all this is the school farm standing as fitting proof that the boys are not idle. Besides 20 acres of cotton and 18 acres of corn, there is a telling truck garden of 11 acres filled with all good things for the winter as well as the summer months. There are lima beans, snap beans, white peas, navy beans, onions, irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and tomatoes, etc, all in large quantities. The canning department is busy putting up bushels of berries. Five pigs are frolicking about taking on bone for winter fattening. "MORE ANON."

You are invited to spend some of the hot summer days here. The boys would be only too glad to meet you and not only enjoy your visit but would appreciate your companionship and words of encouragement. A special invitation is extended to our white friends who made this school possible. A visit from you would be very stimulating, see what we are doing and enjoy some of our frozen fruits and refreshing summer breezes.

Training School For Negro Youths.

The State school for delinquent negro youths, the money to build same which was appropriated by the last legislature was opened January 1st. Rev. L. L. Boyd a negro minister and educator, of Gastonia, is to be the superintendent and the institution will provide accommodations for 35 boys at the start.

The institution is located in Richmond county, near Hamlet and is named the Morrison Training School in honor of His Majesty. It is the eternal fitness of things to have this negro school named after Cam, a man who boasts of hunting down negroes during the white supremacy campaign attired in a red shirt.

Directors of the training school are Mabry Hart, Tarboro; L. R. Varner, Lumberton; W. N. Everett, Rockingham; Thad Tate, Charlotte, and S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem, the two latter being gentlemen of color.

Education - 1925.

Self Help in.

See Also: Education:

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Juvenile Delinquency

Money for Negro Education

Woman's Work.

Education-1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Negro Messenger Saves Big Payroll From Thugs

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Andrew Beckett, Negro messenger for a local department store was returning to the store from the bank where he had drawn several thousands of dollars representing the weekly payroll. When Beckett reached the main thoroughfare leading to the store with the $6,000 in silver and currency, he was accosted by three Negro hold-up men who thrust a pistol into his side and ordered him to turn the money over to them.

Instead of giving over the money the messenger, quicker than a flash, sent a stiff blow to the jaw of the man holding the pistol which caused him to fall to the pavement and drop his pistol. The other two thugs attempted to flee when Beckett grabbed the pistol and fired at them as they ran, one of the bullets from the pistol striking one in the right thigh, causing him to fall to the pavement.

The great crowd that gathered quickly came to the assistance of the brave messenger and the three hold-ups were held until the arrival of police officers. One of the robbers was identified as Paul K. Blackstone, Negro butler, who served in the White House under Presidents Wilson, Harding and for a short time under President Coolidge.

East Tennessee News 12-24-25

CORTEZ PETERS WINS HONORS AS A TYPIST

New York, Dec. 18.—Cortez W. Peters of Washington, D. C., one of the competitors with class 2 and the only representatitive of his Race in the 20th international typewriting contest, held at Aeolian hall Saturday night, Dec. 12, won the first prize, a gold medal, for having written 18,896 strokes, or a total of 3,779 words, at the rate of 119 words a minute in the period of a half hour.

Cortez Peters

Peters, who is 19 years old, is a 1923 graduate of Dunbar high school of Washington. He participated in several events conducted by typewriter concerns and has received the qualifying awards which include a certificate, bronze, silver, gold and diamond medals from Underwood; certificate, a gold m[illegible] from Remington; gold medal from Royal, and a gold jeweled pin from Woodstock.

The young man is employed as typist in the office of Representative J. W. Nelson of Wisconsin, in the house of representatives.

In class 1, George H. Hossfeld and Albert Tangora of New Jersey, both white, scored a tie, each having written 39,000 strokes in an hour period. Hossfield, former world's champion typist, was endeavoring to regain his title from Tangora, who has held the championship for two years. To determine the winner, another contest was held for them. Minnie Regelmeyer (white) of New Jersey, former world's amateur champion, won third prize.

Chicago Defender 12-19-25

Dr. and Mrs. U. G. Dailey Entertained by Parisians

[Special to the Defender]

Paris, France, Dec. 18.—Dr. and Mrs. Ulysses Grant Dailey of Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., have been guests at several affairs designed for their entertainment by persons prominent in the social life of this city. They were the dinner guests and were later entertained at the theater last Monday evening by Dr. and Mrs. Auguste Casseus.

Sunday afternoon Mme. Salomon gave a dinner in their honor. Mme. Salomon is a woman of marked intellectual attainments and has on more than one occasion been hostess for members of the Race visiting in this city. Among those Americans who have been welcomed by her parties are: Miss Jessie Fausset of New York city; Mrs. Lillian Evans Tibbs of Washington, D. C., the capital of America; Miss Laura Wheeler, a teacher of Cheney, Pa., and the celebrated tenor, Roland Hayes.

Chicago Defender 12-19-25

STUDENT AT U. OF C. IS ON DEBATE TEAM

Cyrus Takes Part in Meet With Oxford

B. C. Cyrus, a student at the University of Chicago law school and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, was the first speaker on the University of Chicago debating team in its contest with a joint team representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, at Mandel hall Monday evening. The Chicagoans upheld the affirmative side of the question: "Resolved, That the sciences are of greater value in human progress than arts and humanities." A popular balloting immediately following the debate gave the Englishmen the victory by a margin of 515 to 121.

Mr. Cyrus opened the debate as the first of six speakers presented to an audience which crowded every available inch of seating space and standing room in Mandel hall. Scores were turned away at the door. His teammates were David Wollins and J. W. Bryant, both white.

With an impressive delivery, an easy command of language and a familiarity with his subject which expressed itself in strong arguments for the affirmative, Mr. Cyrus drew rounds of applause in his introduction of the question. His speech was frequently interrupted by outbursts of handclapping and he was tendered an ovation as he took his seat.

The argument which Mr. Cyrus advanced for the affirmative and which his successors for the most part merely elaborated upon, was that the sciences, by their gradual conquest of disease, their control of nature and their presentation of the scientific method of approach had contributed far more to the advance of civilization than had the humanities. The arts, he insisted, merely set up an end for life, vague and uncertain, and prescribed no means for arriving at that end. Science presented the means. The negative pointed out that means, however vital, should be always of subordinate value to ends, and then elaborated upon the value of ends which the arts set up.

Chicago Defender 12-19-25

ANDREW BECKETT NEGRO WORKER, CAPITAL HERO

Andrew Beckett, Trusted Employe of the Frank R. Jelleff Department Store, Successfully Fights Off Three Bandits, Killing One, Seriously Wounding Another, and Saves $6,000 Payroll.

Displaying the true courage of a hero who puts duty above life, Andrew Beckett, an employe of the Frank R. Jelleff Department Store, last Saturday morning accomplished a feat which would have proven a difficult task for even the Washington police department, when, single-handed, he staved off three holdup men who attempted to rob him of the $6,000 payroll which he was carrying from the bank to the store.

Washington Eagle 12-26-25

Beckett, who has been in the employment of the Jelleff Company for the last 27 years had drawn the $6,000 pay roll from the bank earlier in the morning and was driving up the alley in the rear of the store when two men jumped upon the running board of his car, one stocking a revolver in his side and demanding that he put up his hands, while the other reached for the little black bag containing the money. By action and thinking Beckett snatched the gun from the man's hand, struck him over the head with it, jumped from the machine and followed the other bandit who was running for a car standing on E Street with the motor running and a third man at the wheel ready to make a getaway. Just as the car was about to start, Beckett ran up to the machine and started firing the revolver which he had wrested from the man who lay unconscious at his machine. Two bullets took effect, one striking the man sitting at the wheel of the car in the stomach who died this morning and wounding the other man, who had snatched the little black bag containing the money, in the leg. In the meantime the other fellow recovered consciousness and made his getaway but was later captured by the pol[illegible]

Beckett later visited detective headquarters and was highly commended for his bravery by Acting Chief of Detectives Walter Emerson and other officials.

"I am glad he didn't get hurt," Frank R. Jelleff, Beckett's employer, told interviewers. "He has been with the store 27 years now, and I would much rather have seen them get the money than have harmed him."

Mr. Jelleff intimated that this would be the most prosperous Christmas Beckett has ever known.

Washington D.C.

WORLD WAR HERO IS STAGING CLASS PLAY AT U. S. C.

Ex-Lieutenant Curtis Carpentier, of Baltimore, winner of many chevrons for bravery in the World War and who was cited several times for distinguished service by ranking officers, and who is at present a pre-dental student at the University of Southern California, is staging and directing a play, "The Last Day of the Fair," to be given by members of his class at the Assembly in Bovard Auditorium next Wednesday. Carpentier also wrote the play and the music, assisted by members of the class. He is the manager of the debating team, and missed being elected to the presidency of the class by two votes. He is the only Race member of the class.

Pacific Defender 12-19-25

Los Angeles Cal.

Poor Negro Ex-Soldier Donates $1,221 Service Certificate to Aid Other Youths to Get an Education

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 28, 1925

Solomon Harper Wins Long Struggle With Veterans' Bureau, Only to Decide to Devote Money to Loan Fund, Which Replenishes Itself

For nearly seven years Solomon Harper, Negro ex-soldier, struggled with the Veterans' Bureau. He was infatigable. Now that he has what he set out to get, he wants to give it away. Last night he proposed to give away his Adjusted Service Certificate ($1,221) to establish a scholarship fund to help other youths, regardless of race or religion, to get education.

Harper hopes his example will lead other veterans to make some use of their bonus awards. He has a loan-and-insurance plan whereby the fund would replenish itself.

Greetings to Coolidge

A year ago things were dark for Solomon Harper. He had attended every school within a day's ride of New York and he had received no bonus award. Nevertheless, he wanted to send President Coolidge a Merry Christmas telegram. As he lacked funds, The World paid for the wire. All at once things happened, and he received a certificate of graduation in engineering, his bonus, and everything he desired.

So last night he did not stop with his plan to donate his service certificate. He filed this telegram to President Coolidge:

"Disabled veterans and ex-service men give thanks for your Christmas greetings and as one of them I respectfully submit the following:

"During cold weather men with bronchial and certain other afflictions become worse and their ratings for Governmental aid become accordingly inadequate. If the Government would extend loans to such cases enabling them to survive the winter in comfort, the sums could be repaid the ensuing summer.

"I feel certain this plan would not be abused by the needy. Promotion of such a plan would be a fine New Year's gift to disabled men from the President. Yours for service,

"SOLOMON HARPER."

Talked Away Barriers

Harper ran his seven years' obstacle race as cheerfully as the ordinary man goes unobstructed. He throve on obstacles. His long suit was talking. He never raised his voice or lost his temper. He talked his way indomitably through all barriers.

Solomon's voice became known in The World city room. At any hour of the day or night the telephone might ring and an anxious, gentle voice say, "This is Solomon Harper." The city editor good-humoredly hazed cub reporters by sending them out to be talked at by Solomon Harper. They all liked the six-foot-six Solomon Harper.

He always gained his point finally, if by nothing else than endurance. He even beat off death, for the doctors told him at divers times he would die. Solomon talked them out of it and consequently looks exceedingly durable to-day.

Disabled by War Service

Harper was discharged from the army March 13, 1919. He had been earlier in the 349th Field Artillery. He got work in a Syracuse foundry, but found war had left him disabled. After a month he started for Camp Upton Hospital.

The walk from Syracuse to Manhattan did not scare the indomitable Solomon. But a cold spring morning found him lying in Riverside Park. A policeman picked him up half-dead and revived him with hot coffee at a lunch wagon.

So Solomon went before the Federal Rehabilitation Board and after he grew stronger entered the New York Electrical School in the fall. After that, when he wasn't in school or studying by himself he was in some kind of school. Doctors told him now he could not live.

He worked in Harlem for $7 a week, then plodded back to Syracuse and, by sheer ingenuity, procured a union card as electrician and got a job. He had adventures, he was nearly electrocuted, he stopped fist-fights between his fellows.

He Begins His Education

With this experience behind him he was admitted into the shop foreman class of Syracuse University and by November, 1920, had obtained a day scholarship in mechanical drawing at City College in New York. In 1921 he was taking extension courses at Columbia. Then he went over to Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. There were all manner of impediments, but he managed to surmount them and enroll where he wished to study.

Then he went back to summer school at Syracuse, studying botany and political economy. All the time he was in hot water with the Rehabilitation Board for one thing or another, but Solomon Harper always talked his way through.

His difficulties led to his being confined in a hospital. He escaped and walked fifty miles, without food or water, to Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn. The Hospital Commission gave him his discharge and he remained at Pratt Institute.

Harper was reduced to vagrancy by now, but he did not give up his ambitions for schooling. He crept into the basement of a house on 135th Street New Year's night, 1923, for shelter, and when he awoke the place was flooded and his shoes were full of water.

He Dwelt in Subway

Then, going to Pratt, he studied and slept in the subway, riding up to Van Cortlandt Park and back to Brooklyn. He slept at the President Street station on newspapers under a stairway. He kept that up three weeks, until the American Legion got him a rooming place. His lungs and throat were weakened by exposure. He applied for the post of junior engineer with the Bureau of Standards at Washington. Not discouraged by defeat, he applied for the position of assistant examiner of patents. In June last year he went to Washington to find out about his rating at the bureau. While there in vain it was reported to the Veterans' Bureau that he had left school and his scholarship was canceled.

So his fortune ebbed and darkened until The World paid for his telegram to the President on Christmas, 1924.

That was the turning point. But now that he has got all he wanted, he wants to give it away—his service certificate for a scholarship fund and his hard-won knowledge—for teaching and helping others.

Judges for the Contest

That there is still an encouraging willingness among the foremost writers of America to lend a hand to the new efforts of our Negro writers, the growing list of acceptances for the Board of Awards will attest. We carry this month brief extracts from some of the letters received. Others will follow in later issues.

Crisis November, 1925.

"Dear Mr. Johnson:

I'll be glad to be of any help I can in the hunt for poets. Only I ought to warn you I have no great confidence in my judgment where there are too many of them to pass upon at one time."

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT FROST.

(*Mr. Frost holds the chair of Poetry at the University of Michigan and is the author of "A Boys' Will", "North of Boston", "Mountain Interval", and "New Hampshire".*)

"I shall be glad ot serve as one of the judges for the Alexander Pushkin Poetry Prize. You have, I think, established a prize that will become famous, and I consider it an honor to serve so high up Mt. Parnassus . . ."

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(*Mr. Sherman is the Editor of "Books," literary supplement of the New York* Herald-Tribune, *author of "Matthew Arnold", "On Contemporary Literature", "Americans", "The Genius of America", and one of the most powerful of American critics.*)

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(*Mr. Braithwaite is a poet, poetry critic, and editor of the annual Anthology of American Magazine Verse. He is the author of "Lyrics of Life and Love", "The House of Falling Leaves", "The Poetic Year for 1916", "The Story of the Great War", "The Fire Wisdoms of Grainne" and "Our Essays and Critics of Today."*)

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(Mrs. Vachel Lindsay.)

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Yours sincerely,
STARK YOUNG.

pressed, feel that I should Unfortunately, I am very of writing and, as they New Republic and else- use to read manuscripts part books, for they dis- cept in very definite and however, your contest im- busy with a good deal of work where such ideas are expressed, like to be of use also. Unfortunately, I am very busy with a good deal of work and, as they would tell you at the New Republic and elsewhere, I consistently refuse to read manuscripts and even for the most part books, for they distract and confuse me except in very definite and desired instances. If, however, your contest im-

Poor Negro Ex-Soldier Donates $1,221 Service Certificate to Aid Other Youths to Get an Education

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 28, 1925

Solomon Harper Wins Long Struggle With Veterans' Bureau, Only to Decide to Devote Money to Loan Fund, Which Replenishes Itself

For nearly seven years Solomon Harper, Negro ex-soldier, struggled with the Veterans' Bureau. He was infatigable. Now that he has what he set out to get, he wants to give it away. Last night he proposed to give away his Adjusted Service Certificate ($1,221) to establish a scholarship fund to help other youths, regardless of race or religion, to get education.

Harper hopes his example will lead other veterans to make some use of their bonus awards. He has a loan-and-insurance plan whereby the fund would replenish itself.

Greetings to Coolidge

A year ago things were dark for Solomon Harper. He had attended every school within a day's ride of New York and he had received no bonus award. Nevertheless, he wanted to send President Coolidge a Merry Christmas telegram. As he lacked funds, The World paid for the wire. All at once things happened, and he received a certificate of graduation in engineering, his bonus, and everything he desired.

So last night he did not stop with his plan to donate his service certificate. He filed this telegram to President Coolidge:

"Disabled veterans and ex-service men give thanks for your Christmas greetings and as one of them I respectfully submit the following:

"During cold weather men with bronchial and certain other afflictions become worse and their ratings for Governmental aid become accordingly inadequate. If the Government would extend loans to such cases enabling them to survive the winter in comfort, the sums could be repaid the ensuing summer.

"I feel certain this plan would not be abused by the needy. Promotion of such a plan would be a fine New Year's gift to disabled men from the President. Yours for service,

"SOLOMON HARPER."

Talked Away Barriers

Harper ran his seven yedrs' obstacle race as cheerfully as the ordinary man goes unobstructed. He throve on obstacles. His long suit was talking. He never raised his voice or lost his temper. He talked his way indomitably through all barriers.

Solomon's voice became known in The World city room. At any hour of the day or night the telephone might ring and an anxious, gentle voice say, "This is Solomon Harper." The city editor good-humoredly hazed cub reporters by sending them out to be talked at by Solomon Harper. They all liked the six-foot-six Solomon Harper.

He always gained his point finally, if by nothing else than endurance. He even beat off death, for the doctors told him at divers times he would die. Solomon talked them out of it and consequently looks exceedingly durable to-day.

Disabled by War Service

Harper was discharged from the army March 13, 1919. He had been earlier in the 349th Field Artillery. He got work in a Syracuse foundry, but found war had left him disabled. After a month he started for Camp Upton Hospital.

The walk from Syracuse to Manhattan did not scare the indomitable Solomon. But a cold spring morning found him lying in Riverside Park. A policeman picked him up half-dead and revived him with hot coffee at a lunch wagon.

So Solomon went before the Federal Rehabilitation Board and after he grew stronger entered the New York Electrical School in the fall. After that, when he wasn't in school or studying by himself he was in some kind of school. Doctors told him now he could not live.

He worked in Harlem for $7 a week, then plodded back to Syracuse and, by sheer ingenuity, procured a union card as electrician and got a job. He had adventures, he was nearly electrocuted, he stopped fist-fights between his fellows.

He Begins His Education

With this experience behind him he was admitted into the shop foreman class of Syracuse University and by November, 1920, had obtained a day scholarship in mechanical drawing at City College in New York. In 1921 he was taking extension courses at Columbia. Then he went over to Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. There were all manner of impediments, but he managed to surmount them and enroll where he wished to study.

Then he went back to summer school at Syracuse, studying botany and political economy. All the time he was in hot water with the Rehabilitation Board for one thing or another, but Solomon Harper always talked his way through.

His difficulties led to his being confined in a hospital. He escaped and walked fifty miles, without food or water, to Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn. The Hospital Commission gave him his discharge and he remained at Pratt Institute.

Harper was reduced to vagrancy by now, but he did not give up his ambitions for schooling. He crept into the basement of a house on 135th Street New Year's night, 1923, for shelter, and when he awoke the place was flooded and his shoes were full of water.

He Dwelt in Subway

Then, going to Pratt, he studied and slept in the subway, riding up to Van Cortlandt Park and back to Brooklyn. He slept at the President Street station on newspapers under a stairway. He kept that up three weeks, until the American Legion got him a rooming place. His lungs and throat were weakened by exposure. He applied for the post of junior engineer with the Bureau of Standards at Washington. Not discouraged by defeat, he applied for the position of assistant examiner of patents. In June last year he went to Washington to find out about his rating at the bureau. While there in vain it was reported to the Veterans' Bureau that he had left school and his scholarship was canceled.

So his fortune ebbed and darkened until The World paid for his telegram to the President on Christmas, 1924.

That was the turning point. But now that he has got all he wanted, he wants to give it away—his service certificate for a scholarship fund and his hard-won knowledge—for teaching and helping others.

Judges for the Contest

That there is still an encouraging willingness among the foremost writers of America to lend a hand to the new efforts of our Negro writers, the growing list of acceptances for the Board of Awards will attest. We carry this month brief extracts from some of the letters received. Others will follow in later issues.

Opportunity, November, 1925.

"Dear Mr. Johnson:

I'll be glad to be of any help I can in the hunt for poets. Only I ought to warn you I have no great confidence in my judgment where there are too many of them to pass upon at one time."

Sincerely yours,

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Education-1925.
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Mrs. Bourke Goes With Columbia Group To France

New York Age

1-31-25

New York, N. Y.

FIVE HONOR PUPILS; ONLY ONE WHITE

New York (Special)—Of five highest honor graduates of James Russell Lowell School Tuesday, only one was white, and she stood fifth.

Leaders were Loleta Jackman, Harriett Baltimore, Ilva Boschultz and Rubi Pickens.

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Pittsburgh Courier 2-7-25

CARNEGIE AWARDS FOR 23 MORE HEROES

Medals and $5,340 a Year in Pensions to Dependents Granted for Acts of Bravery.

TEN SACRIFICED LIVES

These Include Elizabeth M. Hanley of Brooklyn, Who Gave Her Life to Save an Infant.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at its twenty-first annual meeting here late today, recognized twenty-three acts of heroism, awarding four silver medals and nineteen bronze medals, pensions aggregating $5,340 a year and $13,800 for educational and other worthy purposes.

Three of the heroes lost their lives.

Died to Save Others.

George O. Larkin, Forestport, N. Y., died attempting to save a man from drowning at Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 28, 1921. His father received a bronze medal.

George F. Hepler, 518 East Fulton Street, Butler, Pa., a student, fatally injured when he attempted to rescue two small boys from a runaway automobile at Butler, June 27, 1924; bronze medal to his father.

Elizabeth M. Hanley, 591 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., a telephone operator, met death while rescuing an infant from a burning house at Jamaica, N. Y., March 15, 1924; bronze medal to her sister.

Edmund C. Mosser, 1,535 West Garrison Street, Fremont, Ohio, a student, died attempting to save a fellow student from drowning at Fremont, June 21, 1923; bronze medal to his father.

Adolphus Emmit Glisson, Byers, Texas, died attempting to rescue a boy from drowning at Windom, Texas, May 19, 1923; bronze medal to the widow, with $40 a month and $5 a month additional for each of three children.

L. E. Rader, Route No. 1, Clarendon, Texas, killed when he went to the aid of a fellow-worker who was struggling in a tank containing hot oil at Warren, Pa., June 7, 1924; bronze medal to the widow, with $70 a month and $5 a month additional for each of two children.

William W. Tillistrand, Woodlawn Road, Randolph, Mass., crossing watchman, met death when he tried to save an aged woman from the path of a train at Quincy, Mass., Sept. 26, 1924; silver medal to widow with $60 a month and $5 additional on account of each of two children.

Louis Johnson, Box 4, Weeping Water, Neb., a farmer, died rescuing another farmer from suffocating in a well at Weeping Water, Aug. 28, 1923; silver medal to his widow with $60 a month and $5 a month additional for each of four children.

Glen A. Randall, Box 145, Miami, Texas, died attempting to save a man from drowning at Claude, Texas, Jan. 13, 1924; silver medal to widow with $55 a month and $5 additional for a daughter.

Schuyler W. Hammer, 808 Johnson Street, Amarillo, Texas, died attempting to save a man from drowing at Claude, Texas, Jan. 13, 1924; silver medal to widow with $80 a month.

Risked Their Lives.

The other heroes were:

Helen May Dorr, 16 High Street, Brattleboro, Vt., 14-year-old school girl, saved a boy from being killed by a train at Lancaster, N. H., May 28, 1922; bronze medal.

Eric L. Hahn, 2,628 Oakland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., saved a boy from drowning at Chisago City, Minn., July 2, 1920; bronze medal.

John A. McCann, 122 Terrace Street, Carbondale, Pa., saved a boy from drowning at Carbondale, July 2, 1922; bronze medal.

Reuben H. [illegible], Rural Route 9, Leipsic, Ohio, helped to save a man from a cave-in in a coal bin at Leipsic, Feb. 7, 1922; bronze medal.

Clyde W. [illegible], 304 High Street, Bellevue, Ohio, who went to the rescue with Arnold, received a bronze medal.

Michael M. Haban, 18 Monroe Street, Gloversville, N. Y., saved two women from drowning at Auskerada, N. Y., June 12, 1921; bronze medal.

Archibald A. Rogers, 26 South Street, Boston, Mass., saved a boy from drowning at Long Beach, Me., July 21, 1922; bronze medal.

Chester G. Binney, 198 Sambourne Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., policeman, saved two girls from drowning at Harvey Lake, Pa., Aug. 23, 1921; bronze medal.

Henry Garfield Roy, West Barnet, Vt., attempted to rescue a girl from drowning at St. Johnsbury Center, Vt., July 2, 1921; bronze medal.

Robert James Stephenson, 209 South Main Street, Monticello, Ark., 14-year-old student, tried to save two boys from drowning at Morobay, Ark., July 26, 1921; bronze medal.

Herbert G. Barnett, Warren, Ark., who assisted Stephenson, was awarded a bronze medal.

Basil A. Pulise, 1,510 Hutton Street, Troy, N. Y., 16-year-old student, saved a boy from drowning at Poultrey, Vt., Aug. 10, 1921; bronze medal.

Griffith William Roberts, 20 Everett Street, Arlington, Mass., 14-year-old schoolboy, saved a girl and a man from drowning at Sunapee, N. H., Aug. 21, 1921; bronze meda

The New York Times 1-29-25

MEDICAL WORLD PRAISES NEGRO SURGEONS' SKILL

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Two colored surgeons of Harlem performed an operation on a young high school student, Lois Wilson, colored, that is said to have no parallel in the annals of New York Negro medical history. The girl was troubled with an extremely dangerous infection in her ear which required a very delicate and skillful operation. Drs. Pete Murray and Paul Collins, attendants of the Wiley Wilson Sanitarium, were called in in the crisis. The men executed an operation that would have destroyed the tiny spark of life with the slightest blunder. Sixty minutes after the crucial operation the patient was pronounced safe. The operation was lauded by all of the medical profession in Gotham.

St. Louis Argus 3-13-25

Western Girl Is Valedictorian Of School Class

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—(A. N. P.)—Helen N. Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Madison Jackson, was graduated as valedictorian of her class at the John Marshall high school here. Miss Jackson was also associate editor of The Judge, the school paper, and one of the editors of The Cardinal, the school annual. She is the second colored student to win valedictory honors in the Twin City high schools, and is now registered at the University of Minnesota.

Pittsburgh Courier 2-14-25

VALEDICTORIAN OF HER CLASS

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Savannah Tribune 2-12-25

RACE TEACHER CALLED TO DESIGN CURVES ON N. Y. SUBWAYS

Mr. Arthur Craige, the first and only colored man ever been employed in the capacity of an expert designer, was called in last week by the Interborough Rapid Transit Railway Company to design the curves that are to be made and built for the New York newly constructed subways.

Professor Craige resigned his position as teacher of a white class in the New York High Schools in Washington Heights. Mr. Craige is formerly from Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in educational work, but for the past five years he has been in New York where he spent much time as editorial writer for the Daily Star, being supported by Mr. Floyd Calvin, now of the "Pittsburg Courier."

Mr. Craige's offices are in connection with those of Mr. Delancy of the transit board who is about one of the most agreeable white officials of the entire system.

Pittsburgh Courier 3-7-25

Colored Girls Top Honor List

(By Associated Negro Press)

New York, N. Y., Feb. 5—The Mid-Year commencement exercises of the James Russell Lowell school one of Harlem's public schools was held Tuesday, January 27th. Of the five leading honor pupils four were colored. Those who led the class were Loleta E. Jackman, Harriet E. Baltimore, Ilva A. Boschulti, Ruby A. Pickens, dughter of Dean William Pickens and Gertrude Elmer, (white.)

Emmett Scott, Jr.

Twice Promoted

New York City, Jan. 23.—It transpires that Emmett J. Scott, Jr., referred to in the Afro-American last week as securing a State Engineering position, this is not a new appointment, as Mr. Scott, Jr., thru Civil Service examination was appointed [illegible] 1923, to a position in the Engineering Offices of the New York State Transit Commission.

The Afro-American 1-24-25

By special examinations he has received two promotions and has now been transferred to the Designs Division of the Board of Transportation, which succeeded the State Transit [illegible]

Baltimore, Md

Prior to receiving the position in the Engineering Offices of the New York State Transit Corporation, Mr. Scott, Jr., was for 14 months with the Boston Elevated Railway Corporation, after graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1922.

Spingarn Medals

W. H. L., Cambridge—The Spingarn medal was instituted in 1914 by J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who gives annually a gold medal to be awarded for the noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year. The purpose of the medal is, first to call the attention of the American people to the existence of distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes, and secondly to serve as a reward for such achievement and as a stimulus to the ambition of colored youth. The winners have been Prof E. E. Just, Maj Charles Young, U. S. A., Harry T. Burleigh, William S. Braithwaite, Archibald L. Grimke, William E. B. DuBois, Charles S. Gilpin, Mary B. Talbert, Prof George W. Carver and Roland Hayes.

HERE are your prize winners again. Also, here is the American white man, friend, neighbor, benefactor struggling against his worse self to take you in and have you play a part in the grand drama known as the U. S. A. Two of your young ladies, Miss Ernestine Covington of Houston, Texas, and Miss Lydia Mason of New York, win two of the piano scholarships offered by the Julliard Musical Foundation.

That foundation, whose headquarters are in New York, backed out with $8,000,000 to encourage the study of music, develop talent, believe genius.

Miss Covington is a graduate of Oberlin college. Miss Mason is a graduate of Fisk university. One is a "white" school, the other a "Colored" school. See for yourself that there isn't much to "color." Both young ladies had talent, genius, love of music.

Be proud of these young ladies; likewise of the white judges who awarded the prizes. In the published list you will find the word "Colored." Don't kick over that word. It tells who the young ladies are, what they are.

Also, it tells that they didn't hide their light under a bushel or their race under paint and powder.

Further along YOU will be proud of the blood that has been the riddle of time.

Chicago Defender 1-10-25

SOUTH GETS FIRST NEGRO CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANT

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—B. B. Bratton is the first Negro Certified Public Accountant in the State of Louisiana, and perhaps the whole South, it was declared by the State Board of Certified Public Accountants, here, in awarding the former his certificate after he had successfully passed the board examination.

St. Louis Argus Jan. 23, 1925

Bratton is at present bookkeeper in the office of Hon. S. W. Green, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of North and South America, Europe, Asia Africa and Australia.

Miss Gwendolyn T. Bennett, a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, a special student of art at Columbia University, and teacher of art at Howard University was awarded the thousand dollar foreign scholarship by the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority at its annual convention in New York, December 27-31.

Opportunity February 1925

Miss Bennett's art work while at Pratt Institute attracted considerable attention, and some of her drawings have appeared as covers and illustrations in the *Crisis* and *Messenger*. Her poetry has equalled her art. One of her poems appears in the current issue of OPPORTUNITY.

X-Word Award Aids Her to Go Abroad

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 5, 1925

For many months Mrs. Margaret Buckman, a comely young matron, of No. 1270 Amsterdam avenue, has been exercising rigid economy in order to save enough money to enable her to take a trip to Germany this Summer to visit her folk, whom she left two and a half years ago to come to this country.

Her progress toward that goal has been none too rapid, and she might have been obliged to postpone the longed-for journey had not the Evening Journal stepped into the breach and made up her deficit, thus making possible the carrying out of her plans, by awarding her $100 as first prize for her answer to last Thursday's puzzle in this newspaper's $30,000 Cross-Word Puzzle Contest.

There was no happier woman in New York than Mrs. Buckman when a reporter called to-day to notify her that she was the successful contestant.

PUZZLES HER TEACHER.

"I had no idea that I was going to win," she said. "Indeed, the money was farthest from my thoughts when I entered the contest—though I have plenty of use for it. My main purpose was to improve my English—that's why I began solving cross word puzzles.

"I don't believe there's anything in the world as instructive as cross word puzzles. They have enlarged my vocabulary to a great extent—in fact, they have taught me much of the English I know."

Mrs. Buckman has a novel method of solving puzzles. In this country less than three years, she is more conversant, naturally, with her native German than she is with English. Accordingly, when she tackles a puzzle, she first translates all the definitions into German then finds the English synonyms for the German words in her German-English dictionary.

GROWING MORE ADEPT.

By this means she is able to solve all the puzzles she attempts and is growing daily more adept She says she will soon be able to dispense with the German translations and do the whole thing in English.

"I think the puzzles appearing in the Evening Journal are the most practical—particularly for persons just learning the English language. The words of which these puzzles are composed are, for the most part, terms in common use, not the obsolete, archaic words one finds in many other puzzles," she said.

Mrs. Buckman does not rely solely upon cross-word puzzles to teach her English, but is also taking an extensive course at Columbia University. Her husband, a civil engineer and graduate of Cornell, is also studying at Columbia doing post-graduate work. Mrs. Buckman is only twenty-four years old.

NEGRO STUDENT SECOND.

A nineteen-year-old student at New York University, Miles Washington Wise, of No. 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, is the winner of last Thursday's second prize of $25. Wise wrote a short sentence in which he made a clever play on his own name.

The youth is an honor man, being enrolled at New York University on a scholarship won in a high school at Baltimore, his native city. His brother won a similar scholarship, and the two are living and studying together here. They are taking a course in commercial accountancy, and they are helping to pay their way along by working on the outside, Miles having an office position with a Broadway firm.

Only yesterday Miles paid a tuition bill at the University out of his scholarship fund, and he said the $25 prize he received would be a welcome addition to his slender bankroll.

Merit Rewarded

We have so many occasions to feel discouraged, it is quite pardonable in us if we grow superlatively enthusiastic over any happy exception that relieves the monotony. Almost every day we read of some mistake a member of our group has made —or reported to have made. Not that other groups do make mistakes, but they are not emphasized as are ours.

Pittsburgh Courier Jan. 24, 1925

How refreshing, then, is the report that Carnegie Steel Company has properly rewarded a Negro student contestant who offered the next best Safety First Slogan out of the twelve best slogans accepted. The company desired to emphasize "safety first" in its steel mills. The students of the district were asked to enter a contest for the prize to be awarded for the best slogans offered in cartoon or photographic form. Twelve were accepted, and a calendar for 1925 was made of the twelve accepted slogans. Our Negro student was awarded the second prize, and his slogan is a part of the 1925 calendar. The calendar, be it said, is not only unique, but attractive.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 16—Miss Hilda H. Anderson of Baltimore has been elected captain of the Senior gym team of Smith College.

Afro-American

She is the only race member of the team and was unanimously selected by her team mates. Miss Anderson is also a member of the Senior crew at Smith. She is a graduate of the Douglass high school of Baltimore of the class of '21 and will graduate from Smith in June of this year.

1-17-25

Miss Anderson is the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson of Druid Hill Avenue. Prof. Anderson is principal of Dunbar School 101.

Baltimore Afro

Hilda Anderson Is "Gym" Captain

HERE are your prize winners again. Also, here is the American white man, friend, neighbor, benefactor struggling against his worse self to take you in and have you play a part in the grand drama known as the U. S. A.

Two of your young ladies, Miss Ernestine Covington of Houston, Texas, and Miss Lyda Mason of New York, win two of the piano scholarships offered by the Julliard Musical Foundation.

That foundation, whose headquarters are in New York, started out with $8,000,000 to encourage the study of music, develop talent, relieve genius.

Miss Covington is a graduate of Oberlin college. Miss Mason is a graduate of Fisk university. One is a "white" school, the other a "Colored" school. See for yourself that there isn't much to "color." Both young ladies had talent, genius, love of music.

Be proud of these young ladies; likewise of the white judges who awarded the prizes. In the published list you will find the word "Colored." Don't kick over that word. It tells who the young ladies are, what they are.

Also, it tells that they didn't hide their light under a bushel or their race under paint and powder.

Further along YOU will be proud of the blood that has been the riddle of time.

SOUTH GETS FIRST NEGRO CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANT

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—B. B. Bratton is the first Negro Certified Public Accountant in the State of Louisiana, and perhaps the whole South, it was declared by the State Board of Certified Public Accountants, here, in awarding the former his certificate after he had successfully passed the board examination.

Bratton is at present bookkeeper in the office of Hon. S. W. Green, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of North and South America, Europe, Asia Africa and Australia.

Miss Gwendolyn F. Bennett, a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, a special student of art at Columbia University, and teacher of art at Howard University was awarded the thousand dollar foreign scholarship by the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority at its annual convention in New York, December 27-31.

Miss Bennett's art work while at Pratt Institute attracted considerable attention, and some of her drawings have appeared as covers and illustrations in the *Crisis* and *Messenger*. Her poetry has equalled her art. One of her poems appears in the current issue of OPPORTUNITY.

X-Word Award Aids Her to Go Abroad

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 5, 1925

For many months Mrs. Margaret Buckman, a comely young matron, of No. 1270 Amsterdam avenue, has been exercising rigid economy in order to save enough money to enable her to take a trip to Germany this Summer to visit her folk, whom she left two and a half years ago to come to this country.

Her progress toward that goal has been none too rapid, and she might have been obliged to postpone the longed-for journey had not the Evening Journal stepped into the breach and made up her deficit, thus making possible the carrying out of her plans, by awarding her $100 as first prize for her answer to last Thursday's puzzle in this newspaper's $30,000 Cross-Word Puzzle Contest.

There was no happier woman in New York than Mrs. Buckman when a reporter called today to notify her that she was the successful contestant.

PUZZLES HER TEACHER.

"I had no idea that I was going to win," she said. "Indeed, the money was farthest from my thoughts when I entered the contest—though I have plenty of use for it. My main purpose was to improve my English—that's why I began solving cross word puzzles.

"I don't believe there's anything in the world as instructive as cross word puzzles. They have enlarged my vocabulary to a great extent—in fact, they have taught me much of the English I know."

Mrs. Buckman has a novel method of solving puzzles. In this country less than three years, she is more conversant, naturally, with her native German than she is with English. Accordingly, when she tackles a puzzle, she first translates all the definitions into German then finds the English synonyms for the German words in her German-English dictionary.

GROWING MORE ADEPT.

By this means she is able to solve all the puzzles she attempts and is growing daily more adept She says she will soon be able to dispense with the German translations and do the whole thing in English.

"I think the puzzles appearing in the Evening Journal are the most practical—particularly for persons just learning the English language. The words of which these puzzles are composed are, for the most part, terms in common use, not the obsolete, archaic words one finds in many other puzzles," she said.

Mrs. Buckman does not rely solely upon cross-word puzzles to teach her English, but is also taking an extensive course at Columbia University. Her husband, a civil engineer and graduate of Cornell, is also studying at Columbia doing post-graduate work. Mrs. Buckman is only twenty-four years old.

NEGRO STUDENT SECOND.

A nineteen-year-old student at New York University, Miles Washington Wise, of No. 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, is the winner of last Thursday's second prize of $25. Wise wrote a short sentence in which he made a clever play on his own name.

The youth is an honor man, being enrolled at New York University on a scholarship won in a high school at Baltimore, his native city. His brother won a similar scholarship, and the two are living and studying together here. They are taking a course in commercial accountancy, and they are helping to pay their way along by working on the outside, Miles having an office position with a Broadway firm.

Only yesterday Miles paid a tuition bill at the University out of his scholarship fund, and he said the $25 prize he received would be a welcome addition to his slender bankroll.

Merit Rewarded

We have so many occasions to feel discouraged, it is quite pardonable in us if we grow superlatively enthusiastic over any happy exception that relieves the monotony. Almost every day we read of some mistake a member of our group has made —or reported to have made. Not that other groups do make mistakes, but they are not emphasized as are ours.

How refreshing, then, is the report that Carnegie Steel Company has properly rewarded a Negro student contestant who offered the next best Safety First Slogan out of the twelve best slogans accepted. The company desired to emphasize "safety first" in its steel mills. The students of the district were asked to enter a contest for the prize to be awarded for the best slogans offered in cartoon or photographic form. Twelve were accepted, and a calendar for 1925 was made of the twelve accepted slogans. Our Negro student was awarded the second prize, and his slogan is a part of the 1925 calendar. The calendar, be it said, is not only unique, but attractive.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 16—Miss Hilda H. Anderson of Baltimore has been elected captain of the Senior gym team of Smith College.

She is the only race member of the team and was unanimously selected by her team mates. Miss Anderson is also a member of the Senior crew at Smith. She is a graduate of the Douglass high school of Baltimore of the class of '21 and will graduate from Smith in June of this year.

Miss Anderson is the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson of Druid Hill Avenue. Prof. Anderson is principal of Dunbar School 101.

Hilda Anderson Is "Gym" Captain

Education – 1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Rechristened as a Mark of Respect

Editorial in Dallas Morning News

(Enterprise-Blade News Service)

The sleeping car Sirocco was in the wreck that cost so many lives near Rockport, N. J., last month. When it comes out of the repair shops it will bear the name of Daniels. The new name is in honor of the porter who used to have the car in charge. Oscar J. Daniels was on the pay roll of the Pullman Company but he answered to Oscar or Louis or George. It was all the same to Oscar. Black though his skin was, he had the heart of courage when the last great testing came. In the face of clouds of live steam from the wrecked locomotive he closed the door of his car and saved others instead of himself. The steam took Oscar into its arms of agony and handed him over to death. But he lived long enough afterward to wave an attending physician to a little child whose need he adjudged greater than his own.

It is said that this is the first time in the history of the sleeping car company that an employe's name has gone on a car. But there will be no criticism of its lapse from policy. Bravery knows no conditions save the need of it, and manhood rises above the accidents and inheritances of life. No man could have done more than Oscar Daniels did.

A man can not be born too humble or by misfortune sink too low to reach up and achieve heroism, provided the stuff of heroes is in his heart. It may be that Oscar Daniels did what he did without thinking. It may be that it was all over before he consciously thought at all. It may be that the grooves of duty to those for whom he was responsible held his actions when actions counted most for them—and most for him because of them. But however these things may be, no man, be he black or brown or white, need hesitate to take off his hat as he enters the sleeping car that Oscar Daniels re-christened with sacrifice.

Wilson Times – Sept 15 – 25

Milwaukee Wis

DR. LONG A MEMBER OF NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE HONOR SOCIETY.

Prof. Thos. A. Long, Professor of Sociology and Economics in Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, has been accorded life membership in the Pi Gamma Mu National Science Honor Society in recognition of meritorious achievements in the social sciences. Dr. Long has been doing special work at Columbia University, New York, for a number of years and has several times been commended for the high character of his oral and written work.

The Pi Gamma Mu National Social Science Honor Society is a strong educational force whose aim is cooperation in the scientific study of human problems, such as Sociology, Economics, History, Political Science, Law, Philosophy, Ethics, Religion, Education, Psychology and Biology.

Charlotte, N.C.

The National President is Dr. Leroy Allen, professor of Economics in Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas; the national secretary-treasurer is Prof. William A. Hamilton, Dean of School of Economics and Business Administration, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

The Society has a membership of educators and teachers of Social Sciences, representing one hundred and sixteen colleges and universities. Among them are numbered some of the leading institutions of the country, such as Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard, University of North Carolina, William and Mary (Va.,) University of Chicago, etc.

Negro Presbyterian

GREENSBORO, N. C., Record

SEP 16 1925

PITTSBORO YOUTH IS PRIZE WINNER

Davidson College Student Wins Prize For Inter-Racial Writing

ATLANTA, Sept. 16.—A. C. Ray, of Pittsboro, a student in Davidson college, has been awarded one of the prizes offered by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation for the three best papers on race relations submitted in a contest open to the students of all Southern colleges. "The Clash of Color" was the subject of Mr. Ray's paper, which was delivered as an oration at Davidson. The other prize winners were Miss Dorothy Fahs, of Randolph-Macon Woman's college, Va., with a paper on "The Southern White College and the South's Race Problem", and C. B. Colquitt, of the University of Georgia, who wrote on "Race Relations in the South."

There were fifty entries in the contest, representing more than 30 of the leading institutions in 12 states. Various phases of race relations were treated, among them education, economic status, negro achievement, the Negro church, interracial cooperation, and the lynching evil. All the papers submitted were of a high order and many had been delivered as orations or published in college periodicals.

Officials of the Interracial Commisison express themselves as greatly pleased with the results and are planning to conduct a similar contest this year, full announcements of which are promised in a few days.

LOCAL WOMAN IS HONORED AT HARVARD

Mrs. Carrie Burrill Bruce, wife of Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, has just been elected Student Editor-in-Chief of The Law Review, the leading publication of the law department of the University of Boston. Mrs. Bruce has made an enviable record at the university in her studies, and is now a member of the senior class. The editorship of The Law Review is only voted to a student of superior attainment. Mrs. Bruce was formerly a student at Radcliffe College, the annex to Harvard at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The family reside at Cambridge where the three children are attending school, Miss Clara at Radcliff, and the two sons, at the Cambridge High School.

Washington Post

Typewriting Record Broken By Teacher In Washington School

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—Cortez W. Peters, recent Dunbar student, winner of the Underwood medal for speed, and at present head of the department of typewriting at a local shorthand school, broke the world's record for speed typewriting last week in an exhibition at the Lincoln Theater.

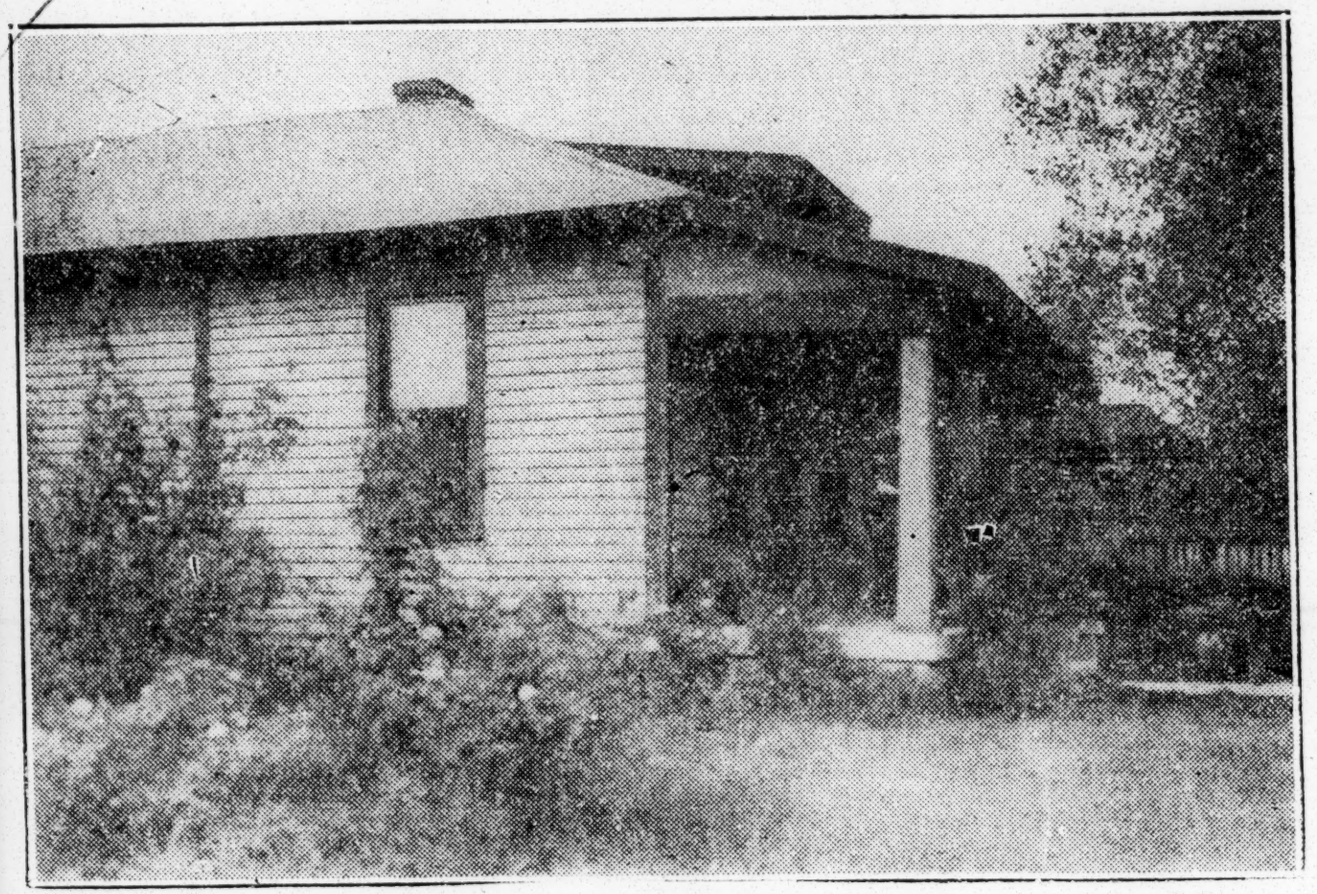
Mr. Peters wrote from copy 168 words, fifteen more than the previous world's record. In another test of writing a speed sentence, he wrote 254 words in a minute. He will compete soon in New York for the amateur championship.

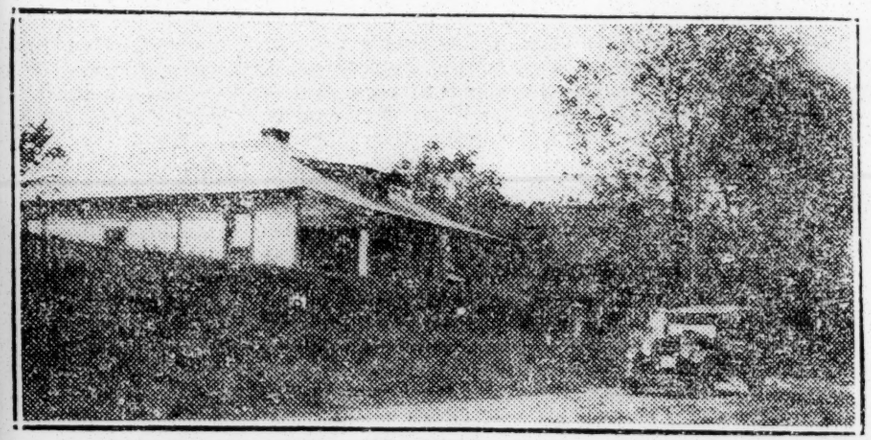
Negro Boy Breaks Record For Typewriter

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Cortez W. Peters, recent Dunbar student, winner of the Underwood diamond medal for speed on the Underwood machine, and at present head of the department of typewriting at the Lincoln Shorthand School 1205 U Street N. W., broke the world's record for speed typewriting in an exhibition at the Lincoln Thetre last night. Mr. Peters wrote in one minute from copy 165 words, 15 more words than the previous world's record. The judges in th eexhibition were Messrs. Robert Ruttley and W. A. Graves. Mr. Theodore Hines was the timekeeper. Inanother test of writing a speed sentence Mr. Peters wrote 254 words ni a minute.

Pittsburgh Courier – 10-9-25

Tom Lee Happy as He Prepares to Move Into Home Grateful People Bought Him





"Sho'ly am happy," said Tom Lee yesterday as he made preparations to move into the home at 923 North Watkins, out in Klondike, that has been bought for him by a grateful people. Tom's home will be safeguarded so that no one can get it from him. The deew will be made to three trustees, Jim Wood, secretary of the Fisher Lime and Cement Co., A. S. Fry, treasurer of the Morgan Engineering Co., and E. G. Riddick, attorney. All three of the trustees have an especial interest in Tom, for it was his boat, the Zev, that carried the three of them to the shore on May 8, when the steamer M. E. Norman sank. Tom Lee saved 32 persons through his act of heroism and the gift of the home comes as an appreciation of his service.

A fund of $3,000 was subscribed through The Commercial Appeal's efforts. Members of the Engineers' Club of Memphis subscribed another $1,000. The home cost $2,750 and another ,000 will be expended putting it in ipshape for Tom. The balance of the $4,000 will be put out at six per cent interest to pay taxes and insurance.

The Union and Planters Bank and Trust Company, through the kindness of J. M. Vardaman, vice president and Guy P. Long, manager of the title department has kindly approved the title to the property and attended to the legal details without charge. Mr. Vardaman was perhaps the first man to suggest that Tom Lee be rewarded with a home. P. Allan Fisher came through and started the ball a-rolling. Mr. Vardaman came on in. Now the home is a reality.

Tom is getting ready to move in.

But there's a hitch.

Tom hasn't anything to move.

He wants a living room suite, some furniture for the dining room, a bed, some chairs, several tables, window shades, china ware, bedding, a coal range—Tom has no time for gas—and a 'debonnette.'

Yes, Tom wants a 'debonnette,' you know, to put in the parlor and unfold when company comes. Outside of the above and some silverware and window curtains Tom and his missus are already to go to housekeeping.

Who's going to furnish the house or to help furnish it? The Commercial Appeal will print the names and what they contribute.

Oh, yes, winter is coming on and Tom will also probably need some blankets and comforts, and some one might send along a load of coal or two.

Education—1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Negro's Quick Wit and Good Cheer Avert Panic in Queens Subway As Blast Reverberates Through Tube

L. I. CITY N. Y. DAILY STAR
OCTOBER 9, 1925

The quick wit of a negro probably averted a panic in the Grand Central station of the Queensboro Subway at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when an unusually heavy blast was set off in the half completed Times Square extension of the Queensboro Subway.

An Astoria train well filled with passengers, mostly women hurrying home from shopping tours with bundles, was standing on the south track. All was quiet when suddenly a roar filled the station and kept reverberating back and forth through the tunnel, growing louder each time.

The women in the last two cars of the train and not a few men jumped from their seats. Bundles were forgotten as the women and men ran for the platforms of the cars and the station platform.

The negro, who was sitting in a corner of the last car, jumped on his seat and shouted:

"Here, here, now, don't you people all go and get excited like that; it's only a little blast being set off in the tunnel. You people frighten me, running around like that; besides, I got a weak heart."

Men and women who had reached the platform turned at the sound of the Southern drawl. The smile on the face of the colored man seemed to assure them that nothing was wrong after all, and they returned to their seats.

Then came the task of assorting the bundles, which had been dropped in the scramble.

The negro resumed his seat and after laughing for several minutes turned to his newspaper and the incident was almost forgotten by the time the train reached the Jackson avenue station.

The majority of men and women looked at the negro and either smiled or waved to him as he left the train. He continued to laugh in a hearty manner.

FURNITURE NEEDED FOR TOM LEE'S HOME

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 24—(A. N. P.)—Tom Lee, who saved the lives of [illegible] when the U. S. S. [illegible] 16 miles below Memphis, in the Mississippi River, is ready to move into his new home, which was purchased through contributions of citizens here as a reward of his bravery. While Tom is ready to move in, it has developed that Tom has little to move in. To off set this condition another campaign is being launched to provide him and his family with adequate furniture to furnish his new home.

Dallas Express 10-24-25

Norman Pritchard Gets Scholarship

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Norman Pritchard, student in Washington Square College, New York University, class of '27, was awarded a $300 scholarship by Dean Tulner in the regular meeting of the Day Organization, Wednesday, October 17th. He is rated as a "Class A" student.

Pittsburg Courier 10-24-25

Typewriter Wizard Writes 165 Words In One Minute

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Cortez W. Peters, holder of the Underwood diamond medal, made a high record for typewriting in an exhibition at the Lincoln Theater lately, when he typed at the rate of 165 words a minute.

Peters expects to enter the Madison Square Garden tests this year. He is said to have a style similar to that of Otis Blaisdell, who held the world's record for several years.

Chicago Whip 10-24-25

Would You, Mr. White Man, Recompense Him In the Realms Above

From the N. Y. Evening Journal

The Pullman car "Sirocco" has had its name changed to Oscar J. Daniels.

Just [illegible] in Senator Capper's Daily Capital.

The car "Sirocco" with a colored man named Oscar J. Daniels for porter, was the last car in a rear-end collision near New York City.

The heavy Pullman was knocked from its trucks, many were injured. To make things worse hot steam was forced through the car, full of passengers struggling and fighting each other to escape from the death trap.

One individual kept his head; it was Oscar, the Negro porter.

He worked his way through the struggling passengers and the burning steam, shut the car door and saved the lives of many passengers. But it cost Oscar J. Daniels his life.

He dashed from the car badly scalded, and died a little while afterwards.

When a doctor stooped over him, as he lay on the ground, he said, "I'm all right, only scalded a little. Go and look after that little girl moaning over there."

The doctor went, and when he got back Daniels was dead.

Now the name of the unfortunately well named "Sirocco" is changed to Oscar J. Daniels.

You will admit that the honor done to the dead Negro is not excessive.

You might even like to shake hands with him when you get to heaven, and congratulate him.

Meanwhile, bear in mind the fact that there are many as loyal and as brave as Oscar J. Daniels among the colored men you see about you.

Negro World 10-24-25

SANFORD, N. C., Express
OCT 2 - 1925

PITTSBORO BOY WINS IN CONTEST

Awarded Prize For Paper on "The Clash of Color."—Thirty Colleges Represented in Contest.

A. C. Ray, of Pittsboro, N. C., a student in Davidson College, has been awarded one of the prizes offered by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation for the three best papers submitted in a contest open to the students of all Southern Colleges. "The Clash of Color," was the subject of Mr. Ray's paper, which was delivered as an oration at Davidson. The other prize winners were Miss Dorothy Fahs, of Randolph Macon Woman's College, Va., with a paper on "The Southern White College and the South's Race Problem," and C. B. Colquitt, of the University of Georgia, who wrote on "Race Relations in the South."

There were fifty entries in the contest, representing more than thirty of the leading institutions in 12 States. Various phases of race relations were treated, among them education, economic status, Negro achievement, the Negro church, niterracial cooperation, and the lynching evil. All the papers submitted were of a high order and many have been delivered as orations or published in college periodicals.

Officials of the Interracial Commission express themselves as greatly pleased with the results and are planning to conduct a similar contest this year, full announcements of which are promised in a few days.

Ralph J. Bunche, pre-legal student of the class of '27 of the University of California, has had an unusual career for his two years of college work. As a freshman he won a $200 scholarship and repeated his achievement in his sophomore year. He holds the gold medal for first place in the Inter-forensic Society Oratorical Contest. He is a member of the championship Varsity basketball team and has received a gold basketball watch charm. Moreover he has been made a member of the Blue C Society, an honorary athletic fraternity; treasurer of the "Forum" Men's Debating Society; assistant sport editor of the "Southern Campus" University Year Book; reporter on the "Grizzly", the university daily and member of the cast of the annual Greek drama production. With all this he has kept a straight "A" scholarship record in the second semester of his sophomore year.

Chicago Defender 11-21-25

NEW YORK CITY POST
OCTOBER 30, 1925

PORTERS PUT BOY IN COLLEGE

Pennsylvania Station "Red Caps" Start Scholarship Fund

Beginning this year Pennsylvania station porters will send one of their sons to college by a special endowment. Two hundred dollars each year goes to the son of a "Red Cap" who has achieved the best high school record.

Each porter has pledged himself to give a dollar a year until the winners have completed their college courses. The first winner of the scholarship is Marcus Carpenter, now a freshman at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Former Savannahian Awarded First Prize

Miss Wilhelmina Muse daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry W. Muse of 50 Holyoke street, Springfield, Mass., was awarded first prize at a fashion show given in Foot Hall, Hartford, Conn., last Friday evening. Miss Muse wore a beaded evening gown of lavender crepe de chine, the only ornament being a beaded flower. The fashion show was conducted by Mrs. [illegible] W. Thompson of Hartford, Conn. Miss Muse was born in Savannah, her parents moving north when she was nine months old. She is considering a visit here next summer.

Savannah Evening News 10-19-25

FLORIDIANS PAY HIGH TRIBUTE TO PHYSICIAN

Citizens of Both Races Unite as Monument Is Unveiled

By W. I. LEWIS

St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 20.—Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, a memorial baptismal fount was unveiled and dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. D. W. Roberts, who for 23 years practiced medicine in this city and by his pronounced [illegible] sympathy and tireless ministrations to the sick and [illegible] conditions endeared himself to the entire city, county and environs.

At the funeral of Dr. Roberts, who died in 1919, Walter I. Woodman, a retired druggist of the city—and close friend of the doctor, suggested that a suitable memorial be erected in his memory, following up his suggestion with the first donation of respectable size. A board of trustees was formed with Dr. R. E. Smith as chairman and clergyman, and other donations quickly followed from the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, which Dr. Roberts had served a number of years as medical director; the A. M. E. church, represented by Bishop John Hurst; the trustees of St. Paul's church, of which Dr. Roberts was a faithful member and trustee, and other whites and citizens of our Race who knew and esteemed the doctor. The work of soliciting was left with Mrs. R. E. Smith, which proved to be arduous but finally completed, raising about $1,000.

Erect Fount

It was decided to erect a marble baptismal fount, which was done by the Leaphart Brothers of Jacksonville, stone cutters and monument builders. The monument is of Vermont marble, highly polished and lettered in gold leaf. The inscriptions tell of the original donor, cite the virtues of Dr. Roberts and bears the names of the trustees. The bowl of the fount is ornamented with the emblems of the Knights of the A. M. E. church and of the medical profession.

The program of exercises for the dedication was directed by Mrs. Smith, and the preliminary religious services were led by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Fleming. Brief but eloquent addresses were delivered by Dr. T. G. Freeland of St. Augustine, Attorney S. D. McGill of Jacksonville, Dr. C. V. Freeman, president of the local medical association of Jacksonville; W. I. Lewis, newspaper man; Grand Chancellor W. W. Andrews of the Knights of Pythias; Daniel Williams, founder of the town of Armstrong, and a capitalist; L. A. James, undertaker, and Dr. N. W. Collier, president of Florida Normal and Collegiate institute.

Read Letters

Little Miss Orville Smith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Smith, unveiled the memorial, while Joseph Albert, in rich bass voice, sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

Letters were read from Hon. Eugene Masters, city manager, who was detained out of the city and could not be present; Dr. Alexander, president of the National Medical association, and Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute.

The dedicatory sermon was eloquently delivered by Rev. W. A. Fleming, followed by an effective solo by Mrs.

Chicago Defender 11-21-25

Beacham. It was noted that this is the first instance of a Race physician ever being remembered in this way, and the people of St. Augustine are due the credit.

Awarded Bridge Contract

A Colored man has been awarded a contract by the Indiana State Highway Commission, for a $21,000 bridge in Whiteley County, Indiana.

Opportunity's Second Anuual Contest for Negro Writers Offers $1,000 in Prizes

The Holstein Prizes

SHORT STORY		ESSAYS		PERSONAL EXPERIENCE SKETCHES	
First prize	$100.00	First prize	$ 50.00	First prize	$ 30.00
Second prize	50.00	Second prize	30.00	Second prize	20.00
Third prize	25.00	Third prize	10.00	Third prize	10.00

PLAYS		POETRY		MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS	
First prize	$ 60.00	First prize	$ 50.00	First prize	$ 75.00
Second prize	35.00	Second prize	35.00	Second prize	50.00
Third prize	15.00	Third prize	10.00	Third prize	25.00
		Fourth prize	5.00		

Alexander Pushkin Poetry Prize

One Award of $100.00

The F. C. W. C. Prizes for Constructive Journalism

Editorial	$100.00
News Story	50.00
Feature Article	50.00

General Rules

Entries submitted in this Contest shall not be submitted the same year for prizes in any other Contest.

Any story, poem, play, essay, or personal experience sketch that has already been published is ineligible for this Contest. The short stories, plays, essays, and personal experience sketches must deal either directly or indirectly with Negro life.

The Contest opens October 1, 1925, and closes January 31, 1926.

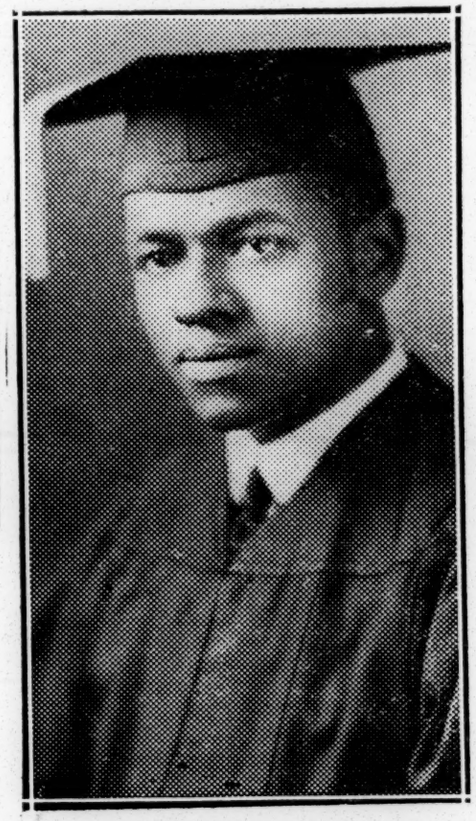
This Contest reserves the right to reject all manuscripts in any division if the contributions are deemed below a reasonable standard of quality and insufficient in number.

Entries submitted should bear a nom de plume and in a sealed envelope the real name and address of the contestant.

For full particulars concerning the contest, see October OPPORTUNITY, *or write to the Editor.*

Minneapolis Boy Completes Brilliant University Career

Ends Scholastic Career With Medical Degree at Commencement Thursday



W. Donald Brown

W. Donald Brown, B. A., B. S., B. M., who left this week for a two weeks' vacation in the south, before taking up his duties as intern for one year at Hubbard Memorial Hospital in Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Brown is the son of Dr. R. S. Brown of Minneapolis.

W. Donald Brown Finishes Course in Medicine; gains Three Degrees in Six Years; Has enviable record.

Ending a brilliant scholastic career at the University of Minnesota, W. Donald Brown gained his third degree at that institution when commencement exercises were held last Thursday.

In June, 1923, Mr. Brown was a successful candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; in June, 1924, he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science; and in December, 1925, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Born in Minneapolis December 26, 1902, Mr. Brown has had a long and bright record of activity in the social, athletic and scholastic world of the Twin Cities. He was graduated from the Madison grammar school in the June class of 1915.

Four years later, in the June class of 1919, he finished from Central high school, Minneapolis.

Served Externship.

During his senior year in medicine at the University, Mr. Brown served as extern at the University Hospital, General Hospital, and University Dispensary. For one month during the summer of 1925 he served as intern at Glen Lake Sanitarium for tuberculosis.

For one year, starting in January, 1926, Mr. Brown has accepted an internship at Hubbard Memorial Hospital in Nashville, Tenn. He will leave Minneapolis December 18 for a two weeks' vacation in Greenwood, S. C., and Athens, Georgia.

Athletic Star.

In high school Mr. Brown was a member of the track squad, starring in the pole vaulting event. At the University he won an intramural "M" in swimming. For two consecutive years he has won the loving cup offered by the Twin City Tennis club for the singles championship. He has also been one of the outstanding stars for several years upon the University football team which plays an annual Thanksgiving game with high school men. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Doctor W. Donald Brown is the son of Dr. R. S. Brown, 608 E. 14th St., one of Minneapolis' oldest and best known physicians.

Education — 1925.
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
MAY 3 1925

Negro, Awarded Carnegie Prize, Plans To Realize Life's Dream

Wesley Cager, Who "Guesses" His Age Is 44, Says He Will Use $1,000 To Buy "Six-Room House With Bath."

"De Lawd provided to me an man wife, Esther, an' mah chillun. Praise be de Lawd! I'se goin' to answer Him by buyin' me a house."

Wesley Cager, colored, sat on the front steps of his home, 605 Wayne street, momentarily lost in silent prayer. He gazed reverently at a small patch of cloudless sky visible over the chimney of an alley house opposite. Beside him were his children—Nathan, 14, whose bare feet protruded where the soles of his shoes should be, and May, 10. In the doorway stood Esther, whose life's ambition is ownership of a six-room house with bath.

Will Receive $1,000 Award.

Wesley, a caulker employed in the gas-distributing department of the Gas and Electric Company, just had been informed that not only had a Carnegie Hero Fund Commission awarded him a bronze medal for heroism in rescuing his foreman, Roy Binebrink, from a gas-filled manhole last January 4, but that a prize of $1,000 went with the award.

Tomorrow Wesley will meet his employers and designate the purposes to which he will put the money. This information will be forwarded for approval to the commission.

Wants To "Look Out" For Family.

"Dat's mah dream, yes suh, mister. Lookin' out fo' mah wife and babies. I'se no drinking man; I'se a member, a good member, of Mount Hope Baptis' Church. An, sun, mistuh, I'se stayin' wid Mistuh Cohn (Charles M. Cohn, vice-president of the Gas Company) until I dies an' den he can bury me. Yes suh, mistuh.

"Whew! one million dollahs! Show em yo' feet, Nathan. Needs 'em shoes, loan yo' boy? How come? Gits me now $20 a week. Comes out fo' dollahs fo' rent, seben fo' wittals 'ad de rest fo' coal, clothes an' insu'ance. Whas lef'? Nothin' suh, mistuh. I'se bean hongry too. I was bo'n in No'th Ca'olina on a fahm whereat I worked fo' sixteen yeahs. Den, I fiahs an enjine; den we gets down to de las' $20. Gives de wife $10, takes $1, comes heah and heah I is and heah I stays long as Mistuh Cohn stays, les' he say; Wesley, go way, 'an I goes 'way where at Mistuh Cohn says."

Tells How He Saved Foreman.

Wesley displayed the calloused palms of his hands, adding laughingly, "Looks liks I walks on 'em, yes, mistuh. Dem hands saves, though. I looks in dat hole at Mistuh Foreman and says I to Wesley, 'I can't let him die like 'at. Wid me and de Lawd he will live.' Now de Lawd pays Wesley back."

And Wesley again prayed silently. Wesley, who does not know his age, but guesses at 44, wants to live in East Baltimore. His wife likes West Baltimore. That difference of opinion was the only fly in Wesley's ointment yesterday.

NEGRO STUDENT WINS HIGH SCHOOL ELECTION

Defeats Two White Rivals for President of Newtown Senior Class.

N. Y. Times
4-30-25

Arthur Waller, a negro, 17 years old, a senior in the Newtown High School in Queens, was elected President of the student body yesterday over two white candidates nominated on opposing tickets after Waller had been proposed by a general nominating committee.

Waller, one of thirteen negroes among 3,000 boys and girls, is on the cross-country, track and baseball teams, head of the advertising department of The Lantern, the school monthly, and a debater. He is the son of the Rev. Douglas Henry Waller, retired pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Elmhurst, and lives at 5 Cutler Street, Elmhurst.

He was chosen for the place two weeks ago as the student best qualified for the position. Ordinarily there is no opposition to the choice of the general nominating committee, but this time opposition develped immediately.

William Buck, 18 years old, a senior, son of George Buck of 58 Britton Avenue, Elmhurst, was nominated by an "independent" faction. One of his principal supporters was Agnes Geraghty, holder of several swimming titles, who was nominated for Vice President on the general or service ticket with Waller. Buck is a member of the baseball, football and track teams.

Another faction developed and it nominated Albert Westphal, 17, a senior, son of Henry Westphal of 159 Forley Street, Elmhurst, on what was called the scholastic ticket. Westphal is editor-in-chief of The Lantern.

Electioneering grew so heated that there were several fist fights in which, it is said, even girls had a part, and on Tuesday Dr. J. D. Dillingham, the Principal, announced that the police would be ready if there was disorder at the election, but the balloting passed off quietly. Waller got 1,400 votes, Buck 500 and Westphal 400. Miss Geraghty, who had opposed Waller, was elected Vice President with a total vote of 1,400. Dr. Dillingham said he was pleased with the results and that Waller deserved the honor.

COLORED BOY WINS PRIZE IN POSTER CONTEST

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Richmond, Va., April 30.—Branches Bowman, a little Colored boy, wins first prize in poster contest which was open to all school children in the city, both Colored and white. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held what is known as "Be Kind To Animals" day, and they offered prizes for the best posters that would serve to encourage kind treatment to all dumb creatures. This lad drew a picture of the world with a dog sitting by which he gave the title, "A Friend to the World," and it was so good that it has been placed in the window of one of the largest department stores in the city.

Louisville News
4-30-25
Ky.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. JOURNA
MAY 10 1925

Negro Student Wins "U" Oratory Contest

Earl Wilkins, 19 year old Negro student, was awarded first place and a prize of $50 in the annual freshman-sophomore oratorical contest at the University of Minnesota for his speech on "John Doe, Colored Student." Second and third prize money of $20 and $30 was divided between Harold Stassen, St. Paul, who spoke on "Stabilizing Domestic Conditions," and Hazelle E. Nelson, Minneapolis, who spoke on "Human Wreckage." The speech was Mr. Wilkins' first attempt at public speaking, either at Mechanic Arts high school, St. Paul, where he graduated, or at the university. He made a plea for a "sympathetic tolerance and warmer understanding of the problems of Negro students by the rest of the university community."

N. Y. Courier
APRIL 30, 1925

Negro Boy of 17 Heads 2,300 Newtown High School Students

A seventeen-year-old Negro boy, Arthur Waller, of 5 Cutler Street, Jamaica, Queens, was elected president of the general organization of the Newtown High School, Elmhurst, Queens, by the students yesterday after a bitter fight in which Waller had been attacked because of his race. His victory was decisive, Waller receiving 1,406 votes from a student body of 2,300 and defeating two other candidates. There are only twelve Negro students in the school.

Waller is one of the school's best athletes. He is on the cross-country team, center fielder of the baseball team and a member of the staff of the school paper. There were three tickets in the election, the "service ticket," headed by Waller; the "independent ticket" and the "scholastic ticket." William B. Buch, a friend of Waller, was the "independent" candidate for president and Agnes Geraghty, the girl swimmer, was the "independent" choice for vice-president.

The attacks on Waller became so bitter that James B. Dillingham, the principal, informed the police that he might need their help. There was no serious disturbance, however, and the police were not called. Mr. Dillingham said he had received protests against Waller's candidacy.

Mr. Dillingham said that he regarded fair play as a proper principle of the democratic institutions of which the school system is a part and that he intended to make sure that Waller got fair play. Waller, he added, was a fine student, the most popular in the school, not only because of his athletic ability, but because of his exceptional personality.

Waller is a son of Henry Waller, a retired Baptist clergyman.

In Praise of Tom Lee.

(Boston Herald.)

Nobody who does not know something of the uncertainties and the vicious changeableness of the Mississippi River can appreciate the full significance of the story told in the news dispatches about the foundering of the steamer Norman a few miles from Memphis and the heroism of the river pilot, Tom Lee, who saved 30 persons from death.

At times the great river is sleepy enough, rolling quietly between its banks to the sea, apparently incapable of either threat or destruction. At other times the river is as dangerous to unhappy mariners caught in its currents as is the storm-driven surf of the New England coast. Pilots never can depend on the channel of the Mississippi. It changes over night, cuts a new course through its muddy bed, and leaves a sandbar or a pile of wreckage where before the steamers made their unobstructed way. And at certain seasons, below the points where the Missouri and the Ohio pour their floods into the main stream, when the current is swollen to the top level of the banks, new obstructions will create whirlpools and eddies which defeat all swimmers, defy small craft and give a tough battle to the strongest boats that ply in the stream. Once caught in the swirl escape often is impossible even when a point of safety may be only an arms length away.

Under some such conditions the Norman came to disaster. And the old boatman, Tom Lee, ran his small motorboat back to the scene of the trouble, eluded the treacherous currents, maneuvred his craft amidst the eddies, avoided with the skill of experience and natural aptitude the slight errors that would have swept him into peril of his own life, and a few at a time carried the 30 persons who owe their lives to him to a sandbar where he left each load while he went back for another.

Race Youth Winner of First Prize in University Drill

N. Y. Times
5-22-25

NEW YORK, May 21.—In the annual military competition at New York University, James Pleasants, of No. 219 East 73rd street, won first prize for individual drill last week.

He received a cup presented by Prof. Henry C. Hathaway, who organized the Department of Military Science and Tactics at the University six years ago.

Robert J. Royal Awarded A Carnegie Hero Medal

(Preston News Service)

Uniontown, Pa.—Among the fifteen persons to receive recognition for acts of heroism in their performance at the spring meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was John J. Royal, of Uniontown, Pa., a coal miner who saved a fellow workman from death in a mine cave-in at Lanberton, Pa., on July 12, 1923.

Chicago Defender
5-9-25
Baltimore, Md.

Tom Lee, Negro Hero

Somewhere under the blistering sun of Africa lived the remote ancestors of Tom Lee. Life with them was a survival of the fittest fight against the malevolent power of the lower orders of nature. Conditions of their habitat forbade them to hand down to their progeny any exalted example of altruism or self sacrifice. They were not schooled in the celestial philosophy of the golden rule nor were they intiates in the higher ethics of self abnegating service. The struggle for existence preempted all faculties that could be turned towards the formulation of a code of wholly disinterested morals. But that struggle has not erased the imprint of the Maker upon their souls.

In the history of his race it happened that some of the more immediate ancestors of Tom were made captives by a higher civilization. They were brought to the home of this civilization where for years they lived as a subject people. As such they did not have the same opportunity as their masters for the display of the lofty virtues of chivalry and heroism. But under distressing circumstances any number of them have filled to the fullest the mould of heroes. And from such did Tom Lee take his inheritance.

Tom was born in Arkansas but came to Memphis and accepted employment in an humble capacity with a firm engaged in river work. For 17 years he has done the day's work as it came to him, but his lack of education and other barrier arrested any considerable progress upward in his line of labor. He did what he had to do in his sincere, if humble way, and it came to him in the doing of the day's toil to perform a service unexcelled in the chronicles of the nation's heroic deeds. As Tom saw before him a situation that might have baffled a more highly trained mind, he did just what he should do, nothing more and nothing less.

Returning from a down river trip on business of his employers, and in a launch belonging to them, Tom passed the ill-fated steamer Norman a few minutes before it turned over with its burden of distinguished white passengers. Something, he says, prompted him to look back and he saw the Norman careening upon its side. Before he could turn his launch around and get back to the spot the Norman had sunk and about two score of the passengers, men, women and children were struggling in the water. As fast as he could reach each person Tom pulled them into the launch and when he had a boat load carried them to shore. He was too busy to count the number he saved but he "reckons as how" there were 32 or more.

Tom kept at the task as long as he saw a human floating in the turbulent current. Several were so exhausted that they had to be lifted out of the water and carried ashore. But even then Tom's service did not cease. He built fires around which the exposed and shivering people gathered. Then he procured covering from distant cabins. It was not until all were comfortable that he desisted in his service. And had it not been for Tom Lee, few, if any, of the 32 he saved would now be in the world of the living.

Of a certainty will he receive the highest medal that the Carnegie fund offers for acts of heroism. But gold medals cannot be traded at the grocery store for pork chops and corn meal. Tom has little of this world's material possessions, but he deserves much. Not only from those whose lives he saved but also from all others who admire heroism does Tom's heroic deed demand a most substantial reward.

Tom Lee in the pigment of his skin has an inheritance from centuries of equatorial suns. His face is black and he is not much for education or higher culture but his soul is as white and his instincts as chivalric as any of the martial heroes who occupy a large page in the chronicles of the world's history. He stinted not of a service that meant nothing save danger to himself and eventually to the 32 and more persons he snatched from the jaws of death. And there should be no stint in the recognition given to service of that sort.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

MERCER COOK WINS SARBONNE AWARD

(Columbian Press Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Word has just been received from Amherst College that Mercer Cook, son of Will Marion Cook and Abbie Mitchell Cook, who graduated from Dunbar High School of this city in 1920, has been awarded the $1,500 scholarship for brilliant work in the French course. This scholarship entitles young Cook, who will graduate from Amherst in June, to a year's study at the Sarbonne.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
Friday, May 15, 1925

Tom Lee, Negro Hero

Somewhere under the blistering sun of Africa lived the remote ancestors of Tom Lee. Life with them was a survival of the fittest fight against the malevolent power of the lower orders of nature. Conditions of their habitat forbade them to hand down to their progeny any exalted example of altruism or self sacrifice. They were not schooled in the celestial philosophy of the golden rule nor were they intiates in the higher ethics of self abnegating service. The struggle for existence preempted all faculties that could be turned towards the formulation of a code of wholly disinterested morals. But that struggle has not erased the imprint of the Maker upon their souls.

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PRINTING APPRENTICE WINS GOLD MEDAL FOR EFFICIENCY

Edward H. Lawrence, an apprentice in the composing room of the Chicago Defender, has been awarded a medal for his efficiency in a recent examination of the International Typographical Union. The award was recommended by John H. Chambers, director of the bureau of education of the union.

The examination, which the bureau has been giving for five years, included a problem, in which a mistake in printing had rendered it impossible of solution. The problem had been given to more than 500 apprentices in Chicago and thousands throughout the country each year for the last five years.

Lawrence detected the error and reported the case to the bureau of education with the comment that as the problem stood it could not be solved. Chambers immediately recognized the mistake and in a letter to the Defender apprentice thanked him for the correction and commended him for his wide-awakeness and alertness. He enclosed the medal, which he said had been duly won by Lawrence.

In addition, the educational head of the Typographical union informed Lawrence that the error would be corrected on future examinations sent out by the bureau.

SAVE VILLAGE FROM DESTRUCTION BY FIRE

RUTLEDGE, Tenn., May 29.—The work of two iron-nerved Negroes saved Rutledge from destruction by fire. When a building adjoining the business section caught fire and the flames were fanned toward a net work of frame structures, Henry and Alvin Dailey fought the flames with water and dirt and held them back until firemen arrived from adjoining towns. A monstrous maple tree that stood in the path of the fire helped to retard the blaze. The terrific heat shriveled the giant tree.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
AUGUST 15, 1925

PRIZES ARE AWARDED TO NEGRO ARTISTS

Dr. Fisher's 'High Yaller' Gets First Place in Magazine's Fiction Contest.

Prizes won by negro contestants in the competition in literature and art sponsored by The Crisis, a monthly magazine devoted to the advancement of the race, were awarded last night at the Renaissance Casino, 138th Street and Seventh Avenue.

The judges in the competition included Sinclair Lewis, Edward Bok, Eugene O'Neill and W. E. B. Du Bois. First prize in the fiction contest was awarded to Dr. Rudolph Fisher of Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., for his story, "High Yaller." Second prize was won by Marie French of Colorado Springs, and third prize by Mrs. Anita Scott Coleman of New Mexico.

A one-act play, "The Broken Banjo," the work of Willis Richardson of Washington, D. C., won the first prize in the play contest, and the play was produced in the evening by a company of amateurs. Mrs. Ruther A. G. Shelton of St. Louis received second prize and Myrtle A. Smith of Colorado third prize.

The essay contest first prize went to Marieta O. Bonner of Massachusetts for her work on "On Being Young, a Woman and Colored." Second prize in this contest was awarded to Langston Hughes of Washington, D. C., and third prize to G. A. Stewart of Ohio.

Countee Cullen of New York won first prize in the essay contest, second prize going to Frank Horne of New York and third to Langton Hughes.

In the illustration contest the winner was E. A. Harleston, a portrait painter of South Carolina. Albert Smith, an art student now studying in Paris, received the second prize and third prize went to H. A. Woodruff of Indianapolis.

Education 1925.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
NOVEMBER 15, 1925

NEGRO WOMAN HEADS EDITORS OF LAW REVIEW

Mrs. Clara C. Bruce Honored by Boston University, Where She Is Now a Student

WHITE AND NEGROES UNITE AT FAIR IN SOUTH

For the First Time in History Co-operation Between Races Brought About in Black Belt

By Lester A. Walton

Mrs. Clara C. Bruce, wife of Roscoe Conkling Bruce, whose father, Blanche K. Bruce, was a Negro United States Senator from Mississippi and Register of the United States Treasury, has been chosen Chairman of the Board of Editors of the Boston University Law Review. Mrs. Bruce is said to be the only woman in the country who is editor of a law school journal.

The holder of this unique position has been studying law and keeping house for three years, being a mother with two children in college and a third in high school. She is an honor student of her class and her appointment was made upon the scholastic standing of the nineteen ranking students in the junior and senior class of the School of Law.

Work Becomes Play

In 1923 Mrs. Bruce left Washington to live in Cambridge so that her sons might be educated in New England. One son has just entered Harvard as a freshman. Disinclination to give him dormitory accommodations when application was made some months ago provoked quite a controversy in which correspondence between the boy's father and President Lowell was given widespread publicity. A daughter is attending Radcliffe College and another son is in the Cambridge High and Latin School.

"After I had placed my children in the schools I had a little time on my hands and I thought I would like to study a little law, never realizing it is such an absorbing subject," said Mrs. Bruce when asked what prompted her to take up law. She attributes her appointment as editor of the Boston University Law Review to her deep concern in her studies, declaring that "when a person is interested in his work it becomes play."

Mrs. Bruce will take the bar examinations after obtaining her degree next June so she can open a law office of her own.

She says the policies of the Law Review are not to be changed, but she will make an effort to establish a good will in the name of the publication. "In their classes the professors of the Boston University Law School refer to the Harvard Law Review, to the Yale Law Review and to many other law reviews, but few ever refer to the Boston University Law Review," Mrs. Bruce states regretfully.

To bring the name of the Boston University Law Review before professors and students and to make the publication a reference book in their study year will be Mrs. Bruce's aim.

Whites and Negroes Unite in Fall Fair

For the first time in history white and colored people co-operated to make the annual Central Alabama Fall Fair, held at Selma Oct. 29, 30 and 31, a success. In a section of the South known as the black belt where the Negro outnumbers the white race four to one, no official consideration has ever been given that group most representative of the masses until this year.

A building for Negro exhibits was set apart on Washington Street, but both races joined in examining the displays of Negro and white farmers. One Negro farmer had on exhibition forty-three varities of farm products.

At the formal exercises of Negroes there were seated on the platform H. H. Frasier, representing the Selma Chamber of Commerce; F. T. Raiford of the Selma Times-Journal; Dr. E. E. Gamble, rector of the Episcopalian Church, and Hugh Mallory, attorney at law.

Prominent Negroes present were T. M. Campbell, Field Agent United States Department of Agriculture, who made the principal address; C. D. Menafee, farm agent for Negro Farmers of Dallas County; Dr. R. B. Hudson, Principal of Clark School, Selma; the Rev. J. A. Martin, pastor of Greene Street Baptist Church; the Rev. S. E. Parker and A. F. Owens of Selma University. The Rev. C. T. Hayes, pastor of the First Colored Baptist Church of Selma, was master of ceremonies.

The War Department at Washington sent the 24th United States Infantry Band of sixty-four men to give the farmers a musical treat.

Backed by Whites

F. T. Raiford said in a brief talk that the Selma Chamber of Commerce had raised money to develop the farming interests of Dallas County and the sum is to be spent largely to help the Negro farmer.

H. H. Frazier said there never was a time in the history of Dallas County that Negro farmers had the backing of white people as now. "We are here to-day to help you in every way we can to raise more cotton and corn and to make your home life better," he stated.

Dr. Gamble said: "We have learned by experience that we must live together and lift together. I see better homes for colored people. Better education for the Negro. The boy, white or black, is a better laborer when he is educated. Get an education and you will win your way in the world. Take care of your health. Reverence your body."

T. M. Campbell, the first Negro appointed a farm demonstrator in the South by the United States Government, said the farm exhibits by those of his race living in Dallas County proved conclusively that the South no longer could be called "the Sleeping South."

Mrs. Glendora Clements, a Negro hosiery worker of Lynchburg, Va., led in the discussion on "Should Married Women Work?" at a conference of industrial workers representing various racial groups and hailing from different sections of the country, recently held at the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 600 Lexington Avenue.

The seventeen participating in the debates had been elected delegates by fellow workers of their respective communities to come to New York and arrange for the National Industrial Conference of Women to be held in the metropolis next spring.

Should Married Women Work? Is Question

For the last two years the subject, "Should Married Women Work?" has invariably cropped up at the sessions of "Y" industrial workers and usually has been choked off in tactful fashion by presiding officers. The seventeen were assigned the task of deciding as to the advisability of putting the subject on the agenda. They reached the conclusion it was not.

Miss Georgia Jacobson, Vice President of Local Union No. 172 of Cigarmakers, of Iowa, felt that married women undercut other workers in pay and charged they will work cheaper, particularly on part time jobs.

Danger to Home

Miss Gertrude Lees, Chairman of the committee, thought that when married women have sick or disabled husbands they should be classed and accepted on the same basis and with full privileges. She held, however, that married women with jobs lessen the responsibility for husbands, and that such an arrangement is apt to disrupt the home and interfere with the proper rearing of children.

While advocating the right of married women to work, Mrs. Clements admitted all married women do not work from force of necessiy, as there are some with good homes and servants who find employment to get away from domestic life which has become irksome.

Mrs. Clements also brought up at the conference instances in which Negro girls are forced to work for less wages than white girls doing the same work, the employer acting on the assumption that colored girls can live cheaper. Even if this were true, members of her race want to raise their standards of living if they had a chance to pay more, it was asserted. That such color discriminations were unfair was admitted by white workers.

Carnegie Fund Gives $148,000 To Foster Art

$48,000 for Scholarships to Meet Need for Competent College Teachers; $100,000 for Equipment

$8,121,145 Total Gifts

Dr. Keppel's Annual Report Shows 67 Institutions Aided; 368 Requests

New York

Herald Tribune

The trustees of the Carnegie Corporation have made a general grant of $48,000 for the support for one year of a system of scholarships and fellowships in the arts, and have set aside $100,000 for purchasing teaching equipment for departments of the arts in colleges and universities.

"The two appropriations," the announcement made yesterday said, "are the first major steps taken by the organization as a result of its preliminary inquiry into the place of the arts in American life, initiated a year and a half ago. It is felt that the number of competent teachers is altogether inadequate to meet present needs, to say nothing of the future, and that few colleges have the necessary teaching equipment in the arts or know how to procure it."

The objective in view is to provide competent college teachers. The competition for the scholarships will be open to men and women. Reappointment will be made for a second and, in a few cases, for a third year, "on the basis of real accomplishment." The few third-year students probably will pass that year in Europe.

The corporation will make a collection of teaching equipment, to include about 1,800 photographs for display and for student use, about 200 books and a small assortment of prints and textiles. When the collection has been completed it will be given to colleges in the United States and Canada.

$47,000 for Teachers' College

The corporation announced it had granted $47,000 for a three-year study of the psychology of adult education by the Institute of Educational Research of Teachers' College, Columbia University, with the co-operation of Stanford University. The work is being directed by Professor Edward L. Thorndike, of Columbia. The study will be concerned with the learning process at various age levels. It follows a study of the nature of intelligence.

F. P. Keppel, president of the corporation, in his annual report, made public yesterday, said it has continued a policy of holding its grants to a minimum level.

All the grants were smaller than those of the previous year except the $5,712,500 given the Carnegie Institution of Washington, of which $5,000,000 is an addition to its capital endowment. Aside from this grant the total for the year was 2,408,645; the total for the previous year being $3,206,115.

Dr. Keppel said the trustees believed the Carnegie Institution in Washington had an outstanding opportunity and that delay in furnishing it funds "would involve serious injustice to a body of whose contributions to science an dscholarship are of the greatest importance to the community."

The corporation has adopted a seven-year program planned to meet its obligations, to liquidate grants upon which interest is being paid pending capitalization of the $8,000,000 grant to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, and to provide about $2,225,000 annually for furthering its own program.

Grants 67 Applications

Dr. Keppel reported that the corporation acted upon 368 applications during the year and rejected 277, which would have involved about $26,000,000. Twenty-four were referred to other agencies and sixty-seven were granted.

Those granted included eleven for library service, rquiring $340,500; twenty-four for fine arts, $514,500; six for adult education, $237,0000; twelve for research and studies, $213,000. Fourteen not in these classifications involved the addition of $550,000 to an earlier grant for a new home for the Nw York Academy of Medicine and $100,000 to the California Institute of Technology.

Among the more important grants made during the current year are the following: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for support of general program, $50,000; Carnegie Institute of Washington, endowment and support of activities, $5,712,500; California Institute of Technology, $100,000; Department of Education of Kenya Colony, East Africa, for support of cooperative educational experiment, $37,500; Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, $15,000; Meharry Medical College for library and laboratory endowment fund, $50,000; New York Academy of Medicine, supplementary appropriation for building, $550,000.

Also Antioch College, for development of the college library, $50,000; Coe College for development of the college library, $25,000; League of Library Commissions, for conduct of state demonstration in library service, $50,000; Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., for development of college library, $10,000; New York Public Library, School for Librarians, $25,000; Oberlin College, for library endowment fund, $50,000; Western Reserve University, emergency appropriation for School of Library Science, $21,000; Whitman College, library endowment fund, $50,000; American Museum of Natural History, for support of educational facilities, $75,000; Franklin Foundation of Boston for organization of additional courses, $50,000; Institute of Educational Research of Teachers College, for study of psychology of adult education, $47,000; Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., $50,000; People's Institute of New York, $10,000; American Academy in Rome, support of fellowships in the arts, $15,000; American Federation of Arts, $10,0000; Bryn Mawr College, support of department of music, $10,000.

Also Cleveland Conference for Educational Co-operation, $10,000; Grinnell College, for art center endowment fun, $50; Hampton Institute, endowment fund for industrial and applied arts, $50,000; New York University, endowment fund for fine arts, $50,000; University of North Carolina, equipment for Carolina Playmakers, $13,000; Tuskegee Institute, endowment fund for industrial and applied arts, $50,000; Welleslew College, endowment fund for fine arts, $50,000; American Classical League for study of classical education, $30,000; American Council on Education for modern foreign language studies in the United States and Canada, $90,000; Association of American Medical Colleges, for study of medical education, $40,000; Potter Metabolic Institute of Santa Barbara, Calif., for research in the production of insulin, $15,000.

COLORED CITIZENS INCLUDED IN AWARDS FOR ACHIEVEMENT

Washington, Dec. 20.—To give recognition and stimulus to creative work the Harmon Foundation on behalf of Wm. E. Harmon has provided $4,000 annually for awards for distinguished achievement. There are seven first awards of $400 offered annually to Negroes who have made distinguished achievement in various field of endeavor, and one award to any person, whit eor Corored, for outstanding achievement in race relations. Announcement was made today by Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Counci lof Churches, to which has been committed the executive direction of the awards.

Louisville Ky
12-19-25

Seven awards are open to all Negroes of American residents of both sexes, the eighth award to the person white or colored, "who has made the greatest contribution toward improving the relations between white and Negro peoples in America." There is also a gold medal for the first award in each of the seven divisions and a second award of $100 and a bronze medal; the eighth award will carry with it $500 in money and a gold medal.

The classes of awards are to be as follows: Literature, Music, Fine Arts, Industry, including business, Science, including invention, Education, Religion, and the award for improvement of race relations between the white and Negro people in America.

The purpose of the "Wm. E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement" is "to give recognition and stimulus to creative work." They are especially designed," the statement continues, "to bring public recognition to persons who have made some worth-while achievement who have not yet received such recognition." Awards are to be made Jan. 1, which is the date Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and will apply to work done or completed during the twelve months ending June 1, preceding.

There will be five judges for each award. Three of the five judges will be persons recognized as outstanding in their particular fields. At least one will be a Negro. The other two judges will represent the Harmon Foundation and the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Countee P. Cullen Gets Another Prize

Baltimore Md
12-13-25

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Countee P. Cullen, author of "Color," "The Ballad of the Brown Girl" and other outstanding works, was awarded the Witter Bynner under-graduate prize for 1925 last week.

Scotland Neck, N. C., Commonwealth
NOV 21 1925

GOOD WORK IN NEGRO SCHOOLS ATTRACTING ATTENTION

Raleigh,, N. C., Nov. 21.—The good work being done in acciedited negro high schools in North Carolina is beginning to attract attention in all parts of the country, according to W. A. Robinson, state supervisor of negro high schools.

He recently sent out a general letter to the larger negro colleges of the country, inviting them to offer scholarships in the stand-ard negro high schools of the state, and he says that the returns were most gratifying.

At Howard University, the committee on scholarships voted to award a scholarship each to the high school departments of the State Formal School at Fayetteville; the North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; and to Joseph K. Bricks, Jr., College, Bricks. At their request, the supervisior named two other negro high schools for scholarships these two being the Columbian Heights High School, Winston-Salem, and the Second Ward High School, Charlotte These five scholarships are for one year each, and are worth $99 to the student.

In this connection, the state negro high school supervisor pointed out that in a recently announced list of honor students at Howard, the name of Asa Spauling, graduate of the high school department of the North Carolina College at Durham was included.

Other colleges outside the state which have made scholarships available to graduates of negro high schools in this state include: Atlanta University; Morehouse College, Clark University, and Talledega College. Other colleges have written that they are considering similar awards.

THREE ENTER WORLDS TYPING CONTEST

Washington.—Cortez W. Peters, winner of the Underwood Typewriter Diamond medal for sustained accuracy and speed in a timed test, competed for the World's Amateur Typewriting Championship in the twentieth annual open-to-all contest held in New York City Saturday.

Pittsburgh Courier
12-19-25

Mr. ePters, is a graduate of the department of business practice of Dunbar High School; has won numerous prizes and medals for efficiency in typewriting and the race pioneer in the World's Championship Typing Contest; and is only 19 years of age.

Prof. J. C. Wright of Dunbar faculty taught the youthful expert to typewrite and gave him intensive coached training preparatory to entering the championship event. Mr. Wright accompanied his star pupil to the contest. Theodore P. Hines, his typing "second" and Albert P.

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DECEMBER 8, 1925

Native of Liberian Jungle Works Way at U. of Chicago

Born in a Liberian jungle, Kaiwillia Geequammus Gbudha is to-day, under the name of Charles G. Blooah, a student in the University of Chicago, remarks "The Christian Science Monitor." He worked his passage to the United States, labored to pay his way through high school and is stil working to complete his education. This Negro is planning to return to his African jungle-folk, that he may impart to them what he has learned from the white man. When but a lad he was attracted to the mission school, and from there his forward steps have been natural, though not perhaps ever taken before by any of his kind.

BOSTON MASS. MORN. GLOBE
NOVEMBER 19, 1925

POETRY PRIZE WON BY COLORED STUDENT

When the Wytter Bynner Undergraduate Poetry Prize of $150 was awarded a few days ago, American followers of poetry were surprised to hear that the winner is a negro—Countee Cullen, student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard. The judges for the contest were Sara Teasdale, George Sterling and Mr Bynner, all members of the Poetry Society of America, under the auspices of which the annual contest is run.

COUNTEE CULLEN.

Last year, while a student at New York University, Cullen, who is only 21, was awarded second prize. The student is the son of Rev Frederick A. Cullen, pastor of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church of New York. He began to attract attention as a student in De Witt Clinton High School, New York city, where his teachers saw talent in his work. At college this continued. Recently he has had a number of articles published in well-known magazines. Not long ago he won the John Reed Memorial Prize.

Cullen plans to teach after he has finished his education. He feels that in such an occupation he will have time to do all the writing that he cares to and do a great deal of reading, which is his favorite pastime. He won election to P. B. K., the national fraternity of scholars, while at New York University.

Education — 1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

PORTER SAVES TWELVE WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA

Santa Barbara, Calif.—Among those in the recent disastrous quake at Santa Barbara who, by their presence of mind, saved themselves and helped to save others, was James Horton, colored porter at the famous Arlington Hotel, which was almost totally destroyed. Horton, who was outside the hotel at the time of the first big quake, himself being unhurt, realized in an instant the danger of the guests of the hostelry, both from falling debris and the recurring shocks. His first thought was that of the women, who were panic-stricken and whose cries for help rent the morning air.

Up and down the stairs he went with other rescuers, literally carrying some and partially dragging others out from the tottering walls and placing them upon the lawn of the hotel in comparative safety. In this way Horton, alone, succeeded in saving nearly a score of persons who would otherwise have perished in the wreckage. Among those who owe their lives to his bravery and quick-wittednedd is Mrs. Hazen J. Titus, of the Hazen J. Titus Fruit Cake Company.

Washington Eagle 7-18-25

MAY BE FIRST NEGRO "FLYING" JOURNALIST

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—C. Dixon Skinner, president of the Critics Aviators Press Association, bids well to be the first Negro flying journalist.

President Skinner has been granted a Newspaper Observers' Course in Aviation by the Army Air Service at Bolling Field. He is reported as making rapid progress in the training due to his knowledge of the gas engine gained through previous connections with the automobile industry.

St. Louis Argus 8-21-25

WINS HIGHEST HONOR AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Professor Charles H. Wesley, Head of the Department of History at Howard University, Washington, D. C., has been awarded the highest honor which a University may confer, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, (Ph. D.) in History at the Harvard University Commencement, June 18, 1925.. He is the fourth Negro scholar to be granted this degree by Harvard University! The other three include Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. C. G. Woodson and Dr. A. L. Locke. Dr. Wesley holds the degree of Master of Arts from Yale University and Bachelor of Arts from Fisk University. He was appointed a University Scholar at Yale and an Austin Scholar at Harvard. He has pursued courses of study at the Guilde Internationale, Paris, France. Dr. Wesley has also served as pastor of Ebenezer and Campbell A. M. E. Churches in Washington and as Secretary with the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. He has lectured frequently to Teachers Institutes, educational gatherings, and his researches have found place in several scholarly publications. He plans to publish at an early date a documentary study of Negro Labor in the United States since the Civil War.

St. Louis Argus 7-17-25

Fellowship for Dr. E. E. Just Will Be Continued

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Research Council, with headquarters at Washington, has notified Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, President of Howard University, that the Rosenwald Fellowship given Dr. E. E. Just will be continued under the general direction of the National Research Council.

This grant was established by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist, some five years ago and is for the purpose of permitting Dr. Just, who is Professor of Zoology in Howard University, to carry on his research work at Howard, and at Woods Hole, Mass., where are located the famous Woods Hole Biological Laboratories.

The Howard University administration and the National Research Council are heartily co-operating that Dr. Just may have every encouragement in his researches, which have already been so highly recognized in the world of Zoology.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE ANNOUNCES FELLOWSHIPS.

Graduates of Springfield College, Fisk and Howadd Universities are Successful Candidates.

The National Urban League announces the following successful candidates for its 1925-1926 Fellowships: Miss Miriam Atkins of Winston Salem, N. C.; C. Glen Carrington of Richmond, Virginia and D. S. Yarbrough of Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Atkins, who is awarded the Ella Sachs Plotz Fellowship, is a graduate of Fisk University and studied for a summer at Columbia University. She has taught for three years at the State School and in the City High School of Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Carrington is a graduate of Howard University. Class 1925. He was very popular in connection with student activities, having served as Editor-in Chief of the Uniersity Year Book, "The Bison." Mr. Yarbrough was an honor student at Springfield College where with very fine marks he received the Degree of Master of Humanics in June 1925. Miss Atkins and Mr. Carrington are assigned to the New York School of Social work. Mr. Yarbrough is assigned to the University of Pittsburgh.

These selections were made from a total of 39 applicants—26 of whom took the competitive examination. The scholarshiv award amounts to about $900 which includes $70 o month stipend and free tuition at the resvective school.

Avplications for the 1926-27 Fellowshivs may be filed through April 15th 1926 Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, 127 E. 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

C. H. Wesley Honored By Harvard University

Washington, D. C.—Harvard University has recognized the work of Charles H. Wesley, head of the Department of History at Howard University, by awarding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, one of the highest honors to be won from that institution.

Only three other colored men have received a similar recognition—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Carter G. Woodson and Dr. Alain Leroy Locke.

Dr. Westley holds a master's degree from Yale, and has pursued studies at the Guilde Internationale, Paris.

New York Age 8-22-25

Urban League Fellowship Won by Fisk, Howard, and Springfield College Grads

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, N. Y.—The National Urban League announces the following successful candidates for its 1925-1926 Fellowships: Miss Miriam Atkins of Winston-Salem, N. C.; C. Glen Carrington of Richmond, Va. and D. S. Yarbrough of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Atkins, who is awarded the Ella Sachs Plotz Fellowship, is a graduate of Fisk University and studied for a summer at Columbia University. She has taught for three years at the state school and in the city high school of Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Carrington is a graduate of Howard University, class 1925. He was very popular in connection with student activities, having served as Editor-in-chief of the university yearbook, "The Bison". Mr. Yarbrough was an honor student at Springfield College, where with very fine marks he received the degree of Master of Humanics in June, 1925. Miss Atkins and Mr. Carrington are assigned to the New York School of Social Work. Mr. Yarbrough is assigned to the University of Pittsburgh.

These selections were made from a total of 39 applicants—26 of whom took the competitive examination. The scholarship award amounts to about $900, which includes $70 a month stipend and free tuition at the respective school.

Houston Informer 8-22-25

PULLMAN COMPANY NAMES CAR IN HONOR OF HERO PORTER

(Preston News Service)

CHICAGO, ILL., July 10 - The officials of the Pullman Company have been so greatly impressed with the heroic effort of the late Oscar J. Daniels of Chicago, who died in an effort to save the lives of passengers on his car when a train carrying tourists from Chicago to New York, was wrecked June 16, near Rockport, N. J., that the sleeping car Sirocco will bear the name Daniels when it emerges from the repair shops.

At the time of the wreck Daniels was seated in the forward end of the first Pullman, which left the rails, halting near the locomotive, from which clouds of steam poured thro' the door. He succeeded, but fell mortally injured.

Daniels was still alive when rescuers entered the car, but after being taken outside he refused first aid, saying: "Attend to that little girl first." The doctors obeyed and when they returned they found Daniels dead.

rests with the United States Supreme

Chicago Defender 7-11-25

LITERATURE, ART PRIZES ARE AWARDED

Seven Hundred Try for Spingarn Prizes

New York.—Production of the one-act prize play, "The Broken Banjo," reading of prize poems and essays and tabeleaux illustrating a prize story were features Friday afternoon, Aug. 14, at the Renaissance casino, 150 W. 138th St., when the Amy Spingarn prizes for Race literature and art were awarded to winners of the contest conducted since August, 1924, by the prize committee.

Seven hundred took part in the contest. Of the contributions submitted 330 were short stories, 139 were poems and the remainder essays and plays. Twenty-eight paintings were submitted.

"THE BROKEN BANJO" WINS

"The Broken Banjo" was written by Willis Richardson of Washington, D. C. The amateur actors who appeared in it were Bill Anderson, Dr. Frank Horne, Mae Miller, Myles Paige and Charles Burrough. Mrs. A. G. Shelton of St. Louis received second prize for playwriting and Miss Myrtle Smith of Colorado third prize.

Countee Cullen of New York won first prize with his cycle of poems, Frank Horne of New York was second and Langston Hughes of Washington, third.

Rudolph Fisher of Freedmen's hospital, Washington, won $100 for the story entitled "High Yaller"; Miss Marie French of Colorado Springs got second prize and Miss Anita Scott Coleman of New Mexico, third.

First prize for essays was won by Miss Marieta O. Bonner of Massachusetts, who wrote "On Being Young—a Woman—and Colored." Second prize went to Langston Hughes, the third to G. A. Stewart of Ohio.

Chicago Defender 8-22-25

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS SOUTH IN ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS

Dallas Express 8-22-25

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22.—Since the organization of the Division of Negro Education North Carolina has made splendid progress in development of four-year high schools for Colored children.

The State has one standard for all schools, white and Colored, to meet but this has only been a spur and not a handicap to the Colored schools.

Dallas Texas

In 1919 the first Colored schools, eleven in number, were added to the State accredited list but these schools were in several cases not bona-fide high schools being known as colleges and normal schools. Today there are 43 bona-fide, four year high schools for Colored children accredited by the State some of which are in the highest classification. In 1919 there were four public high schools, all of them State institutions; today there are 20 public accredited Colored high schools and 23 such schools under private control.

Last year 740 boys and girls graduated from 34 schools, 51 per cent of whom went on to college. Besides the colleges in the State, colleges outside of the State were attended including Yale, North Western, New York City College, New York University of Pennsylvania and others. In 1924 from 43 schools there were 1010 graduates ready to attend college. The following table represents the growth of these schools since 1919:

Year	Public	Private	Total
1919	4	7	11
1921-22	4	13	17
1922-23	8	16	24
1923-24	14	20	34
1924-25	20	23	43

The information from other State Departments received this Spring gives the number of State accredited four-year high schools for Colored children in some of the southern states as follows:

Alabama, 0; Arkansas 0; Florida 0; Georgia 9; (private 7, public 2); Louisiana 3; (all public); South Carolina 0; Texas 3; (all public); Virginia 17; (private 9, public 8) West Virginia 9; (all phblic).

The schools added to the accredited list for 1924-25 are as follows:

West St. High School, New Born;
Eastern N. C. Industrial Academy, New Bern;
Johnston Co. Training School, Smithfield;
Christian College, Franlington;
Thompson Institute, Lumberton;
Warren Co., Training School, Wise
Colored High School, Wilson;
Stevens-Lee School, Ashvelle;
Tower Hill High School, Kinston.

Spingarn Art Prize Is Awarded E. A. Harleston

Chicago Defender 8/23/25

E. A. Harleston, painter and artist of Charleston, S. C., who is stopping in the city at the Y. M. C. A., received a telegram Wednesday from W. E. B. Du Bois of New York city informing him that he had been awarded the Spingarn first prize for art. The prize is an annual award.

Harleston was also notified to be present at a banquet in honor of the Spingarn prize winners, to be held in New York Friday, when all prize awards will be made. He left the city Wednesday night for the East.

Chicago, Ill.

The artist who was born in Charleston, S. C., is a graduate of Atlanta university and has studied at the school of fine arts of Harvard university and the museum of fine arts of Boston. He has had for his teachers such modern masters as Paxton, Hale, Benson and Tarbell. He specializes in the painting of portraits in color and in the portrayal of the features of an individual. One of his finest paintings, "The Bible Student," was recently purchased by Jesse A. Binga, Chicago banker.

Education – 1925.
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
MAY 31 1925

Negro Hailed as Hero as Steamer's Sinking Is Probea

Efforts are being made to obtain a Carnegie hero medal for Tom Lee, negro boatman, who saved 30 lives in the sinking of the steamboat Norman in Mississippi river, near Memphis. Government officials are investigating the disaster, in which 23 persons died. The Norman is shown. Inset is its master, Captain Howard Fenton. The negro hero, Tom Lee, is seen being congratulated by Mayor Rowlett Paine of Memphis.

HERBERT BRADY, son of Mrs. Estelle Brady, 423 E. 45th street, was awarded the Honor of the Eagle at Hyde Park High School, Thursday night. This is the highest possible honor that can be bestowed on a Boy Scout. He is the first colored boy in Chicago to receive this honor and the third in the U. S. Left to right they are Herbert Brady, C. H. Heinfelder, Pres. of Circle of Honor, South Shore Dist., A. S. Irvine, Chairman and C. A. Edson, Scout Executive.

Chicago Defender 6-6-25

A GUGGENHEIM FELLOW

PROF. ISAAC FISHER GIVEN FELLOWSHIP WITH 14 OTHER AMERICAN SCHOLARS AND EDUCATORS—TO STUDY DANGER TRENDS IN WORLD RACIAL RELATIONS

New York, May 31, 1925—Appointment of 15 scholars and educators in the United States as the first to receive fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation was announced today.

The 15, including one woman, will spend the academic year 1925-26 in work on a wide range of subjects, including science, mathematics, music, history and archeology. Their studies will take them as far afield as Mesopotamia, India, the Far East, Africa, France, Germany and Mexico.

Among the most interesting tasks set for the first group receiving fellowships is that of Isaac Fisher, colored teacher in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., who will study danger trends in world racial relations in this country and abroad.

Others

Dr. Edwin W. Schultz, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, will work on the phenomenon of bacteriophagy. He will work in the laboratory of the International Sanitary Council at Alexandria, Egypt.

Prof. Kenneth J. Saunders of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif., is named to study Oriental religions and will travel in the Far East.

Prof. Violet Barbour, of Vassar College, the only woman named, will study historical subjects, including Anglo-Dutch relations during the period of the protectorate and restoration.

Others appointed are Dr. Percival Bailey, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, to study nervous diseases; Aaron Copeland, composer, New York, music; Gordon Flody Ferris, Leland Stanford Jr. University, natural history; Coleman R. Griffith, University of Illinois child psychology; Merritt Yerkes Hughes, University of Illinois, child psyschology; Merritt Yerkes Hughes, University of California, history; John Robert Kline, University of Pennsylvania, mathematics; Dr. Gerhard Krohn Rollefson, University of Chicago, history of literature; Harold W. Thompson, New York State College for teachers, geography; Allen Brown West, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., archeology, and Quincy Wright University of Chicago, international law.

No Color Line by Guggenheim

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation was recently organized by Ex-United States Senator and

Mrs. Simon States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim of New York city as a memorial to a son who died April 26, 1922. It has an endowment, received from Senator Guggenheim, of $3,000,000. The fellowships awarded by the foundation provide stipends usually of $2500 a year.

The first general awards of fellowships under the foundation will be made in the Spring of 1926 for the academic year 1926-27, when from 40 to 50 fellows will be appointed.

ISAAC FISHER

Among 15 educators chosen to receive fellowships in the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, it has been announced that Isaac Fisher, colored professor at Fisk University, Nashville, has received an appointment [illegible] relations [illegible] abroad. Fourteen other [illegible] chosen to study [illegible] subjects including [illegible] in the field of the [illegible] and restoration. Professor Fisher's work will [illegible] India, the Far East and Africa.

Washington Eagle 6-6-25 Washington, D.C.

THE SPINGARN MEDAL

WE ARE BEGINNING to wonder what disposition of the Springarn Medal will be made when all officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will have received it. Out of the ten medals already awarded, three have gone to individuals directly connected with the Association and the eleventh medal has just been awarded to James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the organization, leaving only William Pickens, Walter White, Robert W. Bagnall and Jessie Fausett to be yet awarded it. A good plan would probably be to award all remaining officers and interested individuals the Springarn Medal this year and beginning next year seek out someone not connected with the N. A. A. C. P. group. 6-17-25

WE HAVE no criticism to make of the awarding of the medal to Professor E. E. Just, Colonel Charles Young, Harry T. Burleigh, William Stanley Braithwaite, Charles S. Gilpin, George W. Carver or Roland Hayes. We even commend the Committee of Award for presenting the eighth medal to the late Mary B. Talbert for her distinguished services in restoring the home of Frederick Douglass, but we think it decidedly immodest to have presented the medal on such slight pretext to Archibald H. Grimke, William E. Burghardt Du Bois and now to James Weldon Johnson, who are directly and indirectly connected with the National Association and the Committee of Award. Dr. Du Bois has rendered distinguished service to the race but we must insist that his being awarded the Springarn Medal for the "founding and calling together of the Pan-African Congress" is a joke and an insult to him.

WE SPEAK FRANKLY of this because we dislike seeing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People turned into a mutual admiration society, where the awarding of the Spingarn Medal is concerned, unless, of course, it is strictly to be awarded within the N. A. A. C. P. group. And since this was not the spoken intention of the donor, we resent its being awarded to officers to whom its awarding is directly or indirectly intrusted, no matter how great their achievement. This seems to us the sensible, modest, broad-minded stand to take for the permanent good of the National Association and as an impetus to the American Negro to higher achievement.

OUR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Birmingham News 6-14-25

It is encouraging to note the degree of progress made in the Birmingham district and Jefferson county along the lines of educational facilities in the past five years. And indications are that the program for education is broadening, and we are having relief in every section of the county. Birmingham proper is doing a creditable work in advancing the cause of education of the Negro people. Several important improvements have been made in the last five years, and some very comfortable and attractive buildings have been erected. According to information, the Negro people of Ensley will have a new building of at least two stories when school opens in September. Ensley has a large Negro population, and the school there is headed by one of the most efficient and successful principals in the State—Prof. W. R. Wood—a graduate of the A. & M. College, Normal, Ala., and post graduate of Chicago University. The work is succeeding admirably under his direction.

Our church schools also are taking on new life. It appears now that the Mason City College will be rebuilt and the Miles Memorial College will increase its activities. New buildings are being erected at Miles and larger provisions made for the student body.

The Miles Memorial College is one of the outstanding church schools in the South; it is fostered by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and is relieving the State of much of its burden in educating the Negro people. This school is located in the vicinity of Birmingham and should be encouraged by all of us.

We must spend more for education. We need training as a race. We cannot fix our status upon the success of one or two individuals nor claim race distinction because of the importance of the achievements of a half dozen men and women of the race. The mass life of our people must be corralled and trained for nobler and more constant action. If we are weak it is because of our poor development along the line of education and fundamental worth. Passion and sentiment may be good in controlling a mass meeting or convention, but passion has never made a man nor will it make a race. If we develop substantially it must be on a normal, deliberate and intellectual plane. We cannot move constructively in an ignorant and untrained channel. Regardless to how it may embarrass us we must admit our weakness and proceed to seek the remedy. We need to spend more time among the humbler groups of our race. Those who have not had the advantage of education must have contact with the trained mind. We cannot count our failures longer to the attitude and disposition of other people.

We have sufficient race distinctiveness to fix our status and not be subjected to the whims and purposes of others. We are at a racial crisis; we cannot longer exercise an indifferent attitude and preserve our race importance and race dignity. We must make our distinctiveness known as a race through our own motion and disposition to save ourselves.

Education — 1925. I.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
MAY 13, 1925

MAYOR SEEKS MEDAL FOR NEGRO HERO

Photo by Kadel & Herbert.

MAYOR ROWLETT PAINE. TOM LEE.

Mayor Paine, of Memphis, Tenn., is making an effort to get a Carnegie medal for Tom Lee, forty-year-old negro, who, in a gasoline launch, rescued thirty persons when the United States steamer M. E. Norman rolled over and sank with nearly sixty persons aboard sixteen miles down the Mississippi River from Memphis. Lee made three trips in his launch, carrying and towing as many each time as could find space to ride in or hang on to the craft, and having landed his precious freight he hustled about all night building fires and getting dry clothing for the survivors.

A MEDAL

Roland Hayes, lyric tenor of the black race, was awarded the Spingarn Medal last week. This medal is awarded annually to the American black man who achieves the highest and noblest in any recognized field of endeavor. Professor Spingarn, white, philanthropist, and treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, instituted the idea and donates the medal. For ten years we have silently watched and studied the psychology behind this medal and we have concluded that the judges who select the annual winner put a high premium on fine arts and give little or no value to practical economics.

Chicago Whip

It is not our intention to detract from the greatness and glory of Mr. Roland Hayes, but we are not at all sure that his achievement was the highest and noblest during 1924, nor are we sure that the other nine winners have made such lasting contributions to society. Hayes sings beautifully, his voice is trained and reverberant with culture, but if his music was endowed with the enchantment of Apollo's lute or the magic of the Pied Piper of Hamlin's flute, we would still believe that there are other men of his race who have made more valuable and lasting contributions to society. 4-18-25

It has always appeared to us that the weakness of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was the conspicuous absence of an economic program. We see that weakness in the selection of the Spingarn prizewinners: Dr. Just, eminent biologist; Col. Charles Young, soldier; J. Stanley Braithwaite, poet and critic; Archibald H. Grimke, scholar and author; Gilpin, actor; Mary E. Talbert, organizer; Geo. W. Carver, chemist; DuBois, author. These people have been awarded the Spingarn medal during the last ten years.

It is well to note that according to the decision of the judges no banker, no successful business man, no manufacturer, no capitalist, no lawyer, no physician, no dentist, has a look in. Is it fair?

We will agree that Professor Carver's studies in the peanut and the discovery of its many by-products stand out pre-eminently and demand consideration. We will say the same of the gallantry of Col Young and his road-building in Africa, but we are afraid that there are some weak sisters in the selections. Braithwaite's anthology does not count as much as some of our banks. Gilpin's little drama certainly does not overshadow the legal genius of our well known lawyers, and Mrs. Talbert's organizing genius cannot be mentioned in the same breath with the colossal racial structures now existing and destined to live into the misty future. We are afraid that a broad-minded comparative analysis will not support the majority of the selections. They are high-browed and supercilious, colored with the esthetic eccentricities of the dilettante. Let us ask this question "What is the survival value of the achievements that have won the favor of the medallion donors?"

The present method of giving the Spingarn medal does not inspire and does not enthuse. It does not challenge the admiration, nor stir up the lethargic blood of the American black man, but it does much to encourage long haired men and short haired women.

torical prize of fifty dollars and is entered in the big oratorical contest, which will soon occur at Amherst. He is the nephew of Hugh Oliver Cook, principal of the Lincoln High School of Kansas City, Mo.

Will Marion Cook's Son Wins Fellowship

NEW YORK, May 22.—(A.N.P.)—Mercer Cook, son of Will Marion Cook, who will graduate from Amherst (class 1925) has just won the Simpson Fellowship of fifteen hundred dollars which entitles him to attend the Sorbonne in Paris, France, where he will seek a doctorate degree. He made Phi Beta Kappa two weeks ago. He recently won an ora-

NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 14, 1925

NEGRO WINS N. Y. U. PRIZE.

James Pleasant Is Victor in Drill at Reserve Officers' Field Day.

James Pleasant of 213 East Seventy-third Street, a negro student, won first prize for individual drill at the Seventh Annual Military Field Day of the New York University R. O. T. C. held on the campus at University Heights yesterday. He received a cup given by Professor Henry Cook Hathaway, who organized the Department of Military Science and Tactics at the university six years ago. Second prize was won by W. Benson Bertholf Jr. of Morristown, N. J.

First Lieutenant Walter Lee Willig won the sabre offered by Second Lieutenant J. Gordon Bass for the most efficient cadet officer. Second prize, a Sam Browne belt, was awarded to First Lieutenant F. C. Hargrave. Company C won the cup offered by Captain Hathaway for competitive company drill.

The 600 cadets of the university's R. O. T. C. paraded before Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commander of the Second Corps area. There was a sham battle in which Harlem River Bridge was attacked and defended. An airplane from Mitchel Field assisted in the manoeuvres.

The Hero of a Mississippi River Boat Disaster

Heroism is a common heritage. No race can claim a monopoly of it. It will appear wherever there is demand for it, and it does not care a rap about race and color. It is just heroism, unusual service in a time of great peril or disaster, without any color or prejudice against the victims it seeks to serve, moved mostly by spontaneous impulse. It is very good that it is that way. It keeps the offensive bump of race egotism from exalting itself too much. 3-23-23

The latest instance of heroism comes from the Mississippi river, where water tragedies are very common and numerous, because the Mississippi is a great big treacherous giant, exacting a large toll in human life and property for the splendid

service it renders in transportation and irrigation. But it exacts an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

The delegates to the Mid-South Association of Engineers, in session at Memphis were taking an outing on the Government Steamer Norman, some sixty people, when at one of the worst points on the river the steamer capsized with little warning, and the human cargo was catapulted into the water, the swift currents of which are fierce. Thomas Lee, a "Negro," happened to be near, in his motor boat. Without hesitating he rushed to the work of rescue and carried to safety many of the sixty people, twenty-three of whom were drowned.

The newspapers have given credit to Lee but when he was approached he said he had done no more than some one else in his place would have done. Heroism, any sort of greatness, is always modest. Those he saved from death do not think about it as Lee does. They think he rendered an incomparable service. So do we.

Heroism in man is a common inheritance. We have our share of it, and we shall continue to have it.

APRIL 30, 1925

NEGRO HEADS NEWTOWN HIGH G. O.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION ELECTED YESterday by the students of Newtown High School: President, Arthur Waller Vice President, Agnes Geraghty; Secretary, William Sandler.

Arthur Waller, a Negro student, head of the Service Party ticket, was elected by the students yesterday as President of the General Organization. He polled over 1,400 votes, majority of about 700. Agnes Geraghty of the Independent Party was elected Vice President by a majority of about 500 votes, and William Sandler, also an Independent, scored a 400 majority for Secretary. Miss Geraghty is the Olympic swimming champion.

The election was run off very smoothly and was about the best conducted activity at Newtown thus far, according to Arthur Griffeth, teacher in charge of the General Organization.

Waller, one of thirteen Negroes among 3,000 boys and girls, is a senior and is on the cross-country, track and baseball teams, head of the advertising department of the Lantern, the school monthly, and a debater. He is seventeen years old and is the son of the Rev. Douglas Henry Waller, retired pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Elmhurst. He lives at No. 5 Cutler Street, Elmhurst.

NEGRO WRITERS WIN PRIZES IN STORY CONTEST

N. B. Young Of St. Louis Gets Two Honorable Mentions In Opportunity's Literary Contest.

St. Louis Chronicle 5-8-25

NEW YORK, May 4.—Before a magnificent gathering of writers of both races the prizes in Opportunity's Literary Contest were awarded. The prizes as awarded were as follows: The Short Story—First prize of $100 to "Fog," by John Matheus, of Institute, W. Va. 2nd prize $50 to "Spunk" by Zora Neale Hurston of Jacksonville, Fla. 3rd prize to "The Voodoo's Revenge" by Eris D. Waldron of New York City. For honorable mention: 1. "The Boll Weevil Starts North," by N. B. Young of St. Louis, Mo. 2. "The Hands" by Marieta Bonner. 3. "Black Death," by Zora Neale Hurston of Jacksonville, Fla. 4. "A Soul Goes West on the B. & O." by Frank Horne of Brooklyn, N. Y. 5. "Ante Bellum," by John Davis of Lewiston, Me. 6. "All God's Chillun Got Shoes," by N. B. Young," of St. Louis, Mo. 7. "The Examination," by Eugene F. Gordon of Boston, Mass. 8. "A Christmas Journey," by Louis L. Redding of Atlanta, Ga.

Poetry—1st prize of $40 to "The Weary Blues," by Langston Hughes, Washington, D. C. 2nd prize of $10 to "One Who Said Me Nay," by Countee Cullen of New York City. Third place. For the third place there was a time between the winners of the first and second prizes—"A Song of Sour Grapes" by Countee Cullen and "America" by Langston Hughes receiving the same number of votes. The Judges decided to award the honor to both and the cash prize to the two contestants receiving fourth place. Cash prize to "Solace" by Clarissa Scott, Washington, D. C. Cash prize of $5 to "The Wayside Well," by Joseph S. Cotter of Louisville, Ky. For honorable mention: 1. "Words to My Love," by Countee Cullen. 2. "Symphonies," by Esther Popel, of Washington, D. C. 3. "The Jester," by Langston Hughes. 4. "Songs To a Dark Virgin," by Langston Hughes. 5. "Preference," by Dora Lawrence Houston, of Washington, D. C. 6. "My Love," by Carrie B. Mcwatt of St. Paul, Minn. 7. "A Babe Is a Babe," by Joseph S. Cotter. 8. "A Tree At Night," by Helene Johnson. 9. "Brothers," by Carrie W. Clifford, Washington, D. C. 10. "Fall of Man," by Joseph Bennett, New York City. 11. "Lines to a Shy Woman," by Robert Tard, Columbus, Ohio.

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The meeting was opened with a few remarks by the Editor, Charles S. Johnson who introduced the chairman, Professor John Erskine of Columbia University, author and co-editor of "The Cambridge History of American Literature." The awards were made by L. Hollingsworth Wood, Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University and co-editor of the Special Harlem issue of the "Survey," spoke as did James Weldon Johnson, one of the poetry judges. At the close of the meeting, it was announced that a check had been received for $500 from Mr. Casper Holstein, a Negro mer-

Negro Chronicle 5-9-25

Colored Boys Su

(From Brooklyn Daily Times)

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Colored Boy's Su

(From Brooklyn Daily Tim

There are many items in the news that indicate that what was once regarded as a serious problem can, under proper conditions and intelligent

Rev. Douglas Henry Waller, pastor emeritus of the African Methodist Episcopal church of Elmhurst and lives at 5 Cutler street, Elmhurst.

Probably the leaders of the South-singers like Burleigh, by producing on Negroes at the close of the war beautiful basic folk melodies which great made an error when they accepted their composers have elevated into the highest rights of citizenship in the South as art form of American music, by social license to associate with their whitework, evolving the improving of homes, neighbors on a way the latter would not be education of the mind and spirit, by separate. Unquestionably the reactionaccepting such work as was alloted to among the whites was not such as would them and performing it well, by avoidigate what was called the race prosing all un-American movements and m. Migrating to the North and Westsaying their best and bravest blood for colored folks discovered a new at the flag we all cherish, the Negro in the sphere and studied the way in which North has commanded the respect of

Education—1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

his white fellow citizens to such an ex-
tent than in a [illegible] in which there are
[illegible] 3,000
this school [illegible] de-
feats the [illegible] who had in
general organization election. Here at
least is a melting pot problem, the good

New York Age 5-9-25

CARNEGIE AWARDS GIVEN 15 FOR DEEDS

Acts of Heroism by 10 Males and Five Young Women are Recognized

PITTSBURGH, May 1.—Fifteen heroic deeds brought recognition from the Carnegie hero fund commission at its spring meeting here late today. The commission awarded bronze medals to the heroes, three of whom lose their lives, granted pensions aggregating $2,880 annually, gave $10,000 for educational purposes and $4,000 for other worthy purposes. Five young women were recognized as heroines.

The heroes who went to their deaths while seeking to aid others were:

Louis Joseph Pickens, 687 Smith street, Rochester, N. Y., drowned when he attempted to rescue a boy from Lake Ontario, July 17, 1924. The widow received a bronze medal and $75 a month with $5 additional for a son.

R. Carlyle Stephens, 3335 M street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was drowned June 29, 1924, when he tried to rescue two girls from the Occoquan river at Occoquan, Va. A bronze medal with $70 a month and $5 for each of two children was awarded the widow.

Andrew C. Rowe, 1605 Sixteenth street, Parkersburg, W. Va., was drowned when he attempted to rescue a man at Vienna, W .Va., July 21 1924. His widow received a bronze medal and $75 a month with $5 additional for a son.

The five young women who received bronze medals were:

Helen E. Mason, 21, of Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, attempting to rescue a girl from drowning at Venango, Pa., July 21, 1924.

Ruth Lysle Justice, 18, of 1646 Beechwood boulevard, Pittsburgh, went to the aid of Miss Mason and the girl she sought to aid. She rescued both of them.

Esther R. Beard, 20 of 1285 Market street, Parkersburg, W. Va., saved a girl from drowning at Oxford, Ohio, November 3, 1921.

Elizabeth S .Wise, 15, of 113 Hawthorne Road, Baltimore, saved a boy from drowning at Chester, Md., August 16, 1923.

Edna Mae Good, 15, 281 South avenue, Bradford, Pa., saved two young women from drowning at Salamanca, N. Y., August 2, 1923.

The other heroes who received bronze medals were:

Robert J. Royal, general delivery, Uniontown, Pa., a negro miner, rescued a timber worker from a cave-in in a mine at Lamberton, Pa., July 12, 1923.

W. J. Bryan Bogart of Kirwin, Kas., rescued a fellow student from drowning at Kirwin June 19, 1923.

Homer B. Martz, 242 Winston street Pittsburgh, railroad fireman, saved an aged woman from being killed by a train at Cumberland, Md., June 1, 1924.

William V. Cagle, 605 Wayne street Baltimore, a negro saved a gas worker from being suffocated in a manhole at Baltimore, June 4, 1925.

James E. Ruble, rural houte 1, Parkersburg, W. Va., attempted to save a man from drowning at Vienna W. Va., July 21, 1924.

Lewis Spence Green, aged nine years of Morgan, Pa., a school boy, saved a small girl from being killed by an automobile at Morgan, December 5, 1923.

Elisha F. Scott, 37 East Morrill avenue Columbus, O., saved a man from drowning at Cheshire, O., June 24, 1924.

RACE GIRL WINS THIRD PRIZE

Helen, the talented daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ball, of this city, was successful in capturing the third prize in an instrumental contest at the Hobby Fair which was sponsored by the Rotary Club a few weeks ago. Two hundred children entered the contest ranging in age from 10 to 14 years. Helen was the only representative of our race who entered the contest. She was also the youngest competitor. With such rapid progress in so short a space of time, her teacher is firm in her belief that Helen is one of London's future stars. Too much cannot be said in praise of little Helen's accomplishments, for she has made it clear, as other race girls and boys are doing, that the Negro's brain is not inferior.

WINS GOLD MEDAL

Cairo, Ill., May 29.—Little Miss Fanita J. Woods was the winner of the gold medal given the best speller in the Alexander County annual spelling contest May 9, 1925. She won for the fourth grade over competitors, a large number of whom were white. She was the gold medal winner last year for the third grade. Fanita is 9 years old and is the daughter of Mrs. Louise Jones, 446 E. 46th St., Chicago. She resides in Cairo, Ill., with her aunt, Mrs. J. E. Webb, 315 26th St. Her teacher is Mrs. Azalea Dumas Cook.

H. U. MAN WINS PRIZE FOR RESEARCH WORK IN LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The coveted American Law Book Publishing Company prize of fifty-four volumes by Corpus Juris and Encyclopedia of Law, was awarded to Alexander P. Tureaud of New Orleans, last week, for having attained the highest general average in a prescribed course in legal research open to all law upper classmen of Howard University. Tureaud, who finishes in June, plans to set up in his home town.

RACE STUDENT AT AMHERST WINNER OF SCHOLARSHIP

Mercer Cook, Son of Will Marion Cook, Entitled to Attend the Sonvarne in Paris, France.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Mercer Cook, son of Will Marion Cook of New York City, and who will graduate from Amherst (class 1925), has just won the Simpson Fellowship of $1,500, which entitles him to attend the Sonvarne in Paris, France, where he will seek a doctorate degree. He made Phi Beta Kapha two weeks ago. He recently won an oratorical prize of $50 and is entered in the big oratorical contest which will soon occur in Amherst.

WINS $1500 SCHOLARSHIP

TO STUDY IN PARIS—FROM AMHERST COLLEGE—BENEFIT OF MIXED SCHOOLS AND NO SEGREGATION

New York, May 14, 1925.—Three New York boys have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society this year The latest being William Mercer Cook, twenty-three, a student at Amherst College.

Young Cook was formerly a student at De Witt Clinton High School in New York, however he finished his high school training at the Paul Dunbar High School in Washington.

$1500 Fellowship

He has been awarded the $1500 Simpson Fellowship to study French at the Sorbonne in aris. He has specialized in French and Greek throughout his four years at college. This is the first time that a Negro has ever won the Simpson Fellowship which is the most coveted prize at Amherst.

In his Freshman year, Cook took the Kellog Prize for declamation and joined the school choir after a very rigid voice test. He composed the music for the 1924 row Show, is a member of the Classical Club an honorary society and a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Out One Year

While his father Will Marion Cook the composer and his mother, Miss Abbie Mitchell the singer, were touring Europe in 1923, young Cook was compelled to leave college, remaining out a year.

WINS GOLD MEDAL

Philadelphia, Pa., May 24—(By the Associated Negro Press)—In the annual oratorical contest held at the Central High School for Boys on Friday, May 1, Ralph H. Jones easily carried off the honors, winning the first prize is a gold metal. Jones' subject was the "Charm of Music" and his subject was well and ably handled both form a philosophical and emotional standpoint, showing that music has a blessing to all ages, and had opened the imagination of the Melody Club, an organization of the boys of the school having for its object the perpetraito of Negro Music. They have appeared in several concerts.

The gold medal will be awarded to ones during commencement exercises

Negro Hero Fund Planned in Memphis By Engineer Body

Memphis, Tenn., May 15.—Tom Lee, negro hero of the M. E. Norman disaster, is to be taken care of through a perpetual fund being created by the Memphis Engineers' club, it became known today. The club at an executive meeting here yesterday created the "Tom Lee Fund of the Engineer's Club" and according to the resolution it is "made permanent so long as Tom Lee and the Engineers' Club of Memphis are both in existence."

The fund is to be made up of subscriptions by members of the club, their friends and interested parties and is to be administered by three members of the club. Members yesterday subscribed $200 toward the fund.

Another fund being raised by the Memphis Commercial-Appeal to purchase Lee a home, today had reached $1,053.10.

WON 3 SINGING MEDALS

DORIS TROTMAN GETS OVATION IN NEW YORK CITY MUSIC WEEK CONTEST

New York, N. Y., May 9, 1925.—In the final contests for Music Week awards, held Thursday evening, May 7, at Carnegie Hall, the most unusual feature was the ovation accorded Miss Doris Trotman, a Colored girl, of 121 West 127th street, dramatic soprano, class 15 to 25 years of age.

Miss Trotman's ability was judged by a group of distinguished musicians, Alma Gluck, Yeatman Griffiths and Joseph Regneas. Her singing created a furore, the audience giving her an ovation not accorded any other number on the program.

She was given the exceptionally high rating of 92 1-2 per cent, and won the gold medal.

More About Tom Lee

The Philadelphia Record opines that Tom Lee's social status in Memphis is fixed by the color of his skin" and it goes on to state in an editorial that after the hero had passed the boat and looked back and saw it capsize he turned his motor-boat around and began to save lives.

The Record continues:

Of course Tom Lee, whether he were white or black, couldn't have done anything else. He is a human being—others were dying—he, alone, could save them.

A little further the Record states "Not a bad afternoon's work for a Negro." We'll say it wasn't a bad afternoon's work for anyone regardless of the color of his skin.

But the Record gets out of line when it continues with:

"We should think that the breast of every intelligent Negro in the land would swell with pride as he reads of this exploit. But the fact must be remembered that the story would have been the same had the excursion boat been carrying Sunday school picnickers from the Memphis African Methodist Episcopal church, and had the lone boatman been a scornful white man.

"We are brothers under the skin. Social distinctions become rather cobwebby when the Grim Reaper is hanging around. The same primary emotions throb in every human breast, implanted in us by a common Father. Today Tom Lee is a hero, commanding respectful admiration, in which all of us join. Tomorrow he will be taking off his hat to the whtie folks again—back in "his place." It's the way of a world full of artificialities. We can be natural only in the presence of tragedy."

Tom Lee can come North and live the remainder of his life where his own people will accept him with open arms. Those people will always accept Tom Lee as a hero.

We will apprise the Record of the fact that there is a difference in white and black when it comes to white men saving children or Color or persons of Color.

Had the boatman been a lone white—Tennessee white man—he would have kept on about his business.

During the tornado that swept the southern part of Illinois recently white men in automobiles were going about picking up women and children when word was received that the hurricane was on its way to a certain city. These folks were huddled together in the City hall for protection. In one specific case the flivver stopped to pick up a young woman who the occupants thought was white. "Hurry up and get in or you'll soon be killed," they shouted.

"No," she calmly answered. "You take these little ones (referring to three children of Color) "and I'll take my chances. It's a shame to leave them."

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Randolph selected a portion of his speech from an address of the famous American orator, George W. Curtis, was He is the first colored student to win first prize, though a colored boy won second prize last year. The reward $10. Randolph selected as his subject the "Leadership of College Men."

More About Tom Lee

The Philadelphia Record opines that Tom Lee's social status in Memphis is fixed by the color of his skin" and it goes on to state in an editorial that after the hero had passed the boat and looked back and saw it capsize he turned his boat around and began to save lives.

The Record continues:

Of course Tom Lee, whether he were white or black, couldn't have done anything else. He is a human being—others were dying—he, alone, could save them.

A little further the Record states "Not a bad afternoon's work for a Negro." We'll say it wasn't a bad afternoon's work for anyone regardless of the color of his skin.

But the Record gets out of line when it continues with:

"We should think that the breast of every intelligent Negro in the land would swell with pride as he reads of this exploit. But the fact must be remembered that the story would have been the same had the excursion boat been carrying Sunday school picnickers from the Memphis African Methodist Episcopal church, and had the lone boatman been a scornful white man.

"We are brothers under the skin. Social distinctions become rather cobwebby when the Grim Reaper is hanging around. The same primary emotions throb in every human breast, implanted in us by a common Father. Today Tom Lee is a hero, commanding respectful admiration, in which all of us join. Tomorrow he will be taking off his hat to the whtie folks again—back in "his place." It's the way of a world full of artificialities. We can be natural only in the presence of tragedy."

Tom Lee can come North and live the remainder of his life where his own people will accept him with open arms. Those people will always accept Tom Lee as a hero.

We will apprise the Record of the fact that there is a difference in white and black when it comes to white men saving children or Color or persons of Color.

Had the boatman been a lone white—Tennessee white man—he would have kept on about his business.

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Education — 1925.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

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WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES

Of the 460 women graduating from Smith College, Northampton, Mass., 2 Colored girls did well in their studies. Margery E. Parsons of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Hilda H. Anderson of Baltimore. Miss Parsons with cum laude, Miss Anderson was also cited for good scholarship.

—G—

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA GRADUATES OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES

Marjorie Parsons, Bachelor of Arts Smith College; Beatrice Coleman Bachelor of Arts, Brown University; Marguerite Lingham, Bachelor Philosophy, Brown University; Louise Stokes, Harvard Graduate School of Education.

PULLMAN COACH NAMED FOR NEGRO HERO OF WRECK

Chicago, July 1.—(AP)—For the first time in its history the Pullman company has named one of its cars after a porter. The porter was Oscar J. Daniels, negro, of Chicago, who died in an effort to save the lives of passengers on his car when a train carrying excursionists from Chicago to New York was wrecked June 15 near Rochester, N. Y.

The sleeping car Sirocco will bear the name Daniels when it emerges from the repair shops.

At the time of the wreck Daniels was seated in the forward end of the first Pullman, which left the rails, halting near the locomotive from which dense clouds of steam poured through a door. Daniels braved the steam to close the door. He succeeded but fell mortally injured. He was still alive when rescuers entered the car, but after being taken outside he refused first aid saying "attend to that little girl first." The doctors obeyed and when they returned they found Daniels dead.

WINS AWARD

MISS HELEN A. HEARTWELL

Howard graduate, '25, has been awarded a scholarship by the Juilliard Musical Foundation. She resides with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Paul Heartwell, 157 W. 131st St., New York city.

NEGRO GIRL AVERTS WRECK

Flagged Train in Maryland Mountains When Track Was Obstructed.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 1.—A 9-year-old colored girl received credit today for averting the wreck of a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad train carrying forty passengers. The little girl flagged the engineer just in time to stop his train a few yards from the limb of a tree that had fallen across the tracks on a mountain pass near here.

The train was rounding a curve that hid the obstruction from view and the girl frantically signaled him. Engineer Albert B. Haller said it was probable that the cars would have been derailed and thrown fifty feet down the mountain side.

PULLMAN PORTER HERO OF WRECK OF EMIGRANT TRAIN

New York, June 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Leopold Neumann, just before he sailed on the United States liner America yesterday for Germany, said that many besides the 47 already dead would have lost their lives in the Lackawanna railroad wreck at Rockport, N. J., early Tuesday if it had not been for the heroism of Oscar Daniels, negro Pullmn porter, of Chicago, who himself died as a result of scalds.

Mr. Neumann, under whose supervision the excursion was being conducted, said that Daniels after the accident groped his way through the third car and closed the door, which kept the onrushing steam from entering the fourth car. This gave the passengers in that car the opportunity to escape.

GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP TO FISK PROF.

New York, N. Y., June 17. (A. N. P.)—The list of persons awarded fellowships to study abroad, by the recently established Guggenheim Foundation contains the name of one colored man, Isaac Fisher, university editor of Fisk university.

Mr. Fisher falls in the class of the exceptional group of those receiving fellowships. This point is stressed by the New York Herald Tribune as follows:

"Originally the fellowships were planned to begin next spring, for the academic year of 1926-27, when from forty to fifty fellows will be appointed. However fifteen applicants proved particularly meritorious and hence prompt action. The fifteen preliminary awards were made for the academic year starting next fall."

Almost all of the New York papers took notice of the fact that one of the fellows is a colored man. The New York World announced it in its headline—"Negro to Study 'Danger Trend in Race Relations'". The New York Times referred to it twice remarking once that "One of the Guggenheim fellows will study certain phases of world race relations."

The Boston, (Mass.) Post remarked: "Among the most interesting tasks set for the first group receiving fellowships is that of Isaac Fisher, colored teacher in Fisk university, Nashville, Tennessee, who will study 'Danger Trends in World Racial Relations'" in this country and abroad.

The Nashville Tennessean said: "Isaac Fisher, Negro, editor of the Fisk News and teacher in Journalism at Fisk, has been awarded a John Simon Guggenheim fellowship for his work as editor of the Fisk news and also his work in the field of inter-racial matters, it was announced by the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Fisher has resigned from Fisk and it is understood that he will leave Nashville in the early part of the fall to take up his studies and work in the East and abroad as provided by the fellowship. Most of his study will be confined to interracial questions and research."

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
JUNE 4, 1925

HAMPTON GRADUATE WINS NEW YORK CHURCH PRIZE

HAMPTON, Va., June 4.—More than one hundred and thirty colored men and women were presented with diplomas at the fifty-eighth commencement of Hampton Institute. The prize of gold, offered by the Sunday school of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, New York, was won by Grady B. Burrell, of Selma, Ala., a member of the graduating class, and was presented to him by Principal James E. Gregg.

Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, professor of philosophy of Howard University, delivered the principal address of the ceremonies, and declared that the education of the negro is not a conflict between two theories of education, but mutually supplementary programme of the collegiate professional and the collegiate economist.

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
JUNE 21, 1925

Scholarship Award Open to Colored Girls of City

The fifth annual competitive examination for the Kappa Gamma Kappa scholarship award of $100 will be held at 10.30 a. m., Saturday, at the home of Miss Dorothy Hendrickson, 368 St. Nicholas Ave.

Eligibility is governed by three conditions. First, the candidate must be a colored girl graduate of a New York City high school. Second, the candidate must intend to enter a college of recognized standing. Third, she must file an application, giving the name of the high school and date of graduation with Miss Julia Rumford, president of Nikhe (formerly Kappa Gamma Kappa), not later than Friday, June 26. After making application, candidates will appear for examination without further notification. The test will be based upon general information and essentials of a four-year high school course.

Education—1925.

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GRADUATES MASS. INST. OF TECHNOLOGY

Among the graduates of M. I. T. is Mr. John Bernard Robinson, who received his S. B. degree in Mechanical Engineering. This young man was born in Cambridge, graduated from the Roberts Grammar School, 1917 Cambridge High and Latin School in 1921, and from M. I. T. at the age of 20. Mr. J. B. Robinson has the distinction of being one of the youngest graduates of the class. Mr. Robinson is also a member of the Engineers' Club. Last week Mr. Samuel B. Robinson made a flying trip to his home in Richmond, Va.

WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES

Of the 460 women graduating from Smith College, Northampton, Mass., 2 Colored girls did well in their studies. Margery E. Parsons of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Hilda H. Anderson of Baltimore. Miss Parsons with cum laude, Miss Anderson was also cited for good scholarship.

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA GRADUATES OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES

Marjorie Parsons, Bachelor of Arts Smith College; Beatrice Coleman Bachelor of Arts, Brown University; Marguerite Lingham, Bachelor of Philosophy, Brown University; Louise Stokes, Harvard Graduate School of Education.

PULLMAN COACH NAMED FOR NEGRO HERO OF WRECK

Chicago, July 1.—(AP)—For the first time in its history the Pullman company has named one of its cars after a porter. The porter was Oscar J. Daniels, negro, of Chicago, who died in an effort to save the lives of passengers on his car when a train carrying excursionists from Chicago to New York was wrecked June 4th near Rockport, N. J.

The sleeping car Sirocco will bear the name Daniels when it emerges from the repair shops.

At the time of the wreck Daniels was seated in the forward end of the first Pullman, which left the rails, halting near the locomotive from which dense clouds of steam poured through a door. Daniels braved the steam to close the door. He succeeded but fell mortally injured. He was still alive when rescuers entered the car, but after being taken outside he refused first aid, saying "attend to that little girl first." The doctors obeyed and when they returned they found Daniels dead.

WINS AWARD

MISS HELEN A. HEARTWELL

Howard graduate, '25, has been awarded a scholarship by the Juilliard Musical Foundation. She resides with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Paul Heartwell, 157 W. 131st St., New York city.

NEGRO GIRL AVERTS WRECK

Flagged Train in Maryland Mountains When Track Was Obstructed.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 1.—A 12-year-old colored girl received credit today for averting the wreck of a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad train carrying forty passengers. The little girl flagged the engineer just in time to stop his train a few yards from the limb of a tree that had fallen across the tracks on a mountain pass near here.

The train was rounding a curve that hid the obstruction from view and the girl then signaled him. Engineer Albert B. Haller said it was probable that the cars would have been derailed and thrown fifty feet down the mountain side.

PULLMAN PORTER HERO OF WRECK OF EMIGRANT TRAIN

New York, June 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Leopold Neumann, just before he sailed on the United States liner America yesterday for Germany, said that many others beside the 47 already dead would have lost their lives in the Lackawanna railroad wreck at Rockport, N. J., early Tuesday if it had not been for the heroism of Oscar Daniels, negro Pullmn porter, of Chicago, who himself died as a result of scalds.

Mr. Neumann, under whose supervision the excursion was being conducted, said that Daniels after the accident groped his way through the third car and closed the door, which kept the onrushing steam from entering the fourth car. This gave the passengers in that car the opportunity to escape.

GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP TO FISK PROF.

New York, N. Y., June 17. (A. N. P.)—The list of persons awarded fellowships to study abroad, by the recently established Guggenheim Foundation contains the name of one colored man, Isaac Fisher, university editor of Fisk university.

Mr. Fisher falls in the class of the exceptional group of those receiving fellowships. This point is stressed by the New York Herald Tribune as follows:

"Originally the fellowships were planned to begin next spring, for the academic year of 1926-27, when from forty to fifty fellows will be appointed. However fifteen applicants proved particularly meritorious and hence prompt action. The fifteen preliminary awards were made for the academic year starting next fall."

Almost all of the New York papers took notice of the fact that one of the fellows is a colored man. The New York World announced it in its headline—"Negro to Study 'Danger Trend in Race Relations'". The New York Times referred to it twice remarking once that "One of the Guggenheim fellows will study certain phases of world race relations."

The Boston, (Mass.) Post remarked: "Among the most interesting tasks set for the first group receiving fellowships is that of Isaac Fisher, colored teacher in Fisk university, Nashville, Tennessee, who will study 'Danger Trends in World Racial Relations'" in this country and abroad.

The Nashville Tennessean said: "Isaac Fisher, Negro, editor of the Fisk News and teacher in Journalism at Fisk, has been awarded a John Simon Guggenheim fellowship for his work as editor of the Fisk news and also his work in the field of inter-racial matters, it was announced by the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Fisher has resigned from Fisk and it is understood that he will leave Nashville in the early part of the fall to take up his studies and work in the East and abroad as provided by the fellowship. Most of his study will be confined to interracial questions and research."

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
JUNE 4, 1925

HAMPTON GRADUATE WINS NEW YORK CHURCH PRIZE

HAMPTON, Va., June 4.—More than one hundred and thirty colored men and women were presented with diplomas at the fifty-eighth commencement of Hampton Institute. The prize of gold, offered by the Sunday school of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, New York, was won by Grady B. Burrell, of Selma, Ala., a member of the graduating class, and was presented to him by Principal James E. Gregg.

Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, professor of philosophy of Howard University, delivered the principal address of the ceremonies, and declared that the education of the negro is not a conflict between two theories of education, but mutually supplementary programme of the collegiate professional and the collegiate economist.

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
JUNE 24, 1925

Scholarship Award Open to Colored Girls of City

The fifth annual competitive examination for the Kappa Gamma Kappa scholarship award of $100 will be held at 10.30 a. m., Saturday, at the home of Miss Dorothy Hendrickson, 368 St. Nicholas Ave.

Eligibility is governed by three conditions. First, the candidate must be a colored girl graduate of a New York City high school. Second, the candidate must intend to enter a college of recognized standing. Third, she must file an application, giving the name of the high school and date of graduation with Miss Julia Rumford, president of Nikhe (formerly Kappa Gamma Kappa), not later than Friday, June 26. After making application, candidates will appear for examination without further notification. The test will be based upon general information and essentials of a four-year high school course.

LAW STUDENT GETS HIGH HONOR HERE

James Madison Nabrit, Jr., 24, a student in the law school of Northwestern university, has for the second time been appointed senior editor of the Illinois Law Review, a publication which deals with the activities of the law schools of Northwestern, Chicago and Illinois universities. The appointment is made from the scholastic standing of the student. Nabrit has for two years led the entire school in scholarship. He is the first of our Race to receive the honor.

J. M. Nabrit, Jr.

The brilliant young law student is the son of Rev. James Madison Nabrit, Sr., pastor of Olivet Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga., and president of the Georgia state Baptist convention. Young Nabrit spent his undergraduate days in college at Morehouse college, while there he achieved a splendid record. Nabrit is a member of the Omega Phi Psi fraternity.

Early in January the friends and relatives of Nabrit were surprised to hear of his elopement with Miss Norma Walton, 22, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] of Atlanta, Ga., which took place just across the state line in South Carolina. Mrs. Nabrit is very well known in Atlanta's social circles.

Nabrit has recently returned from a trip to Augusta, Ga., where he was at the bedside of his wife, who was critically ill with appendicitis. She was opertaed on by Dr. A. B. Johnson of the Bruce hospital and is now on the road to recover.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JUNE 15, 1925

SPINGARN MEDAL GOES TO JAMES W. JOHNSON

Author Given Award for Most Distinguished Achievements of Afro-Americans

The Spingarn Medal, given each year to an American citizen of African descent for the most distinguished achievements, has been awarded to James Weldon Johnson, author and Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It will be presented at the sixteenth annual conference of the association June 30 in Denver.

Mr. Johnson was born in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1871, having been graduated from Atlanta University with the degree of A. B. He spent three years in graduate work at Columbia University and received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Talladega College, Alabama, in 1917, and from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1923.

He was admitted to the Florida Bar in 1897 and practiced law in Jacksonville until 1901 when he came to New York to collaborate with his brother, J. Rosamund Johnson, in writing for the light opera stage. The many once popular songs which came from this collaboration included "Under the Bamboo Tree."

In 1906 he was appointed United States Consul at Cabello, Venezuela, being transferred to Corinto, Nicaragua, in 1909. For ten years he was contributing editor of the New York Age and in 1918 won a prize in an editorial contest conducted by the Philadelphia Public Ledger. His poems have appeared in the Century, the Independent, the Crisis and other periodicals. His published works include a novel, "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man."

AUDITON WINNERS.

Eight young artists, five of them native Americans, have been chosen as winners in the auditions conducted throughout the past month by the Stadium Concerts Auditions Committee and the National Music League. Bernard Ocko, violinist; Dorys LeVene, pianist, and Marion Anderson, mezzo-soprano, have been chosen to appear with the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Stadium Concerts this season. [illegible], violinist, is to appear in recital under the auspices of the Stadium Concerts Committee next season. Katherine Bacon, pianist, has been nominated to appear with the Philharmonic Orchestra next season, and Barbara [illegible], Nicholas Berezowsky and Boriz Koutzen, all violinists, have been recommended for recitals under the auspices of the Naumburg Musical Foundation.

Miss Anderson, the only singer chosen from about 300 vocalists, is a young colored artist from Philadelphia. She made a recital appearance in New York about a year ago and has been soloist with the Philharmonic Society of Philadelphia.

"The judges consider Miss Anderson's voice the most remarkable organ that never has been heard in these auditions," said Mrs. Cowen, "and she has been selected for an appearance with the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Stadium for this reason. The judges also find that Miss Anderson, who has studied entirely in this country, has been unusually well trained."

Bernard Ocko is a young New York violinist who has studied at the Institute of Musical Art, where he won highest honors in the artist's course last year. Mr. Ocko is also a graduate of Columbia University, where he took a B. A. degree in 1923. He is at present studying for a Ph. D. in music at Columbia, and has been supporting himself by playing in various motion picture house orchestras. In addition to being chosen for an appearance at the Stadium, Mr. Ocko has been recommended for a recital under the auspices of the Naumburg Foundation.

Southside Girl Is Honor Pupil

Gustava Celestine Johnston, at the early age 16 years, has been awarded a diploma of honor from the South Hills High school. Miss Johnston is well known in local musical circles, a member of Girl Reserves, also one of the younger social set. She will enter Carnegie Tech in the Fall to complete her study in Art and Music. Many beautiful expressions of congratulation were extended. The art collection of Miss Johnston includes rings and broaches showing exceptional workmanship, also paintings of beauty, having received the commendation of Miss Hayes, the instructor of Art and Crafts.

Miss Johnston is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Johnston of Lafferty avenue, South Hills.

HEROIC GIRL AWARDED $100 BY RAILROAD

Claims She Did Not Risk Her Life

Washington, D. C., July 31.—After an investigation which lasted for several weeks and which was intended to delay recognition of the heroic services of 14-year-old Esther Hill of Augusta, Md., the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has awarded $100 to the little girl. The investigation, however, according to official reports, disclosed the fact that the girl did not risk her life, but the donation was made in appreciation of her services.

Esther flagged a passenger train near Hagerstown, Md., on July 10 and prevented it from crashing into a large tree which had fallen across the tracks. The crash would have doubtless wrecked the train and endangered the lives of many of the passengers it carried.

Rosenwald Fellowship In Zoology Research Continued For Dr. Just

Washington, D. C.—Five years ago, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago established the Rosenwald Fellowship through the National Research Council, for the use of Dr. E. E. Just, professor of zoology in Howard University, in making special research at Howard and at the Woods Hole Biological Laboratories, Massachusetts.

The Council has notified President Durkee that the fellowship will be continued and that Dr. Just will have ample opportunity to develop his zoology researches.

National Research Council Continues Fellowship for Dr. E. E. Just of Howard University

Washington, D. C.—The National Research Council, with headquarters at Washington, has notified Dr. James Ley Durkee, President of Howard University, that the Rosenwald Fellowship for Dr. E. E. Just will be continued under the general direction of the national research council.

This grant was established by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist, some five years ago and is for the purpose of permitting Dr. Just, who is Professor of Zoology in Howard University, to carry on his research work at Howard, and at Woods Holo, Mass., where are located the famous Woods Holo Biological Laboratories.

The Howard University administration and the National Research Council are heartily co-operating that Dr. Just may have every encouragement in his researches which have already been so highly recognized in the world of zoology.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 21, 1925

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT BASIS OF 7 AWARDS

Commission of Federal Church Council Announces Prizes by Harmon Foundation

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—To give recognition and stimulus to creative work, the Harmon Foundation, on behalf of William E. Harmon, has provided $4,000 annually for awards for distinguished achievement.

Seven awards of $400 are offered annually to American Negroes who have made distinguished achievement in various fields of endeavor, and one award to any person, white or colored, for outstanding achievement in race relations.

This announcement was made today by Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to which has been committed the executive direction of the awards.

There is also a gold medal for the first award in each of the seven divisions and a second award of $100 and a bronze medal. The eighth award will carry with it $500 in money and a gold medal.

The seven classes of awards are to be as follows: Literature, music, fine arts, industry including business, science, including invention, education, and religion.

Education-1925.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

To Receive Phi Beta Kappa Key

New York—Word came to the Afro-American local office from Middlebury College in Vermont, stating that Emile Holley is to receive a Phi Beta Kappa Key in June.

Holley will be remembered as being one of the only two Colored boys ever permitted to take an examination for entrance in the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Holley, is now a junior at Middlebury, is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and a resident of New York City.

Afro-American 2-7-22

MADAME WALKER TO GIVE WORLD TRIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Indianapolis, Indiana, April 11—So far as known the most generous gift to the Race in the point of travel experience, and first hand knowledge of foreign countries, are the opportunities now being offered by Mme. A'Lelia Walker through the Madam C. J. Walker Mfg. Company of this city of which she is president and owner. Four trips around the world are to be given with the compliments of the Walker Company in the hope that the experience gained by some four representative members of our Race traveling 30,000 or more miles over the three oceans visiting 35 cities in 15 different countries in Europe, Asia and Africa will prove a stimulant to them and through them to our Race. Every necessary item of expense of these incomparable trips is to be borne by the Walker Company as the principal prizes in a nation wide contest it is conducting to determine the most popular civic, charitable, religious, fraternal or educational worker, journalist, or the most worthy student in any institution. In addition to these around the world trips, two scholarships are offered, one for two years and another for one year. Several cash prizes of 100, 50 and 25 dollars will also be given away.

The manner in which these prizes may be worked for is simple. No contestant being compelled to spend any money to enter the Contest, buy anything or to obligate themselves in any way to the Walker Company. All that is required is that contestants use their good influence with their friends and acquaintances to obtain votes for themselves.

Every city should be eager to have one of its own citizens make this trip, for to tour the world is to be in touch with all the world, and a person having such a broad outlook is an asset to those in whose midst he lives. Teachers, students, writers, and persons officially connected with any State or nationally organized body are urged to realize the importance of these prizes and the opportunity which they afford for world wide travel and advanced study and to enter the competition for them by sending in their names and addresses to the Walker Company.

Dallas Express 4-11-25

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(By The Associated Negro Press)

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Birmingham Reporter 4-18-25

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Birmingham Reporter 4-18-25

THE ACE TYPEWRITIST

J. W. PETERS WINS UNDERWOOD EMBLEM AT WASH., D. C.—HAS WON MANY AWARDS FOR SPEED—WILL BE TRAINED FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTEST IN OCTOBER

Wilmington, Delaware, Apr. 7, 1925:—At a general assembly of the faculty and students of Dunbar High School held yesterday morning, Cortez W. Peters was awarded the Underwood diamond medal emblem for accuracy and speed in a typing contest given at the Washington office of the Underwood Typewriter Company on March 26.

4-18-25

Mr. Peters is a graduate of the Department of Business Practice of Dunbar High School, and in the test maintained a net speed of 109 five-stroke words a minute for 30 minutes, the requirement to qualify being only 100 words a minute.

The medal is 20-carat white gold, platinum plate, with alternating diamonds and emeralds and crown set. Mr. G. H. Ward, assistant manager of the Washington office of the Underwood Typewriter Company and the students' friend, presented the award and stated that Mr. Peters was the first student and the only person in the District of Columbia ever to win it.

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Mr. Peters also has won the Underwood gold button insignia of the Order of Accurate Typists, Remington gold pin and a Remington standard typewriter, Royal gold pin, Woodstock gold jeweled pin, and is known among the boys as the "speed king typist." Under Mr. Wright's coaching he is now in training to enter the international typing contest for the world's championship to be held in New York next October.

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(Columbia Press Bureau)

Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, former principal of the old M Street, now Dunbar High School, arrived here late yesterday after receiving her doctorate at the Sorbonne in Paris, March 23. Mrs. Cooper present a thesis, "L'Attitude de la France a L'Egard de L'esclavage."

Baltimore Herald 4-15-25

In her defense of the thesis she worked out the themes "Legislative Measures Concerning Slavery, 1787-1850," and "The Ideas of Equality and the Democratic Movement."

DUNBAR GRADUATE COMPETES FOR HONORS AT BROWN U

Washington, D. C., March 20.—Roscoe E. Lewis, a graduate of Dunbar high school, now a senior at Brown university, is one of the three men picked to compete for the Gaston prize medal. The winner of the medal will be entitled to deliver an oration at commencement. The Gaston Prize, which may take the form of a gold or bronze medal or a cash prize, is a memorial to one of the Brown graduates.

Washington Bee 4-11-25

N. Y. Chemist Here

Harry Keenan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., perhaps one of the best known race chemists of the country, is in the city this week attending the sessions of the American Chemical Society.

Afro

Mr. Keenan, who employed by

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(Columbia Press Bureau)

Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, former principal of the old M Street, now Dunbar High School, arrived here late yesterday after receiving her doctorate at the Sorbonne in Paris, March 23. Mrs. Cooper present a thesis, "L'Attitude de la France a L'Egard de L'esclavage." 4-15-25

In her defense of the thesis she worked out the themes "Legislative Measures Concerning Slavery, 1787-1850," and "The Ideas of Equality and the Democratic Movement."

Baltimore Herald

DUNBAR GRADUATE COMPETES FOR HONORS AT BROWN U

Washington, D. C., March 20.—Roscoe E. Lewis, a graduate of Dunbar high school, now a senior at Brown university, is one of the three men picked to compete for the Gaston prize medal. The winner of the medal will be entitled to deliver an oration at commencement. The Gaston Prize, which may take the form of a gold or bronze medal or a cash prize, is a memorial to one of the Brown graduates.

Chicago Defender 3-27-25

N. Y. Chemist Here

Harry Keenan, of Brooklyn, N. Y. perhaps one of the best known race chemists of the country, is in the city this week attending the sessions of the American Chemical Society.

Mr. Keenan, who employed by a [illegible] chemists from the same [illegible] quartered at the Howard Hotel where the sessions were held, is a native of Washington, and graduate of Harvard and found time to look up several old friends

Afro 4-11-25

Charles Webb Sets New Record in Reporting

—Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.

CHARLES WEBB

Charles L. Webb, for five years secretary to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has been given a position as court reporter in the office of Coroner Oscar Wolfe. This marks the first time in the history of the city that a member of our group has received such a distinction. He received his position after having made such a splendid showing in the examination recently held for court reporters in the coroner's office. More than six members of our Race have applied for the position, but none was able to qualify. Mr. Webb had very little trouble qualifying. In the examination he was required to take only 200 words in shorthand, but he set a record by taking 217 words per minute.

Alderman Robert R. Jackson of the Third ward, who has known Mr. Webb for a number of years and the record he has made while at Tuskegee, recommended him for the position.

He received his education in the public schools of Chicago. In 1908 he left and since that time has seen service with the Republican National committee. For 11 years he was a clerk in Washington and is well known in church and fraternal circles. Mrs. Webb, wife of the court reporter, is assistant librarian at Tuskegee institute. While here he is residing at the residence of his sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Garnet, 4363 Forrestville Ave.

Countee Cullen Elected To Phi Beta Kappa Society Of New York University

Countee P. Cullen, the young poet 2190 Seventh avenue, was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society of New York University last week. Cullen, who is a senior at the university was elected to membership in the society for scholarship, and for the distinction which he has gained as a poet since being a student at the university. Cullen has won prizes in several undergraduate poetry contests. His poetry has appeared in such publications as the Nation, Literary Digest, the Century, the Bookman, and the American Mercury.

Cullen attracted attention as a poet before he graduated from Clinton High School. While attending high school he wrote his first prize poem: "I Have A Rendezvous With Life."

Last fall his poem "To a Brown Girl" won second prize in the under-graduate poetry contest. Cullen is 21 years of and was born in New York City. He attended public school in Harlem, later entering DeWitt Clinton High School. He plans to enter Harvard University next fall to study for his Master's degree.

He will prepare for a literary career. His first book of poems will be published by the Harper Co., soon.

Young Cullen is a member of Salem M. E. Church, of which foster father, the Rev. Rev. F. A. Cullen, is pastor. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Several of his poems appeared in the Harlem number of the Survey Graphic.

GRAPE

NEGRO IS ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA

New York University Awards Key to Eleven Students as Scholastic Honor.

CULLEN RECOGNIZED AS POET

By G. D. EATON.

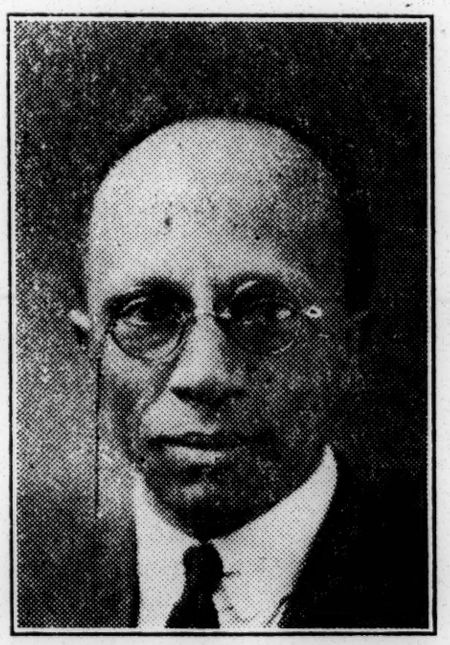
Countee P. Cullen, a young negro student at New York University and a poet who is rapidly gaining recognition, has been elected to an honor which he has probably doubly earned, membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, a society supposed to stand for high scholastic standing in these United States, but which rarely ever does stand for that, its constituents usually being those students who have subserviently done what they have been told to do, to think what they have been told to think, to learn what they have been told to learn, and to unlearn all that doesn't fit in with the traditions of their respective institutions.

Because there were only eleven in New York University to receive this "honor," and because Cullen is a negro, it may be presumed that his work is somewhat unusual. New York University having never been famous for its liberalism or for doing what it is not directed to do by the high gods who patronize it. A further evidence of Cullen's ability, perhaps, is that one of two poems which won him prizes in the undergraduate contests for verse, sponsored by the Poetry Society of America and by the Witter Bynner Undergraduate Poetry Contest was published in the American Mercury. Although the American Mercury has published practically no poetry worth the reading, Cullen's "Spirit of Birth" is probably, by virtue of the skepticism of Messrs. Mencken and Nathan, at least twice as good as any poem which has wrung a prize from The Nation. The writer of this little piece at least remembers The Nation poems. They are as unforgetable as Pittsburg.

K. V. C. VICE-PRINCIPAL HONORED

Completes Quarter Century Service

On Friday, March 27th, the faculty of the Kansas Vocational School en-



tertained the colored teachers of the city on the occasion of a reception in honor of Mr. M. W. Freeman, Vice-Principal, who is completing a quarter century of honorable and efficient service at the institution. The reception was in the nature of a surprise. A rather tasty menu of Butterfly Salad, Cheese Canapes, Fruit Sandwiches, Bread and Butter Sandwiches, Jellied Chicken, Mashed Potatoes, Coffee, Ice Cream, Cake and Punch was served. Toasts were delivered by Prof. Baily, Manual Training Instructor in the city schools, on "The Teacher, his opportunity;" Mrs. DePriest, primary teacher on "Training the Young Ideas;" Prof. Roundtree, principal of school, on "The Teacher's Relation to the Parent;" Miss Wilrene Woods of the Kansas Vocational Schoool faculty, on "The Teacher's Duty to the Church."

At the conclusion of the toasts, a service button was presented to Mr. Freeman, coming from the K. V. C. faculty. The button was presented with fitting remarks by Dr. Jones, Head of the Division of Health and Nurse Training of the School.

Mr. Freeman received his training at Tuskeegee Institute, Emporia State Teacher's College and Kansas University. All of his service, with the exception of one year, has been spent at this institution. That one year was spent in the Government service during the war.

Miss Tobias on Honor Roll in Gotham School

New York.—Miss Belle Channing Tobias of 203 W. 122d St., according to The Owl, the student magazine of Wadleigh high school, was among 14 young women [illegible] the school to make more than the necessary qualifications for the high honor roll during the term ending Jan. 31. To make the high honor roll a student must make 90 per cent in at least two subjects and not lower than 80 per cent in the others. Miss Tobias averaged 90 per cent in all subjects and was especially proficient in Latin and mathematics. She entered Wadleigh last fall, having moved to New York from Washington, where she was a student in Dunbar high school.

NEGRO POET WINS HONORS

Countee Cullen Elected to Phi Beta Kappa with Ten Others at N. Y. U.

Seven seniors and four juniors were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship society, by the New York University chapter, it was announced today. Among the seniors honored is Countee P. Cullen of 234 West 135th street, negro poet.

Cullen has won second prize in the last two contests conducted by the Poetry Society of America for the best undergraduate verse. He won second prize in the Witter Binner undergraduate poetry contest.

Negro Scholar Elected To Phi Beta Kappa

Countee P. Cullen, young negro well known as a poet, was one of eleven students elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship society by the New York University chapter at the latest election. Mr. Cullen is a senior and will get his degree this spring.

Seven members of the senior class were elected to the honorary society. Among them are Morris Chazinsky, 101 Vernon avenue, Long Island City; Frederick F. Fales, 282 McDougal street, and Robert Miller, 97 Second avenue, Long Island City.

Education - 1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL WINS POSTER CONTEST

Buena Nicholson, 13, Of E. St. Louis Is Victor Over Thirteen Hundred Contestants Of Both Races.

MISS BUENA NICHOLSON

Buena Nicholson, a 13-year old colored girl of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar grade school, 19th and Tudor Sts. East St. Louis, was awarded first prize, $15 in gold, last week in the Original Health Poster Contest conducted in connection with the Health week program in this city, April 26 to May 1. Thirteen hundred colored and white school children of the city grade schools participated in the contest. The Nicholson girl's poster was selected from among 900 others.

Showed Talent

Little Miss Nicholson who lives at 2333 Tudor street, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. Nicholson. She has shown marked ability in drawing for a child of her age, and when her opportunity came to engage in the poster contest, she manifested great interest, and after diligent efforts, submitted a drawing with her class, the sixth grade of the Dunbar school. Little did she suspect that she would capture the honor that all the youngsters of the city were trying for until Friday, when her teacher, Miss Cora Childs, notified her that her poster had been adjudged the winner. The entire school gathered to pay respects to her for the honor she had brought its members and the Race as a whole. The principal, Prof. M. V. Lucas, lauded the accomplishment of the modest litle victor and encouraged all her classmates to follow her example.

School Head Awards Prize

The prize was awarded Miss Nicholson Friday, at the school by D. Walter Potts, Superintendent of the East St. Louis Board of Educaton. Dr Brennen and City Health Commissioner O.Conners also participated in the ceremonies. The posters were judged by the President of the St. Louis Poster Advertisement Company, and the President of the East St. Louis Poster Advertisement Company.

Outdid Older Competitors

Little Miss Nicholson's feat in winning the Original Poster Contest from among 1300 contestants was considered remarkable, not only because of the number of competitors but also because the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades receive instructions in drawng from experts and because it is the first time that a colored person has ever won such an honor in this city.

Her drawing was selected for its genius of originality and its art. It pictured a health walk leading up to the purple hills and the sun rising beyond the horizon. On either side of the health-walk were sign boards bearing the word "H-e-a-l-t-h."

ONLY NEGRO BABY, OF 700 INFANTS, RATED PERFECT

In an examination arranged as a part of the program for National Baby week, which was conducted in the educational room of the Stix Baer and Fuller Dry Goods Company, last Thursday, under the auspices of Dr. Max Starkloff, city health commissioner, little 7 months old Chas. Henry Jackson, weighing 17 pounds, the only colored baby in the 700 infants to be examined, was given a 100 per cent rating. Jackson was also the best behaved baby among the 700.

Knoxville Wins Debate

Knoxville College won the annual triangular debate between Morehouse College, of Atlanta, Talladega College, of Talladega, Ala. and Knoxville College, of Knoxville, Tenn., which took place the evening of Friday, April 10. The question debated was the ownership and control of the coal mines by the Federal Government.

The question was defended by the affirmative teams on the home platforms, and attacked by the visiting negative teams. The Knoxville College affirmative team won a three-to-nothing decision against the Talladega negative team at Knoxville, and the Knoxville negative team won a two-to-one decision from the Morehouse affirmative team, giving Knoxville a clear title to victory.

Knoxville College has won five out of six intercollegiate debates in the last three years.

NEGRO UNIVERSITY STUDENT WINS HIGH HONORS

DENVER, Colo., May 8.—Denver University senior class has accepted the ability of Mr. Aristede Chapman to compose and direct the music of the senior class. Mr. Chapman has developed some very wonderful qualities in the musical world. He has been very successful as a student of music as well as a student of the Liberal Arts Course. He will receive his A. B. degree from the university this year. He is a member of the local chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha.

AMHERST GRAD TAKES COVETED SCHOLARSHIP

William Mercer Cook Wins $1500 Award To Study In Paris

THIRD RACE LAD TO WIN KAPPA KEY

Wedding To N. Y. School Teacher To Follow Commencement Exercises

New York---Three New York boys have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society this year. The lastest being William Mercer Cook, twenty-three, a student at Amherst College

Young Cook was formerly a student at De Witt Clinton High School in New York, however he finished his high school training at the Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School in Washington.

$1500 Fellowship

He has ben awarded the $1500 Simpson Fellowship to study French at the Sorbonne in Paris. He has specialized in French and Greek throughout his four years at college. This is the first time that a Negro has ever won the Simpson Fellowship which is the most coveted prize at Amherst.

In his Freshman year, Cook took the Kellog Prize for declamation and joined the school choir after a very rigid voice test. He composed the music for the 1924 Prom Show, is a member of the Classical Club an honorary society and a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Out One Year

While his father Will Marion Cook the composer and his mother Miss Abbie Mitchell the singer, were touring Europe in 1923, young Cook was compelled to leave college remaining out a year. The experience out of school seemed to have fired him with a firm determination to go back and make history He did.

In an interview with Will Marion Cook, the great composer and leader of the Clef Club's Symphony Orchestra, he said "I am proud of my boy and glad to know that his friends hold him so highly." He went on to say that it meant more to him than the winning of the Simpson Fellowship.

To Wed In June

Young Cook has recently ackonwledged the fact that he is to marry Miss Bernice Wilson in June. Miss Wilson is one of New York's school teachers and a member of the Debutant Club.

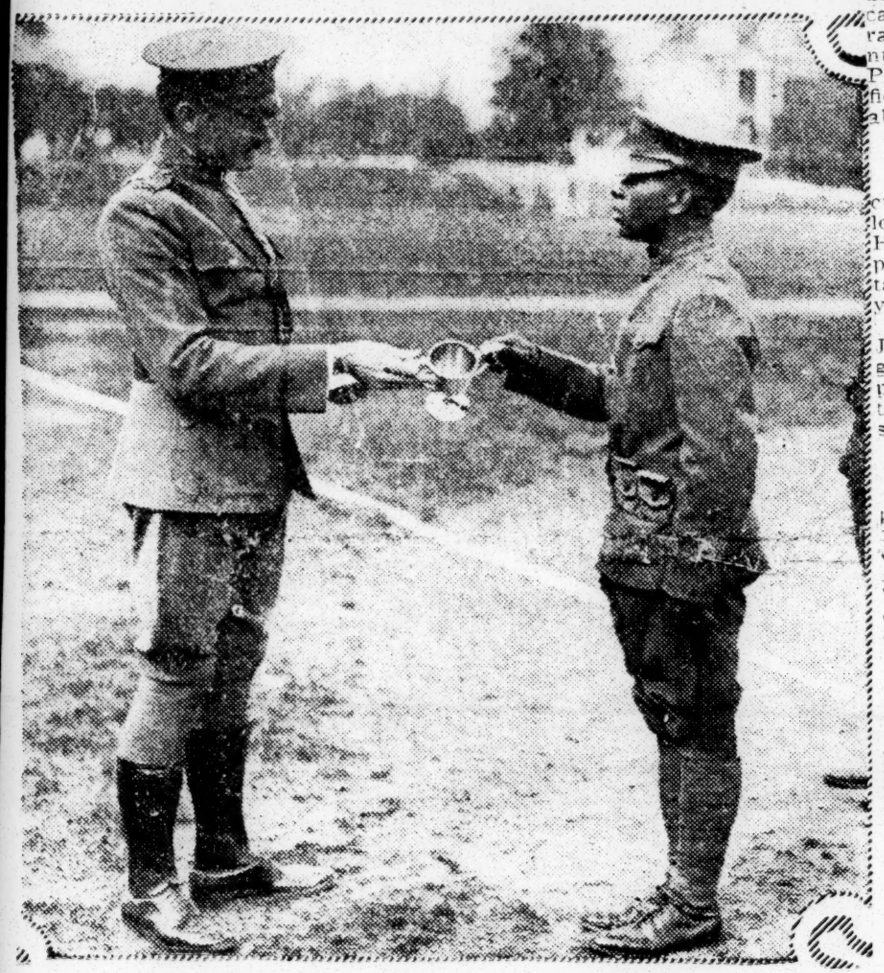
BLACK TOM LEE MEMPHIS HERO CANNOT BALLOT

Tom Lee, the forty-year-old Negro hero, who saved thirty passengers and engineers of the ill-fated steamer M. E. Norman, which went to the bottom of the Mississippi River, last Friday, off the Arkansas shore, visited Mayor Rowlette Paine of Memphis the following day and said: "I guess I didn't do any more than anybody else would have done in my place. I saw her (The "Norman") tilting and followed her up the river, but she was all under water when I reached her. First I got out a man, who was holding on to a piece of timber. I caught him under the arms and pulled him in. Then I pulled up two or three little children. I took them to a sandbar, gave them some matches and told them to build a fire and warm themselves. Then I kept going and coming until I had saved everybody I saw in the river."

The gracious Mayor promptly announced that he intends to start a movement to obtain a Carnegie Hero Medal for the modest Negro, which he justly deserves. There are thousands of "Tom Lees" down in the solid area through which the mighty Mississippi River flows southward, who possess brave souls and who are a credit to their homeland and their country. Unfortunately, though, there is tarnish on the medal of citizenship which they justly deserve and which the Republican Party has steadfastly sought to give to them ever since their fathers were emancipated from the slave world. As early as December, 1868, Senator S. C. Pomeroy, Republican of Kansas, introduced in Congress a resolution providing that "the basis of suffrage shall be that of citizenship, without distinction or discrimination." Alas, though, the Democratic Party, for more than half a century, has been busy perfecting instrumentalities by which the precepts of the U. S. Constitution could be successfully evaded and the Negro citizen of the Solid South kept safely distant from the ballot box. That they have been successful in an outstanding fact evidenced by the tens of thousands of "Tom Lees" who are openly disfranchised up and down the course of the Mississippi and across the states which are held in the vice-like grip of the Democratic Party.

Mayor Paine of Memphis is to be revered for recognizing Tom Lee's heroism, which should incidentally give the conscience of the Democratic Party of the Southland some perturbance when it is realized that Tom Lee's blood kinsman are voteless. "Tom Lee" should be given access to the ballot, and the thousands of worthy Negro citizens of the Southland, from whom certain of the U. S. Constitutional amendments have been withheld by the party of Tillman and Vardaman, should be given the full rights of suffrage.

BEST DRILLED AMONG 700



—New York Evening World Photo.

James E. Pleasant, 20, the best drilled cadet of the New York university Reserve Officers Training corps, who is being awarded the silver loving cup by Prof. Henry C. Hathaway for winning the first prize of the individual drill which was held on the university campus Thursday, May 14. There are more than 700 white cadets at the university, who took part in the drill. Another argument in favor of social equality. (Story on page 3.)

BEST DRILLED CADET GIVEN LOVING CUP

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New York, May 22.—The best drilled cadet of the New York university Reserve Officers Training corps is James E. Pleasant, 20, 213 E. 73d St., who Thursday, May 14, was awarded the beautiful Hathaway silver loving cup for winning the first prize for individual drill.

It was the seventh annual military field day and the competitive drill was held on the university campus There are more than 700 white cadets at the university and about four members of our group. Major General Charles P. Summerall of the United States army viewed the cadets and declared young Pleasant the winner of the first prize.

Pick Best Drillers

The individual drill consisted of the picked cadets of the university. Four of the best drilled men of each company were chosen by the student officers to enter the contest. The fact that Pleasant was one of the four cadets picked from his company of 120 men to enter the contest proves the fairness that exists at the university.

The drill was a rigid one. It not only required a wide knowledge of military tactics, but a quick and active brain to execute the commands which were exceedingly catchy. The deceptiveness of the commands caused the cadets to be eliminated rapidly. Finally out of the large number of cadets who competed Pleasant was the lone man upon the field and the major general was unable to catch him napping.

Cheered by Students

Pleasant was then presented the cup, amid loud cheering by his fellow classmates, by Prof. Henry C. Hathaway, who organized the department of military science and tactics at the university about six years ago.

Had other prizes been awarded, A. Jackson, another member of our group, would have received third prize as he was next to Benson Hertholf (white), who was awarded the second prize.

Given Banquet

Pleasant is a member of the "honor platoon" of the university and because of being a freshman is a private. He is a graduate of Stuyvesant high school and is a pre-med at New York university. After spending three years there he will finish his fourth year at the Bellevue hospital. He was highly complimented for winning the cup by all the students of the university and a banquet was given in his honor by the members of his company.

Temple Emann-El Lauds Harry Burleigh For 25 Years Service

Temple Emanu-El, on of the most prominent Jewish congrgations in New York City, has presented to the colored singer, Harry T. Burleigh a testimonial, inscribed on parchment and bound in gold-tooled morocco leather, acknowledging his 25 years of uninterrupted service as singer and composer in the choir of the Temple. Mr. Burleigh, who was similarly honored upon the completion of 30 years service in the choir of St. George's Church, was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1917 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Temple EmanuEl testimonial to Mr. Burleigh is signed by Louis Marshall, President of the Congregation who is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The testimonial is worded as follows:

Dear Mr. Burleigh:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El, I was commissioned to express to you on its behalf and on behalf of the Congregation, our gratification that you have completed Twenty-five Years of Continuos Membership in our choir, and to extend to you our Warmest Greetings on this occasion. During all of that period nothing has marred the harmony of our mutual relations. They have been marked by reciprocal friendship, esteem and confidence. You have contribPN sqca | c shalbed etaoin tributed much to the maintenance of the high standard of excellence for which we have striven in the musical portion of our service. Your melodious voice and your artistic compositions have added greatly to the devotional attitude of the worshippers wtihin our sanctuary. Tho you have doubtless long ago became aware of our appreciation of these facts, we regard it as fitting that a record thereof be inscribed in our archives and that this communication be forwarded to you.

With Best Wishes for your continued Good Health and for your prolonged happiness, I am,

Cordially Yours,
LOUIS MARSHAL,
President, Emanu- El
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New York
WM. I. SPIEGELBERG,
Secretary

Other Negroes admitted this year to Phi Beta Kappa are Emile Holloway at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont; Mortimer Weaver at Williams College, Washington, D. C., and Walter R. Thornhill at the University of Illinois.

NEGRO WIN KNEGIE MEDAL

Philadelphia, May 13. (A. N. P.)—John P. L s of Washington, D. student at Bates college has been chosen to represent Bates college on the International Debating tour. He is one of four men and is the first colored student to be so honored. This group also represents the American University Union, Bates college being chosen as the institution to represent the United States this year.

Among the institutions to be debated on this tour are Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, which is the oldest Scottist university and others probably including Dublin, Aberdeen and London university. The party sailed on the Samaria from Boston on May 10.

Young Davis has had a remarkable scholastic and debating record. He was graduated at the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., where he was prominent in debating and dramatics. He entered Bates college in September, 1922, being winner of the Freshman declamations, as well as captain of the debating team. He was selected member of the Varsity Debate Squad. He has strong journalistic tendencies and was associated editor of "Bates Student."

During his junior year he debated Cambridge university in Lewiston, Maine, and was elected editor of "Bates Student" and the allied publications The Bates Garnet, literary magazine Bates Bobcat, humorous. He was assistant in English, secretary of the debating council and debated Colgate university and the university of Pennsylvania. Aside from this he was a member of the governing board of Bates Y. M. C. A., coach of Germany plays coach of English plays, and coach of play production. He is president-elect of the Bates Debating Council.

As an all-round college student, Davis is affiliated with the Press club, English Players, Spoffield Literary club, Deutscher Verein (German club) Debating Council, Outing and Politic clubs. Phil-Hellenic (Greek club) is a member of the Alpha Phi chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

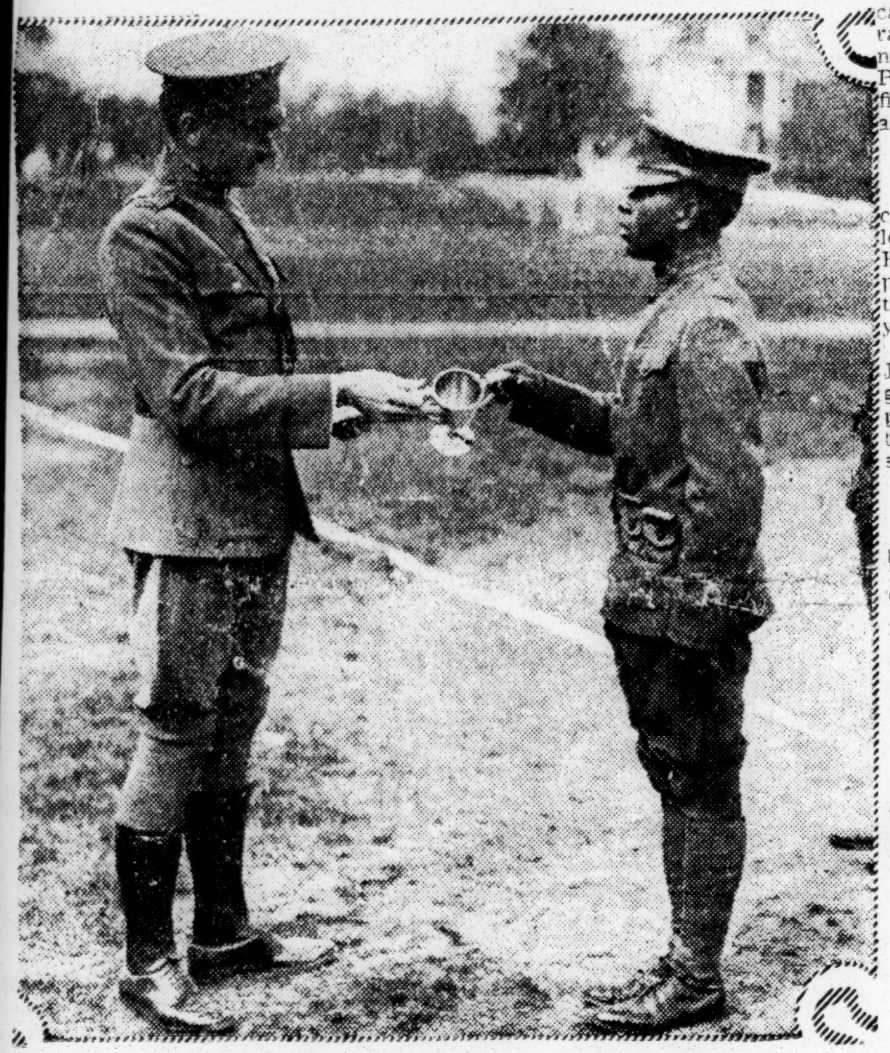
Added to this he ranks among the debating tour first eight in his class in scholarship. After completing the debating tour Mr. Davis stated that he went about it in a calm and methodical way, without any hope for reward, but an plans to travel on the continent, visiting France and Germany.

THE NEGRO WAS IN IT

A regrettable catastrophe took place near Memphis last week when a government boat sunk in mid-stream of the Mississippi river with scores of white persons. Several lives were lost and some injured. As in all cases where accidents of this kind occur, there is always the outstanding hero. In this case the particular hero was a colored man of unmistakable identity. Tom Lea is of Arkansas, who have and are name will ever be mentioned in connection with this affair. Lea in his motor boat rescued thirty-five persons from drowning by taking them safely to land. It is stated that he went about it in a calm and methodical way, without any hope for reward, but an

man. In this he accomplished impelling duty to help his fellow man, even more than he expected. Tom Lea is but a lone representative of hundreds of colored men who are always ready and willing to risk their lives for the sake of others. Yes, Tom Lea is but a lone representative of hundreds of colored men who are always ready and willing to risk their lives for the sake of others. Yes, Tom Lea should be rewarded, not in cents or dollars but in return the par-members of his race in the vicinity of Memphis and the borders of Arkansas, who have and are still being badly mistreated, should feel the effect of his heroism by being better treated.

BEST DRILLED AMONG 700



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NEGRO WIN [illegible] CARNEGIE MEDAL

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Among the institutions to be debated on this tour are Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, which is the oldest Scottist university and others probably including Dublin, Aberdeen and London university. The party sailed on the Samaria from Boston on May 10.

Young Davis has had a remarkable scholastic and debating record. He was graduated at the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., where he was prominent in debating and dramatics. He entered Bates college in September, 1922, being winner of the Freshman declamations, as well as captain of the debating team. He was selected member of the Varsity Debate Squad. He has strong journalistic tendencies and was associated editor of "Bates Student."

During his junior year he debated Cambridge university in Lewiston, Maine, and was elected editor of "Bates Student" and the allied publications, The Bates Garnet, literary magazine, Bates Bobcat, humorous. He was assistant in English, secretary of the debating council and debated Colgate university and the university of Pennsylvania. Aside from this he was a member of the governing board of Bates Y. M. C. A., coach of Germany plays, coach of English plays, and coach of play production. He is president-elect of the Bates Debating Council.

As an all-round college student, Davis is affiliated with the Press club, English Players, Spoffield Literary club, Deutscher Verein (German club) is a member of the Alpha Phi chapter, Phil-Hellenic (Greek club) Debatinger of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Council, Outing and Politic clubs.

After completing the debating tour Added to this he ranks among the first eight in his class in scholarship. Davis stated that he went about it in a calm and methodical way, without any hope for reward, but an plans to travel on the continent, visiting France and Germany.

Education - 1925.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Kelly Miller Says

Science is color blind. There is neither race nor nationality in knowledge. Nor is there any real necessity, from a purely scientific point of view, for the Negro or any other group to be pathfinders in the field of science. Universal principles cannot be monopolized nor manipulated to suit racial or National arrogance or pride.

But it is a matter of commendable pride for any community to lay claim to its due proportion of celebrities whose contribution have advanced the general culture of the species.

When one member of a despised group rises to distinction or renown, it quickly inspires his fellowmen who labor under like limitations as himself, to bestir themselves for higher and better things.

Educational Capacity Of Negroes

The Negro college was founded and fostered by philanthropy whose chief concern was to develop an educated leadership for race reclamation and uplift.

The man of one talent and the man of five talents, alike, were impressed into the service of humanity at the point of greatest need. Special aptitudes and endowments were devoted to the common ideal. Gleams or glints of genius or high talent were acclaimed as proof of the Negro's mental endowment and as justification for provision for his improvement.

It is generally conceded that the Negro has great emotional capacity and gift of memory. He may be expected to excel in music, poetry and belles lettres, which rest upon memory emotion, and imagination. But he is deemed mediocre or deficient in the domain of the solid understanding. He has not been expected to excel in logical faculty and the power of abstract reasoning.

The fullest refutation of this prejudice is found in the United States Patent Office which contains several thousand discoveries and inventions as evidence of Negro ingenuity and creative genius. It has been only recently that the Negro student's attention has been directed to the pursuit of science and abstract thought as a matter of serious study.

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Fields Of Research

Research is a new world, recently added to the vocabulary of college teaching. Roughly speaking, the function of the small college is to teach rather than to investigate; while the function of the university is to investigate rather than to teach.

There is at present no Negro university in the sense of the investigative function. Notwithstanding this limitation, several Negro teachers have shown the ambition to launch upon the higher wave of investigation. Genius cannot be restrained by institutional limitations. Many of the illustrious names in the annals of science not only come from the small college, but have fallen wholly without the limits of college walls.

Among the colored men who have gained distinction in scientific pursuits might be mentioned the late Dr. Charles H. Turner, of the Sumner High School, of St. Louis, whose researches on the instincts of the ant and the bee gave him a national and indeed an international reputation among biologists.

Prof. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, has recorded to his credit a number of discoveries and inventions in biology and chemistry resulting in several valuable economic products. His ingenuity and intellectual resource are widely recognized and extolled. Others are doing worthwhile work of credit and promise.

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He has spent his vacations there in arduous research for 17 years without interruption. He soon began to publish the results of his research in the biological journals. For the past 10 years he has ranked among the first as a frequent contributor to biological literature and is widely quoted in learned treatises on the subject.

In 1915, Mr. Just secured leave of absence from Howard University in order to spend a year in residence at the University of Chicago, from which institution he received the degree of Ph. D., in the class of 1916.

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The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People awarded Dr. Just the Spingarn Medal in 1914 as having made the greatest contribution of any member of his race for that year. For the last five years Dr. Just has been carried as a research worker by the National Research Council, which allows him to divide his time between teaching at Howard University and research at Woods' Hole.

World Wide Recognition

Dr. Just is co-author with Dr Lillie, head of the Department of Zoology in the University of Chicago, of the section on Fertilization in the treatise on Citology edited by Dr. E. V. Cowdry, of the Rockfeller Institute.

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The field of Dr. Just's research is limited to the question of fertilization upon which great emphasis is laid by all scientists in quest of ultimate vital knowledge. It is generally conceded that Dr. Just has pushed the line of inquiry as far, and in some respects farther than any other investigator in America or Europe. To stand with those at the top in any department of knowledge is a great distinction, indeed.

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Deep Race Consciousness

Those of us who know Dr. Just intimately are convinced that he is not merely a narrow specialist confined to the diameter of the augur hole of his investigation, but feel that he possesses a universal mind that would reach distinction in any field to which it devoted its energies. He possesses a creative imagination so essential to success in any field of inquiry. To his colleagues at Howard University his insight into ordinary affairs seems at times almost uncanny.

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search work at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, and the American University Washington, D. C., in Organic chemistry, which brings his activities up to 1921. In 1922 he started the Rex Laboratories, where he now employs six people, with a large number of salesmen in the field. At this laboratory, the only laboratory of its kind in the country, Mr. Fisher hopes to make it a Race scientific institution of outstanding character. Mr. Fisher is a member of the National Medical Association, American Chemical Society, Kappa Alpha-Psi Fraternity, the Elks and Masonic fraternity.

LEON FISHER

AWARD DR. MOTON THE SPINGARN MEDAL

AS THE CAMPAIGN to raise a five million dollar endowment for Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes nears its goal, we are inclined to wipe the slate of Dr. Robert Russa Moton absolutely clean and doff our hats to him as the most constructive genius of the Negro race in America today. We have every assurance that the goal he and his fellow workers set will be reached, in which event we recommend him to the Spingarn Medal Committee for having rendered the most meritorious service of the year.

Pittsburgh Courier 4-8-25

WE HAVE DIFFERED with Major Moton in the past and may differ with him in the future, should the occasion arise, but there is little doubt to the fact that his whole life and effort are dedicated to the cause of our racial advancement. Nothing else matters.

THE IMPORTANCE of this five million dollar endowment fund is not to be gleaned from the opportunities it will give the two schools to expand. Rather, it is in focusing the mind of the nation upon the advantages to be gained by giving the Negro youth an opportunity to live a useful life—useful to both himself and the nation. Nor will the Negro and the nation reap all the benefits which should proceed from the successful termination of the campaign; all schools, both higher and industrial, and all races should be benefited.

LOOKING over the long list of contributors, one sees the names of many men who, hitherto, far from contributing to the cause of Negro education, have actually thrown impediments in its path. Through Dr. Moton these men have been made to see the light of a new day. The South itself, which all the while has been collecting taxes from Negroes for educational purposes and giving little in return and which, if it did its duty, would make it unnecessary for philanthropists in the North to educate citizens entrusted to its care, will be compelled to take cognizance of the achievement and may lend a helping hand.

TUSKEGEE has not retrograded under the guidance of Dr. Moton; rather has it progressed; far beyond the dreams of its illustrious founder.

Makes Scientific Discovery

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Washington Capital 7-27-25

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"Rexine" is not the only product of this Race laboratory for since starting Mr. Fisher has added 14 other articles to his line. His work has attracted the attention of Dr. George W. Carver, the eminent scientist of Tuskegee Institute, and Mr. Fisher enjoys the distinction of being associated with that distinguished member of the Race.

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Education — 1925.

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Dr. Ernest E. Just, Dean of Negro College Men in Science

By KELLY MILLER

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Science is color-blind. There is neither race nor nationality in knowledge. Nor is there any real necessity, from a purely scientific point of view, for the negro or any group to be pathfinders in the field of science. The truth in the end will prove to be the same, both in its pure essence and in its practical application. It matters not who first may hit upon it. Universal principles have universal application. They cannot be monopolized nor manipulated to suit racial or national arrogance and pride. What boots it that Euclid was a Greek, Newton an Englishman, Marconi an Italian or Guttenburg a German? Their genius has enriched the blood of mankind regardless of place, time, race or nationality. But it is a matter of commendable pride for any community to lay claim to its due proportion of the celebrities whose contributions have advanced the general culture of the species. A group that fails to contribute its quota is apt to be stigmatized with the reproach of inferiority. In case of the helpless and dependent group this imputed inferiority may serve to condition its place and status among the more powerful and lordly by which they are regulated and controlled. When one member of a despised group rises to distinction or renown, it quickly inspires his fellows who labor under like limitations as himself to bestir themselves for higher and better things. The distinction that has come to Dr. Just will inspire hundreds of Negro college students to renew their ardor and devotion to the pursuit of science and exact knowledge. An example becomes contagious in proportion to its nearness to the group to be inspired. Inspiration is infectious and is infinitely more effectual by contact than by counsel.

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Afro American 4-11-25

Education — 1925.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Dr. Ernest E. Just, Dean of Negro College Men in Science

By KELLY MILLER

The Negro college was founded and fostered by philanthropy, whose chief concern was to develop an educated leadership for race reclamation and uplift. The man of one talent and the man of five talents, alike, were impressed into the service of humanity at the point of greatest need. Special aptitudes and endowments were devoted to the common ideal. Gleams or glints of genius or high talent were acclaimed as proof of the Negro's mental endowment and as justification for provision for his improvement.

It is generally conceded that the Negro has great emotional capacity and gift of memory. He may be expected to excel in music, poetry and belles lettres, which rest upon memory, emotion and imagination. But he is deemed mediocre or deficient in the domain of the solid understanding. He has not been expected to excel in logical faculty and the power of abstract reasoning. The fullest refutation of this prejudice is found in the United States Patent Office, which contains several thousand discoveries and inventions as evidence of Negro ingenuity and creative genius.

It has been only recently that the Negro student's attention has been directed to the pursuit of science and abstract thought as a matter of serious study. Our best colleges are now establishing chairs in astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology and the social sciences. Colored men are now qualifying to fill these chairs according to the rigid requirements of the collegiate world. Quite a number are now filling such chairs with intelligence and efficiency. A number of colored students are now pursuing graduate courses in the several branches of science with the doctorate in view as the highest approved stamp of academic approval. In a few instances they have more than met the minimum requirements of these scientific chairs, but have shown indications of capacity for research calculated to extend the boundaries of knowledge.

Research is a new word recently added to the vocabulary of college teaching. Roughly speaking, the function of the small college is to teach rather than to investigate, while the function of the university is to investigate rather than to teach. There is at present no Negro university in the sense of the investigative function. Notwithstanding this limitation, several Negro teachers have shown the ambition to launch out upon the highways of investigation. Genius can not be restrained by institutional limitations. Many of the illustrious have not only come from the small college, but have fallen wholly without the limits of college walls.

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Washington Herald 4-17-25

Afro American

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Student of California U. Makes Perfect P. O. Mark

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Upportunity Literary Contest Winners Announced Following Dinner

Countee P. Cullen, Poet, and Eric D. Walrond, Writer, Awarded Prizes

Winners of the Opportunity Literary Contest were announced at a dinner given at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant Friday evening. A list of the prize winners showed a nation-wide interest in the contest. Only two of the sixteen winners — a second and a third — are from New York City.

In the short story contest the first prize of $100 went to "Fog," by John Matheus, of Institute, Va.; second, "Spunk," Zora Neale Thurston, of Jacksonville, Fla.; third, "The Voodoo Doctor," Eric D. Walrond, New York City.

Poetry winners are: first, "The Weary Blues," Langston Hughes, second, "To One Who Said Me Nay," Countee Cullen. Third prize was divided between Cullen and Hughes, but the cash award went to Clarissa Scott, of Washington, D. C. The fifth prize went to Joseph S. Cotter, of Lousiville, Ky.

The winning essay, "Social Equality and the Negro," was submitted by E. Franklin Frazier, of Atlanta, Ga.; second, "Roland Hayes," by Sterling Brown, of Lynchburg, Va.; third, "The Negro Poet," by Laura D. Wheatley, of Baltimore, Md.

Plays.

"Frances," the winning play, is the work of G. D. Lipscomb; "Humble Instrument," by Warren A. McDonald, of Philadelphia, Pa., second, and third, "Color Struck," by Zora Neale Thurston, of Jacksonville, Fla.

First prize in the personal experience sketch went to G. A. Steward, Columbus, O.; second, "An Experience," Fidelia Ripley, Boston, Mass., and third, "A Personal Experience," to J. C. Stubbs, Detroit, Mich.

The total prize award was $500, and is the gift of Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach. Judges in all the sections included some of the leading persons in their profession, as Carl Van Doren of the Century Magazine; Zona Gale, Alain Locke, James Weldon Johnson, Clement Wood, Witter Bynner, Prof. Gregory of Howard University, and Alexander Woollcott. More than 300 prominent persons of both races were present at the dinner. Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University acted as chairman of the evening.

Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity, to whose efforts most of the success of the contest is due announced another contest for next year. The $500 necessary, he announced, had been donated by Casper Holstein, 108 West 144th street active in Virgin Islands affairs.

Essay Contest on Value of Census

School Boys and Girls in All Counties Eligible to Compete

ALBANY, May 11.—Get busy boys and girls of New York State there's a chance to win a prize in connection with the coming State census to be taken between June 1 and 15. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State, co-operating with the State Department of Education is offering many cash prizes, ranging from $5 to $50, for the best essays submitted on "The purpose and value of an accurate State census." School superintendents and principals throughout the State have been advised of rules governing the contest and will advise the children accordingly. The contest closes June 1.

There will be three prizes of $50 each for the three best essays submitted over the State at large. Contestants will be divided into three classes. Class 1 will consist of pupils in the seventh and eighth grades, whose essays must not exceed 400 words; Class 2, to be pupils in any third or fourth-year high-school class, essays limited to 500 words; Class 3, pupils in any continuation school, essays limited to 400 words. There will be 56 prizes of $5 each for the best essay in each county from pupils in Class 1 and Class 3; 56 prizes of $5 each for the best essay in each county from Class 2 and in New York City; 24 prizes of $5 each for winners in Classes 1 and 3, and 24 prizes of a like amount for winners in Class 2.

BIG RACE FIRMS TO NEED CHEMISTS

Harry Keelam Forsees New Opportunity For Research Laboratories

TELLS OF EXPERIMENTS

Tasteless Castor Oil, Anti Sunburn Cream, Skin Bleacher Coming

"A castor or cod liver oil that is tasteless, a face cream which when used will prevent sunburn, a skin bleacher that bleaches permanently are a few of the articles that the modern world wants."

These are the ..... of Harry Kellan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., here attending the sessions of the American Chemical Society at the Emerson Hotel last week.

Mr. Kellan, Howard graduate and native of Washington, is employed by the Squibbs company, manufacturing chemists of Brooklyn. He said he never knew of Squibbs Mixture, the old time remedy for stomach acne and didn't know it his firm made it.

Going to Japan

Mr. Kellan has been with the Squibbs company for several years. During the war he increased the output from a U. S. nitrate plant from 83,000 tons to 110,000 tons a day. He was offered a captains commission, but this was withdrawn when it was found out he is colored.

Mr. Kellan has accepted a commission to erect a chemical labratory for a Japanese company in Tokio this fall. He estimates the work will take him abroad for several months.

Chemists Needed

"Chemists," he said, "are at work at many unusual tasks such as taking the sickening taste out of castor and cod liver oil"

"Sometimes we work on a task like this for several years. We found it always returned after the oil was allowed to stand a while. Ultimately we had to discover a preservative which would keep the taste out."

"A cream which when put on the face in summer prevents sunburn may take three years to perfect but once done is a money maker.

"The big race firms making liquid preparations will find merely the question of opening up the allowed to do this but foundit necessary in the own chemists and set up their own research laboratories."

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In the short story contest the first prize of $100 went to "Fog," by John Matheus, of Institute, Va.; second, "Spunk," Zora Neale Thurston, of Jacksonville, Fla.; third, "The Voodoo Doctor," Eric D. Walrond, New York City.

Poetry winners are: first, "The Weary Blues," Langston Hughes, second, "To One Who Said Me Nay," Countee Cullen. Third prize was divided between Cullen and Hughes, but the cash award went to Clarissa Scott, of Washington, D. C. The fifth prize went to Joseph S. Cotter, of Lousiville, Ky.

The winning essay, "Social Equality and the Negro," was submitted by E. Franklin Frazier, of Atlanta, Ga.; second, "Roland Hayes," by Sterling Brown, of Lynchburg, Va.; third, "The Negro Poet," by Laura D. Wheatley, of Baltimore, Md.

Plays.

"Frances," the winning play, is the work of G. D. Lipscomb; "Humble Instrument," by Warren A. McDonald, of Philadelphia, Pa., second, and third, "Color Struck," by Zora Neale Thurston, of Jacksonville, Fla.

First prize in the personal experience sketch went to G. A. Steward, Columbus, O.; second, "An Experience," Fidelia Ripley, Boston, Mass., and third, "A Personal Experience," to J. C. Stubbs, Detroit, Mich.

The total prize award was $500, and is the gift of Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach. Judges in all the sections included some of the leading persons in their profession, as Carl Van Doren of the Century Magazine; Zona Gale, Alain Locke, James Weldon Johnson, Clement Wood, Witter Bynner, Prof. Gregory of Howard University, and Alexander Woollcott. More than 300 prominent persons of both races were present at the dinner. Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University acted as chairman of the evening.

Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity, to whose efforts most of the success of the contest is due, announced another contest for next year. The $500 necessary, he announced, had been donated by Casper Holstein, 108 West 144th street, active in Virgin Islands affairs.

Essay Contest on Value of Census

School Boys and Girls in All Counties Eligible to Compete

ALBANY, May 11.—Get busy boys and girls of New York State there's a chance to win a prize in connection with the coming State census to be taken between June 1 and 15. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State, co-operating with the State Department of Education is offering many cash prizes, ranging from $5 to $50, for the best essays submitted on "The purpose and value of an accurate State census." School superintendents and principals throughout the State have been advised of rules governing the contest and will advise the children accordingly. The contest closes June 1.

There will be three prizes of $50 each for the three best essays submitted over the State at large. Contestants will be divided into three classes. Class 1 will consist of pupils in the seventh and eighth grades, whose essays must not exceed 400 words; Class 2, to be put on pils in any third or fourth-year high-school class, essays limited to 800 words; Class 3, pupils in any continuation school, essays limited to 400 words. There will be 56 prizes of $5 each for the best essay in each county from pupils in Class 1 and Class 3; 56 prizes of $5 each for the best essay in each county from Class 2 and in New York City; 24 prizes of $5 each for winners in Classes 1 and 3, and 24 prizes of a like amount for winners in Class 2.

BIG RACE FIRMS TO NEED CHEMISTS

Harry Keelam Forsees New Opportunity For Research Laboratories

TELLS OF EXPERIMENTS

Tasteless Castor Oil, Anti Sunburn Cream, Skin Bleacher Coming

"A castor or cod liver oil that is tasteless, a face cream which when used will prevent sunburn, a skin bleacher that bleaches permanently are a few of the articles that the modern world wants."

These are the ..... of Harry Kellan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., here attending the sessions of the American Chemical Society at the Emerson Hotel last week.

Mr. Kellan, Howard graduate and native of Washington, is employed by the Squibbs company, manufacturing chemists of Brooklyn. He said he never knew of Squibbs Mixture, the old time remedy for stomach acne and didn't know it his firm made it.

Going to Japan

Mr. Kellan has been with the Squibbs company for several years. During the war he increased the output from a U. S. nitrate plant from 83,000 tons to 110,000 tons a day. He was offered a captains commission, but this was withdrawn when it was found out he is colored.

Mr. Kellan has accepted a commission to erect a chemical labratory for a Japanese company in Tokio this fall. He estimates the work will take him abroad for several months.

Chemists Needed

"Chemists," he said, "are at work at many unusual tasks such as taking the sickening taste out of castor and cod liver oil"

"Sometimes we work on a task like this for several years. We found a method to get rid of the taste, but it always returned after the oil was allowed to stand a while. Ultimately we had to discover a preservative which would keep the taste out."

"A cream which when put on the face in summer prevents sunburn may take three years to perfect, but once done is a money maker.

"The big race firms making beauty culture preparations will find it necessary in coming years to employ their own chemists and set up their own research laboratories."

"Take the question of a hair straightner we have found that the shape of a cross section of hair of the Indian or Chinese is round; that of a Euripean is oval; that of the Negro, flat.

"Many big plants buy formulas from the manufacture. The question of a permanent hair straightner is merely the question of opening up the of his hair."

"When it comes to skin bleaches, dyes in certain glands color a skin light or dark. Change the **dye and** you change skin color.'

In Race Business

Many Buy Formulas

Education - 1925
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WINS JUILLIARD AWARD AGAIN

MISS ERNESTINE JESSIE COVINGTON.

New York City, June 10, 1925.

Miss Ernestine Covington,
2219 Dowling Street,
Houston, Texas.
Dear Miss Covington:—

It is our pleasure to advise that you have been awarded a Fellowship for the year 1925-26 in the department of piano.

Will you please report at the Foundation office, 49 East 52nd Street, New York City, on October 8th, 1925, for further instructions.

Very truly yours,
JUILLIARD MUSICAL FOUNDATION,
Per E. A. Noble, Secretary.

Houston Informer

The many friends and well-wishers of Miss Ernestine Jessie Covington, only child of Dr. and Mrs. B. J. Covington, will be delighted with the above bit of news, which reveals the fact that this brilliant Houston girl has won the celebrated Juilliard award for the second consecutive year; being in New York City now pursuing an advanced course in pianoforte as one of the 1924-25 winners of this coveted prize.

6-20-25

Miss Covington, a graduate of the Houston colored high and Oberlin Conservatory of Music, class of 1924, has already won many triumphs in the musical world and is pronounced by musical tutors and critics as a musical genius and prodigy, and as one of the most promising and gifted pianists the race has ever produced in this country.

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The Juilliard award consists of a scholarship amounting to $1,000 per annum for the advanced study of music under some of the world's most celebrated and eminent music teachers; and Miss Covington was one of the only two colored girls receiving the awards for 1924-25.

These accomplishments and achievements of this young lady, which reflect credit and honor not only upon herself, her family and race, but upon her city, state and section, show the wonderful possibilities and potentialities within our racial group, if given an opportunity for training and development.

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
JULY 5, 1925

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Address by Adolph Lewisohn
Air from Suite No. 3 for strings.....Bach
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Overture to "The Bartered Bride".Smetana
Waldweben, from "Siegfried".....Wagner
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.....Liszt
"New World" Symphony.....Dvorak
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Bernard Ocko, New York violinist, who won highest honors last year in the artists' course at the Institute of Musical Art. He is a pupil of Mark Farnaroff and Franz Kneisel. He was graduated in 1923 with an A. B. degree, from Columbia University, where he is studying for a Ph. D. in music, and has been supporting himself by playing in motion picture house orchestras. He has also been recommended for a recital under the auspices of the Naumburg Foundation.

Marion Anderson, Negro contralto from Philadelphia, where she has been studying with Giuseppe Boghetti. She gave a recital at Town Hall on April 25, 1924, and has been soloist with the Philharmonic Society of Philadelphia. "The judges," said Mrs. Cowen, "consider Miss Anderson's voice the most remarkable organ that ever has been heard in these auditions, and she has been selected for an appearance with the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Stadium for this reason."

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Besides Mr. Ocko and Miss LeVene, three violinists have been recommended for recitals under the auspices of the Walter W. Naumburg Foundation: Barbara Lull, born in Berkeley, Calif., was encouraged by Ysaye to study for a violinist's career. She studied with Leopold Auer here, and has played in England and the European Continent, but has never played publicly in New York. Nicholas Berezowsky and Boris Koutzen are both players in symphony orchestras; Mr. Berezowsky in the New York Symphony and Mr. Koutzen in the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The Naumburg recitals, donated by the Walter W. Naumburg Foundation, are for violinists and pianists who have not appeared here as soloist.

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The Naumburg recitals, donated by the Walter W. Naumburg Foundation in memory of Elkan Naumburg, are for violinists and pianists who have not appeared here as soloists. Neither were given recitals in New York. But were for this last condition, some other instrumentalists. There were some while the pianists, in general, did very good voices which seemed to have been commendable work. The singers were strangely taught, while a cloudy, harsh by far the largest class, with about or metallic quality of tone became 300 appearing in the eight preliminary quite a familiar symptom, and tremolo, hearings, but their average standard at times, almost a commonplace. But seemed distinctly below that of the there was some very creditable sing-

ing, and more might have been chosen had there been some provision analogous, for instance, to the Naumburg recitals for instrumentalists.

What seems to be called for by the present standard set for Stadium audition winners is not only talent, but exceptional talent, something distinctly above the average displayed in a regular recital season. And this is, after all, kinder in the long run; it benefits the artist and the musical public little if that artist's musical appearance proves, in a city where their number is legion—just another musical appearance.

SPINGARN MEDAL TO J. W. JOHNSON CAUSING STIR

Chicago, July 2.—The awarding of the annual Spingarn Medal to the American of African decent who has performed the most distinguished service within the year, has created unusual stir this year. The committee, presumably disinterested, made the award to James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

Editorial comment, from many sections of America, has taken the viewpoint that such an award is not in keeping with the "spirit of fair play." The recipient of the award, Mr. Johnson, passed through Chicago on his way to Denver, Colo., for the annual conference of the association. When seen by a representative of The Associated Negro Press, he declared with quiet demeanor that he has absolutely nothing to say on the subject of the controversy that has arisen since the award.

The Amsterdam News, N. Y., has taken a decided lead in presenting an unfavorable attitude, and says. "We resent its being awarded to officers to who its awarding is directly or indirectly intrusted, no matter how great their achievement." The attitude of this expression was taken up by Herbert J. Seligmann, Director of Publicity for the N. A. A. C. P., presumably after conference with Mr. Johnson. He says in part:

"Does the editor of the Amsterdam News propose to debar distinguished service from this acknowledgement because men who have rendered such service are connected with the N. A. A. C. P.?

"Will you for one moment maintain that a man whose significance in letters is acknowledged the world over, as is that of Dr. DuBois, should not have been awarded the medal?

"In that case the editor of the Amsterdam News would be advocating just such personal considerations as he wrongfully charges the committee with harboring. The committee on the award of the Spingarn Medal can hardly be called upon with fairness to ignore the fact that outstanding and distinguished colored Americans are connected with the N. A. A. C. P."

To which W. M. Kelley, editor, replies, in part, over his signature:

"I am firmly convinced that the committee of award should bend every effort to convince the public that its is actuated by the highest of motives, which was, to my mind, not done when it awarded the Spingarn Medal to Mr. Johnson and Dr. Du Bois."

Throwing Medals From A Balloon

The Atlanta Independent, B. J. Davis, editor, says:

"We have no quarrel with Mr. Spingarn for giving away medals, but we do believe that if he ascended in a balloon over the middle of America, and chunked out a bushel of them promiscuously, many of them would fall into hands equally as worthy as many of them whom the committee has chosen."

While the Washington Eagle, D. C., goes on to remark:

"This thing gets on the nerves. One minute we have up in our faces a picture of Roland Hayes getting the blooming award, and the next time it goes to James Weldon Johnson. And then we recollect that this thing has gone ever and ever and ever so often to somebody way up in the National Association for Advancement of Colored People."

There has even been suggestions to the effect that Mr. Johnson would make himself in line for a greater medal if he would "decline with thanks" the award for service, and tell the people of the world that he is "working for humanity and not for material honors." There are those who feel that much of the criticism is for the purpose of "slapping the association through Mr. Johnson." In any event, the award has created a most unusual stir, some going so far as to say that the organization's work will be greatly handicapped.

The Amsterdam News suggests eligibles for the medal as follows:

"For instance, Paul Robeson, Dr. Dan Williams, of Chicago; H. O. Tanner, the artist; Rev. A. Clayton Powell; Judge Albert B. George, of Chicago; Mrs. Mary Macleod Bethune, Emmett J. Scott, R. R. Moton."

"Heebie Jeebies," Chicago, suggested Robert S. Abbott.

The Press Holds Conflicting Views On Spingarn Award

Some Severely Criticise and Three Warmly Congratulate The Committee of Award On Its Choice.

Considerable difference of opinion has been expressed over the recent award of the Amy Spingarn Medal to James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The medal was presented to Mr. Johnson Tuesday in Denver at the annual sessions of the N. A. A. C. P.

The award has been criticised from about the same viewpoint in at least three papers and commended in three others to date. The line of argument in the critical editorials is that the award has not been made in accord, that is, in strict accord, with the conditions under which it is ostensibly to be awarded. The Pittsburgh Courier, the New York Amsterdam News, and the Chicago Whip criticise the award severely, notwithstanding the fact, as they admit, that Mr. Johnson is a "brilliant, energetic, and dynamic character, who is certainly worthy of commendation."

The St. Luke Herald of Richmond, the Savannah Tribune, and the Baltimore Afro-American declare in effect that the award was deserved and most logical.

Says the St. Luke Herald:

"No man in public life today is a more worthy recipient of this much coveted prize." That paper continues:

"The award is given to the person of African descent who has most worthily contributed to the assets of the colored people. This year, Mr. Johnson's services as an 'author, diplomat and public servant' have been conspicuous indices of his worth. Especially as a public servant do Mr. Johnson's services recommended themselves.

"Alert, polished, straightforward and courageous, he brings to his labor a passion for justice, fair play for members of his race.

"It is gratifying that he can do these things without making us ashamed of the usual blatancy and hypocrisy."

The Savannah Tribune takes a further step and asserts that the Committee of Award has not only honored Mr. Johnson, but has honored itself by its award.

The Tribune says editorially:

"* * * Each year the ones honored were justly so. This year the Committee has honored itself in selecting James Weldon Johnson as the winner of this medal. What's the use telling our readers about Mr. Johnson. His work along racial lines for all these years speaks for itself * * * ."

To this the editorials which oppose the award say indirectly; "but it is not what he has done all these years' but what he has done the past year which is supposed to win the award."

For instance, the Courier takes the stand that Mr. Johnson has done no distinct public good this year. If he ever should have been awarded the medal, that paper claims, it should have been when he made his disclosures about Haiti.

The Afro-American reviews briefly the three criticisms levelled at the award and states that of these criticisms, the second appears to it to be the most pertinent. The second criticism that paper refers to is this: that all executives of the N. A. A. C. P. are so close to the Spingarn Medal Committee as to constitute an official family, and make Mr. Johnson ineligible.

"However," declares the Afro, "if the Committee, headed as it is by such eminent citizens as Bishop John Hurst, feels that its close official relation to Mr. Johnson does not disqualify him, the rest of us are bound to agree with their judgment and congratulate the winner."

Directly opposed to these beliefs are those of several leading Negro journals. The Amsterdam News, "is beginning to wonder what disposition of the Spingarn Medal will be made when all officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will have received it." It continues:

"Out of ten medals already awarded, three have gone to individuals directly connected with the Association and the eleventh medal has just been awarded to James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the organization, leaving only William Pickens, Walter White, Robert W. Bagnall and Jessie Fausett to be yet awarded it. A good plan would probably be to award all remaining officers and interested individuals the Spingarn Medal this year and beginning next year seek out someone not connected with the N. A. A. C. P. group," continues the News.

The News goes on to state that it does not wish to criticise the awards to Professor Just, Colonel Charles Young, Harry Burleigh, Wm. Stanley Braithwaite, Charles Gilpin, George W. Carver, or Roland Hayes. "We even commend the Committee of Award for presenting the eighth medal to the late Mary B. Talbert for her distinguished service in restoring the home of Frederick Douglass," declares the News. But it does look askance at the awards to DuBois, Grimke and now Johnson.

The Amsterdam News speaks frankly, it says, because:

"We dislike seeing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People turned into a mutual admiration society, where the awarding of the Spingarn Medal is concerned, unless, of course, it is strictly to be awarded within the N. A. A. C. P. group. And since this was not the spoken intention of the donor, we resent its being awarded to officers to whom its awarding is directly or indirectly intrusted, no matter how great their achievement. This seems to us the sensible, modest, broadminded stand to take for the permanent good of the National Association and as an impetus to the American Negro to higher achievement,"

The third paper which criticised the award, the Chicago Whip says:

"James Weldon Johnson is the eleventh recipient of the Spingarn medal. Johnson is a brilliant, energetic and dynamic character, who is certainly worthy of commendation, but as to the comparative value of his achievements we are not so sure. It is patent and obvious that no physician no lawyer nor any business man has yet been awarded the Spingarn medal. No business man, regardless of his constructive and creative abilities notwithstanding his task of making places for black boys and girls, has received the favor of the Spingarn Committee. Singers, poets, preachers and talkers are the subject for this significant Spingarn trophy. It is very noticeable, however, that in recent years that award is not taken seriously, nor indicative of the real achievement of black men. It seems that it is a syndicated affair that encourages long haired men and short haired women."

Education - 1925.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

TRIED TO SAVE A WHITE MAN!

THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND WILL RECOGNIZE THEIR HEROIC ACT.

Both Leave Families—Their Parents Also Extended Sympathy—Contrast This Picture With the One Furnished by Southern "Civilization"—Tom Lee and Others.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Langston Mitchell, age 21, of 69 Fullerton St., and his brother, Edward, age 28, of 1526 Clark St., employees of the power house of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, lost their lives in the Monongahela river, last week Tuesday morning, when they attempted to save Joseph Waters, (white), an attorney's assistant, who a few minutes before had leaped from the Smithfield St. bridge into the river. A half hour after the two brothers leaped into the water the body of the elder was dragged from the river bottom by police. The body of Langston Mitchell was recovered 10 minutes later by River Patrolman Snyder. Both brothers leave a wife and one child. Waters' body was found lost a short time after that of Langston Mitchell.

The brothers, who were among the many that saw Waters leap from the bridge, ran to the water's edge and Edward went in after the white man. Before he arrived in reaching distance of the drowning man the latter went down. Edward Mitchell then began to swim to shore but was caught in a whirlpool, and disappeared. The younger Mitchell then went to the rescue of his brother and was also caught in the whirlpool. John Duffy, (white), age 26, another employe of the power house, threw a rope to the second brother before he sank out of sight but Mitchell either failed to see the rope or was played out and not able to reach it. Duffy then entered the water and swam to the edge of the whirlpool but the second brother had already disappeared. Frank Sawyers (white), 12 Gaskill St., Mt. Washington, another employe of the railroad, ran to the water's edge and pulled Duffy to the shore just as he was about to sink. The water near the shore is very deep, as sand dredges had been working there. By this time a large crowd had gathered and boats were already launched in an attempt to save the men.

Neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Mitchell crowded into their modest home on the second floor of 69 Fullerton St., all Tuesday, to offer sympathy on the death of their hero sons. In the same house with his parents lived Langston Mitchell and his 18-year-old wife, Hernadotte, whom he married last January. In the stricken household also was Langston's sister, Hazel, age 18, and his twin step-sisters, Sarah and Henrietta, 7 months old. "Madam, your step-sons died heroes," said a minister, who was among the first to arrive at the house. Out of the confusion his voice was heard offering consolation and in a fervent prayer. Edward, the elder brother, was twice married, his first wife having died, several years ago. He has one child, Thelma, 4 years old, a daughter by his first wife. His second marriage took place about nine months ago.

Southern "Civilization"!

Tennessee is the home state of Tom Lee; Memphis, the town where he claims a residence. Tom Lee is not white—instead he is a member of what is known as the despised race in America. In spite of it all, he rose to the occasion of rescuing, at the risk of his own life, 32 southern white persons. He saw them in danger and, forgetting the age-old abuses, the insults, the deep injuries heaped upon him and his by these very people, he went calmly, methodically to the task of saving them. For hours he worked unceasingly, exhausting himself in retrieving those very persons he has had most cause to hate. Last week another incident was enacted in Memphis. A switchman, for 37 years a faithful employee of a southern railway company, slipped beneath a car while performing a duty and the wheels severed an arm and a leg. A large crowd witnessed the accident and someone turned in a call for an ambulance. Ten minutes later, so dispatches have it, two white ambulances dashed up to the scene, each eager to be first to administer first aid to the stricken. Two attendants rushed to the man lying on the ground bleeding to death—two men looked, saw that he was not white—and backed away. A large crowd of both races gathered; the whites looked on, scoffingly, while remarking that his blood was as red as theirs; the others, standing at a respectful distance in the rear of the whites, shook their heads in sorrow at the spectacle. An hour later another ambulance, manned by members of our race, appeared and hastened the stricken man toward a hospital, but he was dead long before the destination was reached. He had bled to death as white doctors—exponents of a higher civilization—looked on. He died a martyr to that civilization of which he had become a small part, and for which he had given his best years.

Every day we have evidence of the inequality of man in American society. Every day there are instances of sacrifice on the one side, and bigoted selfishness on the other. The North is still resounding in praise for Daniels, a Pullman porter, who died that others—white others—might live. Even down in Indiana, the hotbed of kluxism in the North, there are hushed voices when mention is made of two laborers who entered a vat of boiling oil and gas fumes trying to rescue their white foreman., Both died, Maryland tells us of a little girl, who, at great personal risk, stood on a track and flagged to a standstill a passenger train that would surely have been derailed, had she not displayed the presence of mind she did. Hundreds of lives, most of them white persons, were saved.—Chicago Defender.

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
AUGUST 15, 1925

700 Submit Plays, Essays and Painting for Amy Spingarn Trophies

Production of the one-act prize play, "The Broken Banjo," reading of prize poems and essays and tableaux illustrating a prize story were features yesterday evening at the Renaissance Casino, No. 150 West 138th Street, when the Amy Spingarn prizes for Negro literature and art were awarded to winners of the contest, conducted since August, 1924, by the Crisis Magazine.

Seven hundred Negroes took part in the contest. Of the contributions submitted, 330 were short stories, 139 were poems and the remainder essays and plays. Twenty-eight paintings were submitted.

"The Broken Banjo" was written by Willis Richardson of Washington, D. C. The amateur actors who appeared in it were Bill Andrews, Dr. Frank Horne, Mae Miller, Myles Paige and Charles Burroughs. Mrs. A. G. Shelton of St. Louis received second prize for play writing, and Miss Myrtle A. Smith of Colorado third prize.

Countee Cullen of New York won first prize with his cycle of poems, Frank Horne of New York was second and Langston Hughes of Washington third.

Dr. Rudolph Fisher of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, won $100 for the story entitled "High Yaller;" Miss Marie French of Colorado Springs got second prize and Miss Anita Scott Coleman of New Mexico third.

First prize for essays was won by Miss Marieta O. Bonner of Massachusetts, who wrote "On Being Young—A Woman—And Colored." Second prize went to Langston Hughes, the third to G. A. Stewart of Ohio.

For illustrations, E. A. Harleston of South Carolina got first prize, Albert Smith, now studying in Paris, second, and H. A. Woodruff of Indianapolis, third.

The judges were: Fiction, Sinclair Lewis, Charles W. Chestnut and Mary White Ovington; essays, Edward Bok, J. E. Spingarn and Benjamin Brawley; plays, Eugene O'Neill, Charles Burroughs, Lester A. Walton and Dr W. E. B. DuBois; poetry, William Stanley Braithwaite, Robert Morss Lovett and Leslie Pinckney Hill; illustration, Walter Jack Duncan, H. Glintenkamp and Winold Reiss.

Amy Spingarn Prizes Awarded

"The Broken Banjo," Prize Play, Presented in Renaissance

To witness the award of the Amy Spingarn prizes for Negro literature and art, about 300 congregated, at the Renaissance Casino, 138th street and Seventh avenue, Friday evening. In an effort to encourage young men and women to develop their literary and artistic talent, the prizes were offered through the Crisis for the best one-act play, poem, painting, short story and essay. Over 700 persons from all over the country took part in the contest.

Of the contributions submitted, 330 were short stores, 139 were poems and the remainder essays and plays. Twenty-eight paintings were submitted, it was learned.

The one-act prize play, "The Broken Banjo," was produced and the prize poems and essays were read. The most unique feature was the tableau used to illustrate the winning story.

"The Broken Banjo" was written by Willis Richardson, of Washington, D. C. The amateur actors who appeared in it were W. T. Andrews, Dr. Frank Horne, Mae Miller, Myles Paige and Charles Burroughs.

Mrs. A. G. Shelton of St. Louis received second prize for play writing, and Miss Myrtle A. Smith of Colorado third prize.

Countee Cullen of New York won first prize with his cycle of poems; Frank Horne of New York was second and Langston Hughes of Washington third.

Dr. Rudolph Fisher of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, won $100 for the story entitled "High Yeller"; Miss Marie French of Colorado Springs got second prize, and Miss Scott Coleman of New Mexico third.

First prize for essays was won by Miss Marieta O. Bonner of Massachusetts, who wrote "On Being Young—a Woman—And Colored." Second prize went to Langston Hughes, the third to G. A. Stewart of Ohio.

For illustrations, E. A. Harleston of South Carolina got first prize; Albert Smith, now studying in Paris, second, and H. A. Woodruff of Indianapolis, third.

The judges were: Fiction, Sinclair Lewis, Charles W. Chestnut and Mary White Ovington; essays, Edward Bok, J. E. Spingarn and Benjamin Brawley; plays, Eugene O'Neill, Charles Burroughs, Lester A. Walton and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; poetry, William Stanley Braithwaite, Robert Morse Lovett and Leslie Pinckney Hill; illustration, Walter Jack Duncan, H. Glintenkamp and Winold Reiss.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
AUGUST 2, 1925

A NEGRO LITERARY RENAISSANCE

Seven hundred Negro writers and artists competed for the Amy Spingarn prizes, awarded at a Harlem meeting under the auspices of the Crisis. It was not the only occasion in recent months when eminent white authors have joined in praising the fruits of the new Negro literary movement. Older writers, like Stanley Braithwaite in criticism, Du Bois in the essay, James Weldon Johnson in poetry, rose to distinction slowly and singly. But since 1920 there has come forward a group remarkable for its vigor, originality and racial flavor. In fiction it includes Jessie Fauset and Walter White, whose novels, "There Is Confusion" and "The Fire in the Flint," are able studies of race problems. In the short story it has produced Jean Toomer. It counts such poets as Claude McKay, the Jamaica-born author of "Harlem Shadows," and two of the Spingarn prize-winners, Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes. These and others are gaining the Negro a recognized place in contemporary letters.

In this literary movement New York may feel a special pride. We have 175,000 colored residents packed into the Harlem district, or 100,000 more than in any Southern centre. Here a people whose American history till a generation ago was exclusively rural have been given the stimulation and cultural advantages of the metropolis. They have now a number of their own intellectual, social and financial leaders to guide them. The response to the new environment is already striking, and promises to affect the Negro all over the United States. Other arts—music with Burleigh, Roland Hayes and Nathaniel Dett; the stage with Paul Robeson—have welcomed Negroes, but perhaps naturally they find their fullest voice in literature.

Receive Checks For Resourcefulness

LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 28.—(A. N. P.)—Ellsworth Rosina and John Rosina, brothers, and William Williams, all 13 years old, and residents of Cornwall, Monday received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., checks and letters of commendation for an act of bravery.

When a cloudburst occured on the South Pass mountain on the afternoon of July 25, the rush of flood waters swept a considerablt portion of the slag bank onto the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Furnace Station near Cornwall. Standing waist deep in water, the boys flagged a passenger train

Jersey City Boy Wins 1st Red Cap Scholarship

Marcus E. Carpenter jr., of 114 Storms avenue, has been awarded the scholarship fund of the Red Cap Scholarship Fund Society of the Pennsylvania Station. The Scholarship fund offers two hundred dollars a year for four years to the son of a Red Cap having the highest meritorious marks in English, mathematics, history and chemistry.

Five competitors are required and the successful one must comply with the following as set forth by the Governing Board:

First, the applicant must be an obedient boy to both parents and teachers.

Second, the applicant must have made the highest meritorious work in all his class work.

Third, the applicant must be vouched for by two or more residents of his community in reference to his character.

Fourth the applicant must have shown to the satisfaction of his parents and the faculty of the school last attended that he desires to make a mark in the world.

Fifth, the applicant must be sound both in body and mind.

Young Carpenter is 18 years old and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Carpenter. He was born in Jersey City, graduated from Dickinson High School in June, 1924, and in September entered Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and has continued making high marks in his classes.

He is a member of the Nu Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha and plays on the University's basketball team.

The station porters at the Pennsylvania station are pledged to contribute one dollar a year to the scholarship fund for four years.

Foreign Critics Acclaim Davis

John P. Davis, member of Bates College debating team, which is at present representing the American Universities Union in the international debating contest in Europe, has been acclaimed by foreign critics as one of the great orators of all times, a Mark Anthony or Patrick Henry. His team from Bates College has even defeated that of Cambridge University and the University of Edingurgh. Captain Davis is proud of his record of four victories and but two defeats since the opening of the contest in Great Britain. He is the only colored member of the team of four debaters, and the first Negro ever to participate in the international contest.

HONOR STUDENT WILL RETURN TO KANSAS U.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—A brilliant little lady, Miss Georgia Caldwell of 2131 E. 24th street, is preparing to return to the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where she achieved high scholastic honors last year.

Miss Caldwell was among the highest standing in the freshman class at the large state university.

She received a personal letter from the assistant dean of the Literary College, Paul B. Lawson, commending her good work.

Miss Caldwell is an honor graduate of Lincoln High School. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Caldwell.

Education—1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

The Carpenter Street School of South Woodbury, New Jersey, had three valedictorians this year and this is how it came about. Blanche R. Fisher, aged 12, Isabel L. Harris of the same age and Richard Ziegler, aged 11, all completed their courses in grammar school with the same average. Blanche is studious and a great lover of books, Isabel received a prize of $5 and a certificate of merit for having the rare record of being neither absent nor tardy during her whole school career, and Richard, who for all his ability is the class baby, was also an honor roll pupil. Clement Miller, Louise Collins, and Crawford Burnell are all grammar school graduates of Troy, N. Y. Crawford passed the highest in the Regents Geography examination of any child in the state. He is twelve. Louise was Valedictorian of the 8th grade

From The Crisis, October, 1925

awarded Mr. Homer Roberts of Kansas City. We congratulate Mr. Roberts.

The Courier offers the achievements of Mr. Roberts because he represents a different type of business man. He is a sales agent for automobiles. He did not accept the business because he is colored, but in spite of it. He is colored. He went into the National Contest for the very same reason. He won,—not because he is colored, but in spite of it. Third place in a National Contest selling automobiles! This is a very rare achievement.

Pittsburgh Courier 10-24-25

No matter what the field of human endeavor, if you enter it with brain, with determination, with principles that appeal to the human conscience, there is every reason to expect success. Enough time invested in any given endeavor, plus enough honesty, plus enough continued energy, and the endeavor, whatever it may be, will pay off handsomely. Mr. Roberts sold automobiles enough to win third honor. But he worked, he worked some more, and he worked yet some more, selling automobiles to any and all he could interest. He won his place. Relatively speaking, he worked harder than the two men who won places above him, because his world was smaller than theirs; but he is the better man for his victory because he demonstrated greater capacity.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

To the man who waits for something to happen; to the man who thinks it cannot be done, we commend the recent achievement of Mr. Homer Roberts. He is our worthy example.

HOMER ROBERTS, THE EXAMPLE

To win third place in a National Salesmanship Contest is no small achievement, regardless of the product to be sold. But to win third honors in a National Salesmanship contest, wherein the product to be sold is an automobile, is a rare achievement. But when a Negro wins third honors in a National Salesmanship Contest by selling automobiles, we should like to be introduced to the gentleman. Such an honor has been

¶ Dr. Emmett J. Scott, recent graduate of Harvard Dental School, has received an appointment as Assistant Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry at Harvard.

Chicago Defender 10-24-25

Countee Cullen to Receive Poetry Award

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Countee P Cullen, the young poet and student at Harvard University, is to receive the John Reed Memorial prize, which is awarded yearly for the best poetic work submitted to the Poetry Magazine. The award was made public by Harriet Monroe, publisher of the periodical.

Amsterdam News 10-21-25

Ralph Cheever Dunning, white, an American poet, residing in Paris, is to receive the twelfth annual Helen Haire Levinson $200 prize for the best poem by a citizen of the United States.

New York, N.Y.

The publication announced the award of a second prize of $100 to Mrs. Edgar Speyer, white, of New York for "Ballad of a Lost House"; a $100 prize to young poets to George H. Dillon, white, a student at the University of Chicago, for "Preludes."

MRS. ROSCOE C. BRUCE TO EDIT LAW REVIEW

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Clara B. Bruce, wife of Roscoe Conkling Bruce, has been elected chairman of the board of undergraduate editors of the Boston University Law Review. She is the first woman to be elected to this office.

Chicago Defender 10-24-25

The board consists of the eighteen ranking students in the junior and senior classes.

FOUR PHI BETA KAPPAS IN EASTERN COLLEGES

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—Four colored students who have won Phi Beta Kappa keys for high scholastic standing are now enrolled in eastern colleges. They are Robert Wilkinson, A. B. from Dartmouth, junior in Harvard Medical school; Countee Cullen, New York University also registered at Harvard; Percival Julian, A. M. Harvard; Mortimer Weaver, A. B. Williams College.

St. Louis Argus 10-23-25

A. & P. HERALD [illegible]

OCTOBER 19, 1925

Poets Win Levinson Prizes

Ralph Cheever Dunning Gets $200 for "Four Winds"

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP).—Ralph Cheever Dunning, an American poet, residing in Paris, has been awarded the twelfth annual Helen Haire Levinson $200 prize for the best poem by a citizen of the United States. The award was made public by "Poetry," published monthly by Harriet Monroe. The prize was awarded on a group of poems entitled "The Four Winds."

The publication announced the award of a second prize of $100 to Mrs. Edgar Speyer, of New York, for "Ballad of a Lost House"; a $100 prize to young poets to George H. Dillon, a student at the University of Chicago, for "Preludes," and the John Reed memorial prize to Countee P. Cullen Negro, a student at Harvard University.

HARVARD NEGRO POET WINS NOTED PRIZE

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Countee P. Cullen, leading young Negro poet, has been awarded the John Reed memorial prize in a nation wide poetry contest. The award was made public by Poetry published monthly by Harriet Monroe.

St. Louis Argus 10-23-25

Mr Cullen is a first-year student in the Harvard graduate school of arts and sciences. Monday a book of his poems, entitled "Color," was published by Harper's. It consists of a collection of about 70 of his poems that have been published in this country.

BOSTON MASS. C. S. MONITOR
OCTOBER 30, 1925

Surrounded by His Books, Countee Cullen Is Happy

Young Negro Poet Strives for Racial Truth Through Poetry, Not Propaganda

Cloistered in the reticent quiet of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University there is a youthful Negro poet, one Countee Cullen. He has been writing poetry since he was 14. The early verse, he says now, was "perhaps not very much as poetry." He won his first recognition as a poet while he was a student at DeWitt Clinton High School in New York, when he won the Federation of Women's Clubs prize. Of him Carl Van Vechten, who believes that what the Negro race needs to br ak its bonds is a few more men and women of genius, has said, "Among the best of the Negro writers Countee Cullen is the youngest of them all. . . . All his poetry is characterized by a suave, unpretentious, brittle, intellectual elegance . . . some of it by a haunting lyric loveliness."

Mr. Cullen had just learned that his "Threnody for a Brown Girl," published in the May issue of Poetry, had won the John Reed Memorial Prize, when he talked with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It was in Cambridge, in that morning hour which hushes the historic city with the strange, golden afterquiet that follows the departure of folk who leave it for their work in the city. The room in which he talked was filled with books. The young poet would rather have been reading than talking of himself.

He will deprecate that he is fond of music, even though he cannot carry a tune. Yet his voice is musical, veined richly with bronze. He has for music that formless wonder likely to be the tribute of one who knows nothing of it technically. "My mother sings. . . . It s wonderful. . . . But I . . . I cannot sing. I do not know one note from another. My poetry, I should think, has become the way of my giving out what music is within me. Perhaps I was impelled toward the lyrical pattern, when I began to write, because a destiny took pity on my musical poverty. . . ."

That Intangible Something

Silence fell a moment among the stippling shadows of the room. It became impossible not to wonder at so inexplicable a mischance as an entire absence of musical consciousness in a man whose race, in the opinion of such men as Carl Engel of the Library of Congress, Edward Burlingame Hill of Harvard and others, has given to musical literature its only authentic American folk music.

"Music," mused Countee Cullen, "is within me." It was as if this boy, with his arresting gift for the beautiful expression of lovely thoughts, heard, not knowng he spoke aloud, what another could not hear. "It is something," he went on, "that urges me on. It urges me beautifully and I go, along the way it bids me, in my writing. . . ."

The music and the something that urges him beautifully in his writing may not, perhaps, be more admirably illustrated than by reprinting this "For a Poet" from his book of verse called "Color" which has just been issued by Harper & Co.

"I have wrapped my dreams in a silken cloth,
And laid them away in a box of gold;
Where long will cling the lips of the moth,
I have wrapped my dreams in a silken cloth;
I hide no hate; I am not even wroth
Who found earth's breath so keen and cold;
I have wrapped my dreams in a silken cloth,
And laid them away in a box of gold."

"It was when I was in high school that my poem, 'I Have a Rendezvous With Life,' won a prize which urged me on. Of course, you will perceive the influence of the Seeger poem in the title. My poem made friends for me. I have not included it, though, in my first published book because now, it seems to me to be, shall I say, immature?

"I do not hold that the lyrical form is always best in poetry. You must not misunderstand me. Often I find the imagists very beautiful. I am not opposed to the imagist form. But I am forever drawn forward, for my own work, by that striving for the lyrical voice which my mother has and which I haven't. . . ."

Mr. Cullen's father is a clergyman. There clings about the son the ineffable benediction of a gentle background, with kindliness and sympathy and courage for its embellishment.

A Gentle Background

"If you ask me," he said, "what the dominant note is now in the poetry of my race I must agree that it resembles the dominant note of our music, a pervasive sadness. Although I think those younger among us are trying to get a bit away from problems of race. We feel that for us there are expressions which will etch the truths of our race more distinctly than simpler propaganda can.

"Negro writings have always shaded toward a leaven of propaganda, to be sure. It was inevitable. It has been in our music, our prose, our poetry, too. Of course, poets particularly are excused, for they are always supposed to espouse lost causes, aren't they?" Mr. Cullen laughed and there was perceptible no thread of racial melancholy, but some glinting concept that the Negro is happy in the possession of other indubitable means than pathos of uncovering his genius or his talent. He cited the exquisite singing of Paul Robeson, even though Mr. Robeson made his name as an actor. The phenomenal rise of Roland Hayes was discussed.

"What shall I do when I have finished the year at Harvard?" I do not know. Perhaps I shall teach. . . . Perhaps it is not what I would wish most, but it will enable me to go on writing, which I must. My race has things to say which will help the others to understand us. You will know that we who have been given voices must not remain apart from our obligation. It is not for us to mourn prejudice, but to help to fashion the earnest which will eventually overcome it."

Two Girls Among Thirty-Two Awarded Carnegie Medals For Acts Of Heroism

Mansfield News
Nov 1 1925
Mar Ala

PITSBURGH, Oct. 31.—Thirty-two acts of heroism in the commission of which [illegible] were recognized by the Carnegie hero fund commission at its fall meeting here today. Two girls were among those to receive medals.

Four silver medals and 28 bronze medals were awarded in addition to $7,260 annually to the dependents of the heroes who met death. The commission also awarded $2,355 to be applied as it may sanction; $1,700 to disabled heroes and $2,000 for other worthy purposes. For educational purposes $8,000 was set aside and in ten cases $8,500 was awarded for worthy purposes.

The 15 heroes who made the supreme sacrifice were:

William D. Weldock, 910 South Waco street, Weatherford, Texas, a 16 year old student, drowned after rescuing a girl from Maresch's Lake, Kledo, Texas, April 21, 1924. His father was awarded a silver medal.

James M. Hermansen, Box 296, Elsinore, Utah, killed while attempting to save a boy from a runaway team of horses at Widtsoe, Utah, April 17, 1924. A bronze medal with $45 a month and $5 additional for each of five children was given the widow.

Robert L. Flynn, 3,713 Locust street Philadelphia, drowned attempting to rescue a fellow bridgeman from the Delaware river at Philadelphia on May 14, 1925. The widow received a bronze medal and $80 a month.

Wallace Hoyt Mitchell, Rural Route 1, Mansfield, O., drowned when he went to the aid of a child in a reservoir at Mansfield on October 28, 1924. His widow received a bronze medal and $80 monthly.

William J. Ferris, 202 East Crockett street, Ennis, Texas, died attempting to save a girl from drowning in Trinity river at Bristol, Tex., April 13, 1924. His widow was awarded a bronze medal with $75 monthly and $5 additional for a daughter.

Wesley Brower, 11 Mill Pond road, Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y., suffocated when he went to the aid of a man in a cesspool at Port Washington on July 7, 1924. The widow received a bronze medal and $70 a month with $5 additional for each of two children.

Noah T. Singleton, O'Donnell, Tex., drowned attempting to rescue a fellow farmer from Beard Lake at Midland, Tex., July 29, 1924. In addition to a bronze medal, the widow was given benefits of $40 monthly and $5 additional for each of six children.

Charles O. Deam, Mahaffey, Pa., drowned when he went to the aid of three women in the west branch of the Susquehanna river at Bower, Pa., July 18, 1923. The widow received a bronze medal with $50 monthly.

Edward Mitchell, 1621 Clark street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a negro laborer, met death when he attempted to save a lawyer from drowning in the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh, July 28, 1925. To his widow was given a bronze medal and $50 monthly.

Dan Duncan McDonald, Port Hood, Nova Scotia, Canada, died attempting to rescue a boy from suffocating in an abandoned coal mine at Port Hood, July 4, 1822. The widow received a bronze medal, $20 monthly and $5 additional for each of five children.

Sigmund Siegel, 96 Mechanic street Norwich, Conn., drowned attempting to rescue two boys from the Thames river at Massapeag, Conn., August 1, 1922. His mother received a bronze medal.

Roland Voyer, 33 Nourse street, Woonsocket, R. I., 15 year old student drowned when he attempted to save a boy at Oakland Beach, R. I., August 8, 1923. To his father was awarded a bronze medal.

Leonard H. Donigan, 119 Roger Williams avenue, Providence, R. I., died assisting in an attempt to save a man from drowning at Providence, February 19, 1924. His father received a bronze medal.

Frank Allen Tefft, 15 year old school boy, 87 Larch street, Providence, R. I., who went to the rescue of two girls at Providence, February 10, 1924, met death. His father received a bronze medal.

Earl Clifford Ketch, Vanceboro, Me., died attempting to rescue a girl from drowning at Vanceboro, July 9, 1924. A bronze medal was given his father.

Of the other heroic deeds recognized two by girls were:

Josephine E. Strickler, 814 Hammond avenue, San Antonio, Texas, 13 year old school girl, received a bronze medal for her attempt to save a girl from drowning at Yoakum, Texas, June 12, 1922.

Imogene C. Lovelace, Box 207 Manard, Texas, aged 9 years, rescued three playmates from drowning at Menard, June 21, 1923. The child received a bronze medal.

Silver medals were awarded the three following heroes:

Arad Thompson Barrows, 1 Maple avenue, Brunswick, Me., saved a laborer from drowning at Brunswick, Me., saved a laborer from drowning at Brunswick, September 26, 1924.

Harvey H. Rogers, Howbert, Col., saved a ranchhand and attempted to rescued another, from suffocating in a cave at Howbert, August 13, 1924.

Edward McSheffery, Bath, New Brunswick, Can., attempted to rescue a boy from a burning house at Bath, N. B., May 14, 1925.

Education — 1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEW YORK CITY GRAPHIC
JUNE 22, 1925

A Negro Bell-Boy's Faith

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For them there is no defeat. Success comes from faith and courage and nothing else. The San Francisco bell-boy has that and more. The GRAPHIC has seldom seen a finer example of determination to succeed than that of Garland Anderson, the penniless negro with a play.

We hope this play is a winner and that Anderson will become the pride of his race. For he possesses what most people need, and that is faith.

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N. Y. C. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN
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Safety First

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Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

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Chicago Evening Post
7-18-25

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his until all in sight were saved. Ignorant perhaps, he was the soul of efficiency in a crisis. All he knew was to "Keep draggin' them into my boat as fast as I could." How many persons Tom Lee rescued nobody knows; he didn't take time to count; figures are for the engineers not negro boatmen.

Heroes and Heroines

"ATTEND to that little girl, first," said Oscar J. Daniels, Negro porter of the Pullman Company, as he refused first aid of the doctors who sought to ease his scalding steam burns following the horrilbe wreck on June 16, of the Erie Special, near Rockport, N. J. The physicians heeded Daniel's command and upon returning to his side found the Negro hero dead. He had given his last full measure of devotion that others might live. While memories of Daniel's funeral are still fresh, there comes news of the bravery of a nine-year-old colored girl of Hagerstown, Md., who, on July 1, flagged a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train just in time to avert a fifty-foot drop down the mountain side, saving, perhaps, the forty precious lives on board. The name of the little heroine has not yet been learned, but Engineer Albert B. Haller states it is probable she averted a terrible loss of life.

Tom Lee, Oscar J. Daniels, the nine-year-old girl of today, Roberts and his comrades of World War fame, Crispus Attucks, and all the way back to Simon the Cyrenian, who helped Jesus carry the cross, black heroes and heroines have adorned civilization's exploits of bravery. In war, in peace, and amid trials, when the souls of men are crying aloud, black men and women have risen to the supreme test, when one faces the terrible privilege of laying down his life for his friend. And yet there are those like General Bullard who say that the Negro is a coward—only half a man—and they take care to give him only half a man's chance.

The color scheme, a barometer of alleged superiority, measures these black heroes and heroines and their kinsmen, not by their deeds, but by their color. History, though, just as before, is bound to repeat itself, and restore to the oppressed of today the fullness of their rights on the morrow. This dawn is what "supremists" fear most, lest the iron hand of retribution should clutch them within its grasp. Idle fears are these for those who flee when no man pursueth. The prophecy is merely that Ehiopia shall stretch forth her hand—and that is all she is trying to do, in wrecks, in wars, in peace, and into the hearts and lives of her fellow-beings. And sooner or later the "selfists" must come to know that God's prophecies never fail.

Colored Teacher in Europe Trip Contest

Miss Louise H. Jackson, 146 West 143d street, teacher in P. S. 89, has decided to take a trip to Europe and is counting upon all good and loyal Harlemites to back her. The Daily and Sunday Graphic has offered the trip as a prize to the teacher turning in the largest number of coupons by June 20.

Miss Jackson is well known in Harlem for her good service in community betterment. She was a pupil at the school in which she now teaches.

She is asking all her friends and well-wishers to send in their Graphic coupons to her, as she has decided that a colored school teacher is going to win the trip, and she is going to be that one.

BATES DEBATER TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND

Lewiston, Me.—John P. Davis, Washington, D. C. boy and Bates college student will sail from Boston, May 10th for England.

Davis who is editor in chief of the College Daily and member of the debating team has been selected by the America University Union with three others to represent the United States in a series of debates with leading English and Scotch Universities including Oxford, Cambridge, St. Andrews and Edinburgh as well as several provincial colleges.

He will also visit France, Germany and Italy and intervening countries.

NEGRO POSTER PRIZE AWARDS ARE MADE

FORT WORTH TEX TELEGRAM
APRIL 14, 1925

Winners were announced Tuesday in the poster contest conducted in the negro schools of Fort Worth in connection with the observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week," under sponsorship of the Tarrant County Humane Society. Prizes paid from proceeds of the fund established several years ago by the late A. A. Locke, were as follows:

Charles Waggoner, James E. Guinn School, first prize, $5; Earnestine Moore, Cooper Street School, second prize, $3; Rosie Annie Thomas, Clinton Avenue School third prize, $1.50; Esther V. Thomas, Clinton Avenue School, fourth prize, $1; Marjorie Williams, I. M. Terrell School, fifth prize.

The winning posters will be on display this week at the negro Y. M. C. A., Fifth and Grove Streets. The work was done under the direction of Mrs. Lucy Runnels, art supervisor of the public schools. Judges in the contest were Mrs. G. W. Greathouse, Mrs. O. F. Carlson and Mrs. J. W. Kuykendall.

Michigan "U" Gives Honor Degree to Young Architect

George Maceo Jones, 24, a student in the department of architectural engineering at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. was conferred the degree of master of science in architecture at the recent commencement of the university, June 15. Jones was the honor student of his class, having maintained an excellent record throughout the year.

G. M. Jones

Jones received the degree of bachelor of science in architecture at the 1924 commencement of Michigan, after having completed the three-year course in two years. His marks were very high and for this reason his instructors recommended his graduation from the course in the abbreviated period. He completed his academic course in the preparatory school of Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., where he was also an honor student.

During the past few weeks Jones has been offered numerous positions of importance, one of which is a post in Porto Rico. He contemplates beginning his work early in the fall and expects to spend a part of the summer in Chicago. He is the brother of Richard L. Jones, advertising manager and purchasing agent of The Chicago Defender, and is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Education – 1925.
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

THE BONNET THAT SAVED FORTY LIVES

Augusta, Md.,—Photo shows nine year old Easter Frances Hill, standing on the spot where she flagged a B. & O. train in time to prevent it from crashing into a tree lim across the track. Inset cut shows the child's mother, Mrs. Martha Hill. Story on Inside page.—Afro Staff Photo

Afro-American 7-11-25 Baltimore Md

Baltimore Md 7-4-25

PORTER A HERO IN CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE

Saves Lives Of Dozen Women And Recovers Millionaires' Body

BRINGS WOMEN TO SAFETY THRU RUINS

Press Hails Him As Hero Of Heroes During Great Disaster There

Pacific Defender News Service Santa Barbara, California--Forgetting his color and the gross injustices heaped against his race, James Horton, a Black American porter at the Arlington Hotel here, saved the lives of a dozen women and recovered the dead body of Bertram Hancock, 21, the only son of G. Allan Hancock, Los Angeles millionaire, amid the excitement following the great quake early Monday morning.

Afro-American 7-11-25 Baltimore Md

Singlehanded

Horton, single-handed, with only his strength and indomitable will urging him to go to the rescue of the quake victims, carried woman after woman down the crumbling stairway of the almost completely demolished Arlington Hotel and placed them in safety upon the lawn.

Though each trip up and down the stairs took away his strength and brought fatigue and exhaustion to his body, with its attendant dangers from falling bricks and walls, Horton braved the danger, and on each time of his perilous venture brought the almost lifeless forms of unconscious white women to safety.

Body Brought Out

Hancock's body was brought from out of the wreckage of the hotel after the first temblor had swayed back the center of the hotel, causing the interior and outer walls of the building to fall in.

Mrs. Hazen J. Titus, a wealthy resident of Los Angeles, was saved from the falling walls when Horton made a desperate dash for her safety to the fourth floor of the building and brought her down the steps with the cool and calm attitude of a real hero.

Aids Relief

Today, Horton is quietly aiding in the relief work being administered to residents of the stricken city.

He is declared to be the hero of heroes of the great disaster which happened last Monday.

Horton is a native of Santa Barbara. He is 22 years of age, unmarried.

Cary B. Lewis Breaks Diamond Prize Record

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8—(A.N.P.)—Cary B. Lewis, widely known newspaper man of this city, bids fair to break all records as a diamond prize winner among colored newspaper men and writers. This year, for the third time, he was returned winner in an all-Chicago essay contest, the prize for which was adiamond ring. The subject written upon was: "The Negro's Contribution to the Solution of Present-Day Problems."

Pittsburgh American 1-9-25

The contest is promoted by B. W. Fitts, president of the Crystal Printing Company. Mr. Lewis won his first prize in 1911, another in 1915 and this year entered the contest which was staged for winners in all past contests. Each year a diamond ring is given. The winning essay was read Sunday before the Grace Lyceum, one of the most select audiences of the city, and is to be read before the Sunday Evening Club of the Metropolitan Community Church.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

St. Louis Teacher Wins in Newspaper Contest

Mound City, Ill., July 19.—Miss Irene King, schoolteacher of East St. Louis, Ill., and Rev. and Mrs. Edward King of this city, won second prize in a contest recently conducted by the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

The other entries, Miss Kathleen Nichols, Nashville, Tenn., with [illegible] and [illegible] of Chicago, the prizes were given for the highest number of subscriptions to the paper.

Toccoa, Ga., Record

JUN 18 1925

THERE ARE MANY WAYS OF PREPARING THE PEANUT

"How to Grow the Peanut and 105 Ways of Preparing It for Use," and "How to Save the Sweet Potato and Ways of Preparing It for the Table" are the titles of two valuable pamphlets which are being distributed without charge by the southern headquarters of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, 409 Palmer building, Atlanta, Ga.

These pamphlets were prepared by Dr. George Carver, of Tuskeggee Institute, whose remarkable work in agricultural chemistry has made him a figure of national interest and has even attracted attention abroad. At the Southern Industrial Exhibit, held last month in Grand Central Palace, New York City, Dr. Carver's exhibit, numbering hundreds of products derived from peanuts, sweet potatoes, pecans, clay and other common raw materials generally supposed to have very limited possibilities, was the wonder of the whole show and attracted the most favorable attention. Dr. Carver has lectured and exhibited his discoveries widely in the south also, and his bulletins have been distributed by thousands. Copies of those mentioned above may be had on application to the address given.

CARVER PRODUCTS CO. $500,000 CONCERN

White Capitalists Of The South Launch Huge Paint And Dye Concern

TO EXPLOIT PRODUCTS OF TUSKEGEE WIZARD

Georgia Governer And Railroad Magnate Among Company Incorporators

A hughe corporation to manufacture and exploit the products of Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee wizard, who has abstracted nearly two score products from the potato, the peanut and clays of the earth, has by organized by southern financiers.

The first of the many subsidiary companies which will grow out of the parent corporation will be the Carver Paint Company, which is chartered under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $500,000. This company will manufacture paints, stains and other products discovered from clay and other materials by Dr. Carver.

Owns Patent Rights

The holding company of the corporation, the leading officials of which comprise former Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, Charles A. Wickersham, Benjamin P. Crum, Ernest W. Thompson and James P. Billups, all white, will own the patent rights, formulae and processes which have made Dr. Carver the leading scientist of the race.

These men, who will also control the Carver Products Company will also take 50 per cent of the capital. The remaining 50 per cent will be placed on the market and members of the race, as well as other investors will be given a chance to get into the movement.

Made Many Discoveries

For many years Dr. Carver has been demonstrating products made from the peanut, the sweet potato and clays. Milk, which could be churned into butter, breakfast foods of many kinds, drinks rivaling Posum and other cereal drinks have been abstracted.

More than 37 products in all, it is said, have come into existence under his magic touch. Some of the most valuable of these have been paints abstracted from southern clays. At the recent Southern Exhibition held in New York City, although Dr. Carver's exhibit was in modest corner of the building, it attracted the widest interest of all exhibits of the show.

Race Loses Chance

That the business men of the race by neglecting to capitalize the discoveries of Dr. Carver, have lost a manufacturing chance which may not come in a generation, is the opinion of many who see in the control of all the formuela and patents of the discoverer by white capitalists, the passing of this concern from the race.

Dr. Carver will receive 10 per cent of the net income of the manufacturing concerns growing out of the holding corporation. This may mean a fortune to him.

DR. WESLEY EARNED HIGHEST DEGREE

Washington, D. C.—Prof. Chas. H Wesley, head of the department of history at Howard university, Washington, D. C., has been awarded the highest honor which a university may confer in the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.), in history at the Harvard university commencement in June.

Dr. Wesley holds the degree of Master of Arts from Yale university, with special interests in history and in education and the Bachelor of Arts from Fisk university. He was appointed a university scholar at Yale, and an Austin scholar at Harvard. He has pursued courses of study at the Guilde Internation in Paris, France.

Dr. Wesley has also served as pastor of Ebenezer and Campbell A. M. E. Churches in Washington, D. C., and as an International Y. M. C. A. Secretary. He has lectured frequently to Teachers' Institutes, educational gatherings, and his researches have found place in several scholarly publications.

He plans to publish at an early date a documentary study of Negro labor in the United States since 1850.

DOCTOR MAHONE APPOINTED TO HOSPITAL

Physician Gets Position in County Hospital as Resident Physician

One of the outstanding honors that has come to the race in recent years is the appointment of Dr. Loniel A. Mahone to the much-coveted post of Resident Physcian at Cook County Hospital. Dr. Mahone was born in Anniston, Ala., the son of the late J. R. Mahone and Mrs. S. E. Mahone. His father for the past twenty years has been one of the largest property owners and real estate dealers in the south, some of these properties being used by The School Board of Anniston for school houses. Dr. Mahone finished the public schools of Anniston and entered Talladega College from which institution he was graduated with honors with the degree of A. B. in 1917.

Dr. Mahone

Well Prepared

He entered the army and was a non-commissioned officer in the Medical Detachment of the 812 Pioneer Infantry, gathering a wealth of experience which served in his study of medicine at Northwestern University from which he was graduated in 1923. He was then admitted as an interne at Cook County Hospital, ranking thirteenth in the list of successful candidates who took the examination. Out of the seventy-seven candidated from Northwestern Medical College he was third. As an interne he has made a record which was largely responsible for him securing the present post.

Selected on Merit

He was selected as a Resident Physician for the term of one year out of a list of ten men from all over the country and has been assigned to the Department of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Surgery, assuming his duties on January first. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and lives at 3619 Giles Avenue, Chicago Illinois. Dr. Mahone's success and record at County Hospital means that merit and ability are recognized without regard to color and serves as an inspiration to undergraduates in medical schools throughout the country.

HOWARD U. PROF. GIVEN HARVARD HONOR DEGREE

Washington, D. C., July 10.—Prof. Charles H. Wesley, head of the department of history at Howard university, has been awarded one of the highest honors which a university can confer, the degree of doctor of philosophy in history, at the Harvard university commencement. He is the fourth scholar of his Race to be granted this degree by Harvard university. The other three include Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. C. G. Woodson and Dr. A. L. Locke.

Dr. Wesley has the degree of master of arts from Yale university and bachelor of arts from Fisk university. He was appointed a university scholar at Yale and an Austin scholar at Harvard. He has pursued courses of study at the Guilde Internationale, Paris, France. Dr. Wesley has also served as pastor of Ebenezer and Campbell A. M. E. churches in Washington and as secretary with the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. He has lectured frequently to teachers institutes, educational gatherings, and his researches have found place in several scholarly publications. He expects to publish at an early date a documentary study of labor in the United States since the Civil war.

War Vet Takes Degree From New York College

New York, June 12.—When the veterans' bureau at Washington asked some of the leading eye, ear, nose and throat hospitals in the country to admit Dr. Seba E. Pack, who saw service overseas with the Eighth Illinois, each request was flatly turned down. Finally, through his own efforts, the ex-soldier was accepted at the New York Opthalmic hospital 13th St. and Third Ave. On Monday, June 8, Dr. Pack was awarded a degree as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist and was one of the ranking members of a large class, all the remainder of whom were white.

The University of Illinois, University of Chicago and Rush Medical college, Chicago; St. Louis university medical department, New York Post Graduate school and Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital, New York, were among the institutions to draw the color line on a Race man who fought for his country and had become a victim of rheumatism while in the trenches.

Before the war Dr. Pack practiced in St. Louis. Returning he settled in Joplin, Mo., with his family. Deciding to become a specialist, he was sent by the United States government to Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C. After spending two years there he decided to acquire more technical training, and after numerous turn-downs on account of his color was admitted to the New York Opthalmic hospital. Mrs. Marguerite Douglass Pack was present when her husband was awarded his degree. They will live in St. Louis.

Appointed Senior Editor Of Illinois Law Review

Chicago, Ill., July 8.—The first Negro law student to be appointed senior editor of the Illinois Law Review, a publication which deals with the activities of the law schools of Northwestern Unversity, Chicago University, and Illinois University is James Madison Nabrit jr., 24, a student in the law school of Northwestern University. It is his second appointment to the same office, the appointment to which is made from the scholastic standing of the student. Nabrit holds the school scholarship for two years.

The brilliant young law student is the son of Rev. James Madison Nabrit sr., pastor of Ollivet Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., and president of the Georgia State Baptist Convention. Young Nabrit spent his undergraduate days in college at Morehouse and while there he achieved a splendid record. Nabrit is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Early in January the friends and relatives of Nabrit were surprised to hear of his elopement with Miss Norma Walton, 22, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boasman, of Atlanta, Ga., which took place just across the State line in South Carolina. Mrs. Nabrit is very well known in Atlanta's social circles.

Education - 1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

AMY SPINGARN PRIZE AWARDED TO MRS. SHELTON

Local Playwright Scores In Country-Wide Contest. 700 Participate. Name Other Winners.

St. Louis Argus 9-2-25

Mrs. Ruthel A. G. Shelton, a native of Missouri and resident of St. Louis, and a well known playwright among St. Louisans, brought much honor to her fair state and city in meriting second honors for play writing in the Amy Spingarn Literary and Art Contests, conducted by the Crisis Magazine since August, 1924.

The award was made Friday, Mrs. Shelton's "The Church Fight" being acclaimed a close second to the first prize play "The Broken Banjo," written by Willis Richardson of Washington, D. C.

Has Written 40 Plays

Mrs. Shelton has been a popular local playwright for the last 25 years during which time she has been the author of at least 40 plays, all of which she has staged under her own direction.

Although producing such a prolific output of successful plays, Mrs. Shelton has received little remuneration, the majority of her works being staged for benefits. Still, Mrs. Shelton is happy in her art, and finds her greatest consolation in it.

Fond of Writing

"It is a God-given gift," Mrs. Shelton declared when asked about her ability as a writer. "I never write a play until I am full of it, then I proceed to commit my ideas to paper. All of my characters are taken from people I have known. I try to make them live in my plays like real persons."

In her prize play, Mrs. Shelton deals with an epistle in church life, which treats of the affectations of certain members. Among her characters are, Sisters Instigator, Meddler, Experience, Take-it-Back and Two-Face; Brothers Judas, Investigator and Ananias; and Parson Procrastinator.

When asked what she considered her best play, Mrs. Shelton named "Rex Earlington," a 5-act drama. Some of her other favorites are: "Peggie Dear," a musical comedy; Parson Dew Drop's Bride; The String of Pearls; The Broken Chair; and Gena.

Muchly Praised

Mrs. Shelton received many messages of congratulation on her success from both white and colored. One white sent her a play he had written for her criticism and advice.

Mrs. Shelton was born in Glasgow, Mo. She received her education at Wilberforce University, where Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was her instructor for a time. Besides being a writer of ability, she is also an accomplished musician. She resides at 1523 Goode avenue, with her youngest son Archie, 20, and her daughter, Gloria. A sister, Mrs. N. G. Clark and a niece, Miss S. Clark, live at 4232 Cook. George, her eldest son, is a postal employee.

Mrs. Shelton's daughter, Gloria, who has taken the leading parts in a number of her plays, has just returned from the Emerson College of Oratory in Mass.

Other Winners Named

New York City, Aug. 19.—Announcement of the names of the prize winners in the Amy Spingarn Negro Literary and Art Contests, conducted by the Crisis Magazine since August, 1924, was made last Friday night at the Renaissance Casino in New York City. Seven hundred contributions were made of which 330 were short stories, 139 poems and the remainder Essays and Plays.

Willis Richardson of Washington, D. C., was awarded first prize for his play "The Broken Banjo."

Mrs. A. G. Shelton of St. Louis received second prize for play writing, and Miss Myrtle A. Smith of Colorado, third prize.

Countee Cullen of New York, won first prize with his cycle of poems, Frank Horne of New York was second and Langston Hughes of Washington, third.

Dr. Randolph Fisher of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, won $100 for the story entitled "High Yaller;" Miss Marie French of Colorado Springs got second prize and Miss Anita Scott Coleman of New Mexico third.

Awards for Essays

First prize for essays was won by Miss Marietta O. Bonner of Massachusetts, who wrote "On Being Young—a Woman—and Colored." Second prize went to Langston Hughes, the third to G. A. Stewart of Ohio. For illustrations, E. A. Marleston of South Carolina got first prize, Albert Smith, now studying in Paris, second, and M. A. Woodruff of Indianapolis, third.

The judges were: Fiction, Sinclair Lewis, Charles W. Chestnut and Mary White Ovington; essays, Edward Bok, J. E. Spingarn and Benjamin Brawley; plays, Eugene O'Neill, Charles Burroughs, Lester A. Walton and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; poetry, William Stanley Braithwaite, Robert Morss Lovet and Leslie Pinckney Hill; illustration, Walter Jack Duncan, M. Glintenkamp and Winold Reiss.

Young Chemist Rises Up in Philadelphia

Pittsburgh Courier 8-21-25

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 21.—(Special to Pgh. American)—One of the youngest members of the race, who has achieved distinction in the chemical and scientific endeavor, is Leon Fisher, proprietor of the Rex Laboratories of this city. Mr. Fisher prides himself in the discovery of a

LEON FISHER

preparation the trade name of which is "Baxine." It is a preparation which was worked out by Mr. Fisher in his research work on Iodine and its compounds. It is used by physicians in their surgical operations.

Mr. Fisher's work has attracted the attention of Dr. George W. Carver, eminent scientist of Tuskegee. In the Fisher laboratory six people are employed and a large force of salesmen are upon the field.

Asked how he arose to his present status, Mr. Fisher's answer is hard work and study. His ambition is to make the Rex Laboratories, as far as its ownership and operation goes, a strictly race proposition. Mr. Fisher is a member of the National Medical Association, American Chemical Society and the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

URBAN LEAGUE AWARDS PRIZES TO TWO MEN, GIRL

Pacific Defender 8-13-25 Los Angeles Cal.

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 12.—Successful candidates for the 1925-1926 Fellowships awarded by the National Urban League are: Minnan Atkins, Winston, North Carolina; C. Glen Carrington, Richmond, Virginia; and D. S. Yarbrough, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The selections were made after considering twenty applicants, twenty-six of whom took the examination. The scholarship award amounts to about $900, which includes $7 per month stipend and free tuition at the respective school.

Application for the 1926-28 Fellowships may be filed as early as April 15, 1926, through the executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, No. 127 East Twenty-third street, New York City.

Get Scholarships for Labor Schools

Chicago Defender 8-21-25

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., announces that the American Fund for Public Service has provided two scholarships, of $500 each, to be awarded to colored students to attend Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y.

Brookwood College is designed for the scientific training of men and women who desire to be effective and useful in the labor and farmer movements, whether as rank-and-file member or as officials; and to give training in the technique of labor union administration and of activities such as speaking, writing, organizing, teaching, in which they may be called upon to engage. In a word, Brookwood is established for the scientific training of leaders and workers in modern industry.

Applicants for these scholarships may write, giving their age, training and a statement of their plans with regard to industry as a career. Letters should be addressed to James Weldon Johnson, 69 Fifth avenue, New York.

GIVE CULTURAL PRIZE AWARDS

Chicago Defender 8-29-25

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 29—(A. N. P.)—At the exercises incident to the awarding of Spingarn prizes, "The Broken Banjo," a one-act prize play, was given. This play was written by Willis Richardson, Washington, D. C. Those taking part were Bill Andrews, Dr. Frank Morne, Mae Miller, Myles Paige, and Charles Burroughs. Reading of prize poems and essays also were features of the evening. The affair was held at the Renaissance Casino and marked the giving of the Amy Spingarn prizes for Negro literature and art.

Seven hundred Colored persons took part. Of the contributions submitted, 330 were short stories, 139 were poems, and the remainder essays and plays. Twenty-eight paintings were also submitted.

Mrs. A. G. Shelton of St. Louis received second prize for play writing, and Miss Myrtle A. Smith of Colorado, third.

Countee Cullen of New York won first prize with his cycle of poems; Frank Horne, New York, was second and Langston Hughes of Washington, third.

Dr. Randolph Fisher of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, won $100 for the story entitled "High Yaller," Miss Marie French of Colorado Springs, recived second prize, and Miss Anita Scott Coleman of New Mexico, third.

"On Being Young-A-Woman-and Colored," an essay by Miss Marietta O. Bonner, Massachusetts, received first prize. Lagsto Hughes received second and G. A. Stewart of Ohio, received third prize in this contest.

For illustrations, E. A. Charleston of South Carolina got first prize, Albert Smith, who is now studying in Paris, received second, and M. A. Woodruff Indianapolis, third.

MEDICAL STUDENT WINS IN GERMANY

Chicago Defender 8-29-25

Johnson Everett Morris, Colored honor graduate of the 1924 class of Harvard University has completed his first year study of medicine at the Erlanger University in Bavaria, Bayern, German, with credit.

Morris who is just 22 years old received a scholarship in the German University through the efforts of Dr. Richard Cabot, assistant dean of Harvard University. He plans to finish in the University of Vienna, where he enters clinics this year.

ELECTED TO NATIONAL HONORARY MUSIC SOCIETY

St. Louis Argus 7-17-25

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 15.—Miss Naida McCullough of this city through her high achievements in music, has been granted admission to the Sigma National music honorary society. She is the second colored person and the first colored girl to wear a Phi Kappa Lamda key. Carl Russell Robinson, who finished the Northwestern University School of Music this spring, was initiated into the honorary society. Miss McCullough is a former president of the Sigma Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

St. Louis Mo.

ST. LOUIS WOMAN WINS HONOR IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, August 12.—Mrs. Jessie [illegible] Zachary, formerly of St. Louis, who died at 2589 Seventh Ave., in this city, was selected by Eduardo Ferrari-Fontana, Metropolitan Opera star, in a recent test to discover a voice among 500 women of America for training for grand opera. Miss Marguerite Avery, a native of Morganton, N. C., was also selected.

St. Louis Argus 8-14-25

St. Louis, Mo.

White Man Saves Colored Man

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—(A. N. P.)—A letter carrier who simply gave the name of White saved the life of Samuel Thomas, in the Times Square Station of the subway. Thomas who was intoxicated fell onto the tracks in front of an oncoming express, and White, risking his own life, leaped to the tracks and dragged Thomas to safety.

Pittsburgh Courier 9-5-25

TOM LEE, COLORED HERO, GIVEN A HOME

The Memphis Commerical-Appeal has finished raising a fund of $3,025 which will be used to purchase a home for Tom Lee, hero of the Norman disaster, where he saved the lives of thirty-two people when the steamer went down on [illegible] Lee was acclaimed by the newspapers from coast to coast and he received many special honors in recognition of his heroism, including a visit to Washington, and an introduction to President Coolige.

Southern Christian Recorder 8-13-25

THE AMY SPINGARN PRIZES

WE are glad to announce that Mrs. Amy Spingarn has been so pleased with the results of our prize contest that she has already paid over to the treasury of the N. A. A. C. P. another sum of six hundred dollars for the prize contest of 1926. The details of this contest will be announced at the time when the prizes of the 1925 contest are awarded. In the meantime and in the name not only of itself but of the young Negro artists THE CRISIS wishes to express to Mrs. Spingarn its deep appreciation of her thoughtfulness.

Crisis July 1925

¶ During the past school year Juilliard Fellowships in Music, under the Juilliard Musical Foundation in New York City, have been held by Misses Lydia Mason and Ernestine Jessie Covington, pianists, and Mr. Alexander Gatewood, tenor. Their work has been so well done that each has been awarded a fellowship for next year. A similar fellowship has been awarded to Mr. Leviticus Lyon, tenor.

Chicago Defender August 29.

Negro French Interpreter in Allegheny County Courts Die

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 16.—Monte Leon Robinson, aged 47 years, died Friday night, March 6, at his home here after a short illness. Mr. Robinson was born in Washington, D. C., where he received public and high school education and after reaching his majority, went to France as the valet to General De [illegible] later enlisted in the Foreign Legion of the French Army and served 18 months, during which time he saw actual service in the Boxer Uprising in China, 1899 and 1901.

After receiving an honorable discharge Mr. Robinson returned to the United States and in 1903 returned to France and served another enlistment in the French Army. He then traveled extensively through France and Italy studying these languages and became very efficient in them.

Mr. Robinson returned to the United States and came to Pittsburgh and secured employment with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company where he remained until 1920 when he was appointed Tipstaff and French Interpreter in the Allegheny County Courts, where he remained until his death.

He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Estelle Russell, of Washington, D. C., before her marriage; a son, William Robinson; and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Anna Robinson, all of Pittsburgh; and his mother, Mrs. Fannie C. Stewart, of Washington, D. C.

Floral tributes were sent by the Judges, Interpreters, Tipstaffs, and other Court attaches, prominent white attorneys, friends and many prominent Frenchmen here who knew Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson taught French to Judge James B. Drew and family, as well as many other prominent and wealthy white persons in Pittsburgh. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon from the St. James A. M. E. Church and conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Jones.

Pittsburgh Courier, May 1, 1926

PRIZE CONTESTS advance and retire. There was less than the usual [illegible] about the Prizes this season. More people, it seemed, were satisfied with the rewards. OPPORTUNITY's contest culminated triumphantly at a dinner. At the One Hundred and Thirty Fifth Street Library the night before I had met Jean Toomer, the Negro author of "Cane", and had introduced him to an audience composed of both races. His talk was excellent, if a trifle too highbrow for me. The audience enjoyed it and discussed questions of spirit and mind with verve. There, too, I met young Harry Liscomb, whose "The Prince of Washington Square" caused such a ripple of amusement in spring literature. He is a jovial young man who takes his work with becoming seriousness. He is employed in the Custom House and is writing a sequel to his first story. Having denied his existence vigorously to both his public and his publishers, I found it difficult to deny him to himself in the face of a jolly grin and a perfectly definite body. As one of the judges in the poetry section of this contest for Negro writers held by OPPORTUNITY, I may say that in no contest have I ever met with so many good poems—not even in that held for American undergraduates by Southern Methodist University. That university, under the guidance of Professor Jay B. Hubbell, offers two prizes each year for poetry: one national, and one for Texas.

From The Gossip Shop, THE BOOKMAN *for July*

"TAPS" SOUNDED BY "BUDDIES"

ALL PITTSBURGH BOWS IN SORROW AT THE FUNERAL

The Mitchell Brothers, World War Veterans, Laid to Rest With Exceptional Military and Civic Honors —Over 3,000 People Crowd the Church— Streets Lined as Cortege Passes

Pittsburgh, Pa. — The Mitchell brothers, heroes of the Monongahela River disaster, (see Page 4) have been laid to rest. The two lads' funeral services took place from the Peoples Tabernacle and thousands of citizens, regardless of color, creed or social status, tramped behind the cortege upon its last march. Tears filled the eyes of old and young; murmurs of praise joined the band in its funeral dirge. Escorted by Wm. Carney Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the procession began at 69 Fullerton St., proceeded to Center Ave., thence to the Tabernacle. Here 3,000 saw the gray velvet caskets of the men borne by comrades in khaki placed before the rostrum. The entire formation was headed by eight expert horsemen of the police department on black mounts. Next came the V. F. W. Drum and Bugle Corps (white). Then the caisson wagon bearing the body of Edward Mitchell with a white and colored guard on each side of the casket. The body of Langston Mitchell, the younger brother, was transported in a hearse, followed by foot troops of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. Rev. Junius C. Austin began the service, impressively, saying:

"THIS IS THE FINAL EVIDENCE THAT THE NEGRO SOLDIER IS NOT A COWARD".

It seemed that the great audience heart-swelled and would burst at the telling declaration. For an hour, Rev. Austin preached, eulogized, comforted. In the front row of seats sat the bereaved family—the father, the widows, the small bright-eyed daughter of one of the fallen heroes, friends. Directly behind them sat the members of Carney Post. Condolences from the widow of the late J. H. Waters and Mrs. J. Honus Wagner were read. Tender letters of sympathy from intimate friends of the family were also read. Atty. R. A. Balderson (white) of the firm of Byrnes, Stebbins and Parmalee, Farmers Bank building, paid a fitting tribute to the Mitchell brothers. He said that a substantial hero fund was being raised and that application had been made to the Carnegie Hero Fund for a pension for the widow of Edward Mitchell. A Mr. Nosokoff sent a check for $10 to the widow of Edward Mitchell and offered the widow of Langston Mitchell a free course in hair dressing and manicuring in his school. The obituary of the Mitchell brothers was very interesting. The younger, Langston, was born in Beaumont, Texas, Sept. 9, 1905, attended school in Houston and came to Pittsburgh in 1918. On Jan. 19, 1925, he married Bernadette Scales. The older, Edward, was born in Victoria, Texas, June 29, 1897, and attended the public schools of Houston.

The Gazette Times Pittsburgh 8-15-25

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Pittsburgh, Pa. — The Mitchell brothers, heroes of the Monongahela River disaster, (see Page 4) have been laid to rest. The two lads' funeral services took place from the Peoples Tabernacle and thousands of citizens, regardless of color, creed or social status, tramped behind the cortege upon its last march. Tears filled the eyes of old and young; murmurs of praise joined the band in its funeral dirge. Escorted by Carney Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the procession began at 69 Fullerton St., proceeded to Center Ave., thence to the Tabernacle. Here 3,000 saw the gray velvet caskets of the men borne by comrades in khaki placed before the rostrum. The entire formation was headed by eight expert horsemen of the police department on black mounts. Next came the V. F. W. Drum and Bugle Corps (white). Then the caisson wagon bearing the body of Edward Mitchell with a white and colored guard on each side of the casket. The body of Langston Mitchell, the younger brother, was transported in a hearse, followed by foot troops of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. Rev. Junius C. Austin began the service, impressively, saying:

"THIS IS THE FINAL EVIDENCE THAT THE NEGRO SOLDIER IS NOT A COWARD".

It seemed that the great audience heart-swelled and would burst at the telling declaration. For an hour, Rev. Austin preached, eulogized, comforted. In the front row of seats sat the bereaved family—the father, the widows, the small bright-eyed daughter of one of the fallen heroes, friends. Directly behind them sat the members of Carney Post. Condolences from the widow of the late J. H. Waters and Mrs. J. Honus Wagner were read. Tender letters of sympathy from intimate friends of the family were also read. Atty. R. A. Balderson (white) of the firm of Byrnes, Stebbins and Parmalee, Farmers Bank building, paid a fitting tribute to the Mitchell brothers. He said that a substantial hero fund was being raised and that application had been made to the Carnegie Hero Fund for a pension for the widow of Edward Mitchell. A Mr. Nosokoff sent a check for $10 to the widow of Edward Mitchell and offered the widow of Langston Mitchell a free course in hair dressing and manicuring in his school. The obituary of the Mitchell brothers was very interesting. The younger, Langston, was born in Beaumont, Texas, Sept. 9, 1905, attended school in Houston and came to Pittsburgh in 1918. On Jan. 19, 1925, he married Bernadette Scales. The older, Edward, was born in Victoria, Texas, June 29, 1897, and attended the public schools of Houston.

Education — 1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEW YORK [illegible]
MAY 2, 1925

PRIZES TO NEGRO WRITERS.

West Virginia Man Wins Short Contest With "Fog."

The winners in the recent literary contest sponsored by Opportunity, a journal of negro life, were announced last evening at a dinner held in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant. The purpose of the contest was to stimulate and foster creative literary effort among negroes, and the prizes were in cash. Dr. John Erskine of Columbia University presided and about 300 persons attended the dinner.

In the short story contest "Fog," by John Matheus of Institute, W. Va., received first prize. In the poetry section the award was made to Langsto Hughes of Washington, D. C., for his poem "The Weary Blues." An essay on "Social Equality and the Negro," by E. Franklin Frazier of Atlanta, Ga., won first prize, and the first winner in the plays section was given to G. [illegible] Liscomb of Philadelphia for "Fra[illegible] D; a play. The first prize for a [illegible]ences, experience sketch went to G. A. [illegible] personal of Columbus, Ohio, for "M[illegible] Steward Traveler." [illegible]y Fellow

NEW YORK [illegible]
MAY 2, 1925

NEGRO WRITERS AWARDED PRIZES

New Yorker Among Leaders in Short-Story Division in Literary Contest

WASHINGTON POET WINS

First Goes to Langston Hughes's 'The Weary Blues'

Winners of the literary contest directed by Opportunity, a Negro monthly magazine, were announced yesterday evening at an award dinner in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, Fifth Avenue and 24th Street, attended by writers of both races. The contest was held to stimulate and foster creative literary effort among Negroes.

The prizes were awarded by L. Hollsworth Wood, President of the National Urban League. All the contestants were Negroes. The successful were:

Short stories, first prize, John F. Matheus, Institute, West Virginia; second prize, Zora Neale Hurston, Jacksonville, Fla.; third prize, Eric D. Waldron, New York. The titles of the best three short stories were "Fog," "Spunk" and "The Voodoo's Revenge," respectively. Those receiving honorable mention were N. B. Young, St. Louis; Marie[illegible]a Bonner, Frank Horne, Brooklyn; John Davis, Lewiston, Me., Eugene F. Gordon, Boston, and Louis L. Redding, Atlanta.

Poetry: First, L[illegible]angston Hughes, Washington, D. C.; subject, "The Weary Blues"; second, Countee Cullen, New York; for the third prize there was a tie between Hughes and Cullen. The judges awarded the honor to both and the cash prize to fourth place. Prizes were received by Clarissa Scott, Washington, and Joseph Cotter jr., Louisville.

Essays: First prize, E. Franklin Frazier, Atlanta; second prize, Sterling Brown, Lynchburg, Va.; third prize, Laura D. Wheatley, Baltimore. "Roland Hayes," "Social Equality and the Negro," and "Negro Poet," were the subjects. Those receiving honorable mention were Lionel B. Fraser, Hampton; G. A. Steward, Columbus; Lucius Scott, Washington; H. M. Bond, Langston, Okla., and Charles Cooper, Hampton.

Plays: First prize, G. D. Lipscomb; second prize, Warren A. MacDonald, Philadelphia, and Zora Neale Hurston; third prize, Jean Ray, Baltimore. Honorable mention: Eloise Bibb Thompson, Los Angeles; Willis Richardson, Washington, and W. A. Moore.

Personal experience sketches: First prize, G. A. Steward, Columbus; second prize, Fidelia Ripley, Boston; third prize, J. C. Stubbs, Detroit. Honorable mention—Esther Popel, Washington; Palice Matox, Hillsboro, O., and Louis L. Redding, Atlanta.

Before the awarding of prizes Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity, told of the object of the contest and introduced Prof. John Erskine of Columbia as Chairman Clement Wood, Chairman of the Poetry Section; Dr. Blanche Colton Williams, Chairman of Short Stories; Montgomery Gregory, Atlantic City, Chairman of Plays Committee; Henry Goddard Leach, editor of the Forum, Chairman of Essays, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, Chairman of personal experience sketches. Each made a short talk speaking in complimentary terms of the material submitted in the contest.

The $500 in prize money was given by Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach. During the evening Charles S. Johnson announced that Casper Holstein, a Negro living at No. 108 West 144th Street, had given $500 to insure the holding of another contest next year.

Two Graduate At Smith College

The Afro-American 6-27-25 Baltimore, Md.

Northampton, Mass.—Among the four hundred and sixty young women who received the Bachelor's Degree at the commencement of Smith College today were two colored girls, Margery E. Parsons, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hilda Hemans Anderson of Baltimore, Md. Both of these girls have made splended records, Miss Parsons graduating cum laude and Miss Anderson united on the Dean's List for excellence in scholarship during the latter part of her course. Miss Anderson has als otaken an active part in college athletics, particularly in gymnasium work and rowing.

Baltimoreans attending the commencement were Dr. and Mrs. H. Stanton McCard and Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson. Miss Elizabeth McCard is a sophmore at Smith.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AWARD RACE WOMAN MEDAL

Miss Mozella Lewis Wins Lehn And Fink Prize For Thesis On "The Negro In Pharmacy."

The American Druggist, a monthly magazine for Pharmacists and Drug Merchants, published in New York City, issue of August 1925, contains an article covering five pages being, 'A History of the Negro in Pharmacy," by Miss Mozella E. Lewis, who graduated from the College of Pharmacy, Howard University with the class of 1925. New York Journal

Along with the article itself, is a picture of Miss Lewis and the following statement: "This History of the Negro Pharmacist in America is a thesis written by Miss Mozella Esther Lewis, winner of the Lehn and Fink Medal in Pharmacy this year at the College of Pharmacy of Howard University, Washington, D. C. As is well known, Lehn and Fink, New York ,award a gold medal each year in some forty colleges of pharmacy all over the United States. Each medal goes to the student showing the greatest proficiency in pharmacy or who submits the best thesis, though this is not a requirement for the award, which is made entirely on the recommendation of the faculty. In this case, the medal was awarded by a committee of the faculty on the basis of 'originality in thesis, amount of work invested and conscientious effort.' This article is largely statistical, but it is not abridged, as it is believed it will prove of value as a record to any compiler of American Pharmaceutical History. The description of the part that the Negro has taken in the development and progress of the profession is well worthy of note and recording for permanent preservation and reference."

Completest Story Written

As stated by the publisher, the article is largely statistical, but it is probably the completest story so far written of the Negro in Pharmacy, with an extensive bibliographical reference. An important statement contained in Miss Lewis' article is: "We have had approximately one hundred Negro pharmacists graduated from white colleges and approximately one thousand five hundred from Negro colleges. Of this number about 20 per cent have taken medicine and are at present successful physicias and surgeons. About 10 per cent have taken dentistry and 20 per cent have pursued other lines of study, such as teaching, law, theology. The other 50 per cent have found wonderful fields in pharmacy. These statistics give us an idea of what the Negro has done in pharmacy and should encourage the young men and women of that race interested in this work to improve the many branches of this science in which the Negro has become famous and further develop those phases in which he seemingly has not entered to any great extent, so that the Negro will be an outstanding light in the development of pharmaceutical science.'"

New York Journal

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE ANNOUNCES FELLOWSHIP

Graduates of Springfield College, Fisk and Howard Universities are Successful Candidates.

(Preston News Service)

New York City, Aug. 24.—The National Urban League announces the following successful candidates for the 1925-1926 fellowship: Miss Miriam Atkins, of Winston-Salem, N. C.; C. Glen Carrington, of Richmond, Va., and D. S. Yarbrough, of Cincinnati, O.

East Tennessee 27-25

Knoxville Journal

Miss Atkins, who is awarded the Ella Sachs Plaut Fellowship, is a graduate of Fisk university and studied for a summer at Columbia university. She has taght for three years at the State school and in the City High school of Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Carrington is a graduate of Howard university class 1925. He was very popular in connection with student activities, having served as editor-in-chief of the University year book, "The Bison". Mr. Yarbrough was an honor student at Springfield college where with pery fine marks he received the Degree of Master of Humanics in June, 1925. Miss Atkins and Mr. Carrington are assigned to the New York School of Social Work. Mr. Yarbrough is assigned to the University of Pittsburgh.

These selections were made from a total of 39 applicants, 26 of whom took the competitive examination. The scholarship award amounts to about $900 which includes $70 a month stipend and free tuition at the respective school.

Applications for the 1926-27 Fellowships may be filed through April 15th, 1926. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, 127 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

PENN RED CAPS ESTABLISH FUND FOR COLLEGE BOYS

—o—

Hardworking Station Porters Will Each Donate Dollar to Send Deserving Youth Through School

—o—

New York News
9-12-23
New York, N. Y.

"Kindness begat kindness" is a term often [illegible] applied. A letter sent to the editor of The N. Y. News [illegible] by saying: "Fifth, the applicant must be [illegible] both in body and mind. It is [illegible] wish of every Red Cap to make this scholarship a permanent institution, and credit to the Pennsylvania railroad. Permit us here to offer our thanks, and appreciation to both the railroad officials, and the traveling public for their many kindnesses [illegible] these few words the [illegible] story is told.

New York News

Associated as they are with a large number of 'undergrads' who each year apply for work and, coming in direct contact with their hardships, the Red Caps of the Pennsylvania, headed by W. O. Ferron and encouraged by W. H. Egan, have taxed themselves to raise a scholarship fund for any young man who is deserving and who is unable to pay his own tuition fee in school. The fund amounting to $200 will be given to the boy who obtains the highest marks in English, Mathematics, History and chemistry. Themselves appreciative of the kindness of the traveling public and the railroad officials 'these' silent guides of information' have decided to return this kindness to their fellowmen.

A list of those who subscribed to the fund and the members of the Governing Board follow: W. H. Egan, H. D. Webb, J. Francis, T. S. Haymes, J. Crosby, C. J. Alexander, J. A. Graham, W. G. Person, H. H. McGuffin, R. G. Mitchner, T. T. Brown, R. Severy, W. B. Wallace, William Freeland, A. G. Duttrell, B. H. Thomas, A. Learville, A. W. Calloway, O. E. Gray, G. R. Hamilton, J. H. Mellech, A. F. Stevens, Major Allen, M. W. Webster, A. M. Tarit, B. A. Mack, C. E. Powell, Mc H. Dennis, L. W. Reynolds, C. T. McKnight, Mrs. L. G. Lippencott, J. W. Jackson, J. B. Brown, C. L. Walters, Metro Sales Company, H. Hornsback, W. C. Boyd, W. O. Ferron, J. W. Londy, E. O. Jones, H. Lynch, O. O. Barker, E. W. Williams, J. T. Atran, S. L. E. Mabry, M. Duncan, J. Glenn, G. Smith, H. Day, G. L. Cribb, C. P. Osborne, G. T. Thomas, E. W. Potter, J. A. Young, H. A. Hill, J. G. Wallace, P. T. Brown, C. E. Lankford, C. B. Bryan, G. L. Davis, G. E. Hill, T. E. Wheeler, A. Revis, J. H. Brinton, S. Smith, S. Morris, H. W. Powell, G. Morrison, E. W. Rodgers, R. H. King, H. G. Jahnke, W. D. Betz, A. Calloway, G. Loper, J. A. Hardy, M. P. Plummer, J. B. Irving, S. Taylor, J. C. Powell, J. H. Lightfoot, W. Branker, G. E. Chambers, A. Harris, S. Levine, J. P. Sneed, H. St. Hill, J. Shields, S. Dallace, D. S. Johnson, Van D. Lee, E. Tyree, J. A. Parker, A. Craig, J. A. Moss, J. R. Benn, W. H. Robinson, M. Carpenter, Sr., J. Moss, D. Cummings, A. E. Walters, J. Dove, E. Booker, B. Hall, C. E. Baker, Sr., E. Williams, N. L. Brown, J. Robinson, W. Osborne, B. I. Gray, C. A. Odell, T. O. Gars, J. H. Carter, G. L. Thorpe, O. S. Williams, S. Hill, B. Moton, Mc C. Smith, C. A. Addison, J. Moore, R. E. Scott, J. A. Allen, F. L. Wiley, J. A. Barker, W. H. Miller, R. Seay, E. Howell, R. E. Williams, C. E. Baker, Jr., J. B. Brown, E. S. Wright, B. Lorthridge, E. Burgess, H. Oldham, E. G. Haskins, J. C. Randolph, J. A. Watson, J. R. Hicks, G. Mitchell, I. Merritt, T. Cobb, W. Levy, R. C. Lair, E. Robinson, P. J. Flatly, M. W. Wagner, J. A. Jamieson, J. C. Middleton, C. Williams, A. Cummins, Mrs. F. D. Howeth, T. A. Gaither, A. B. Jackson, G. P. Mapp, A. C. Jackson, O. H. Walters, J. J. Hinton, J. W. Wallace, A. W. Westberry, I. Jones, S. B. Sykes, W. B. Smith, C. McBride, J. Lorthridge, J. T. Brown, A. J. Griffin, L. S. Osbourne, M. G. Hall, G. Kennie, George E. Bates, T. Delancey, T. Smith, H. Jones, R. E. Lee, W. Potts, B. Whitney, W. O. Black, A. Stroman, J. J. Williams, H. W. Gumbs, G. M. Joiner, R. M. Starks, S. Tooker, N. J. Thees, L. A. E. Hicks, J. Isom, R. H. Morgan, W. R. Meadows, L. Webber, N. Hazzard, M. G. Martin, J. M. Taylor, A. C. King, P. Beale, S. Worton, M. Jones, G. M. Morgan, S. Johnson, D. R. Iseley, J. T. Kenedy, J. A. Washington, P. A. Talbert, W. M. Anderson, S. C. Frye, W. H. Brown, S. Robinson, H. Wynn, F. J. Smith, A. Gibbs, F. G. Winston, J. M. Randolph, A. Lee, F. E. Roshur, J. H. Lewis, A. H. Carter, F. Johnson, G. B. Puleston, Dr. W. S. Wiley, B. F. Jenifer.

Founders and officials: W. O. Ferron, chairman, J. A. Brady, secretary, N. Elps, treasurer, H. W. Gumbs, investigator, W. C. Boyd, solicitor; Messrs. L. W. Reynolds, chairman, J. R. Benn, J. Glenn, J. A. Parker, J. B. Irving.

Augusta, Ga. CHRONICLE
SEP 2 - 1925

A NEGRO POTATO KING

Junius G. Groves, 66 years old and long known by the title of the "negro potato king of Kansas," died at his farm home near Edwardsville, Kansas, the other day and thereby hangs a tale that should be of vital interest to both white and black folks of South Carolina.

We hear much babling of tongues along the road down here by the people of both races incidental to the pitfalls which have caused us to miss prosperity. Groves was born a slave in Kentucky in 1859 and went to Kansas in 1879 with the Kansas Exodus of freed slaves.

He secured enough education to enable him to figure simple sums in business and to read and write. He had only 90 cents in his pocket when he reached his destination, but soon found work on a farm, where his wages were 40 cents the day.

His employer was so well pleased with the young negro's attention to his work that he rented him ten acres of land and furnished him the implements to cultivate it with the next year. The young tenant married and he and his wife made and saved enough to buy a team and pay rent money.

They moved still further west the next year and rented sixty acres, near Edwardsville. Where they made and saved enough money to make the first payment on 80 acres of Kaw Valley land, which is a part of the present 523-acre Grove Farm in Wyandott County, Kansas. The house on this farm now has 23 rooms and cost $22,000.

When he died he was one of the largest land holders in Kansas City. In one year, he produced 72,150 bushels of potatoes, and the average of 245 bushels an acre is said to be a world record, which he kept up all the years since, this season, along with the others.

This progress has been made by a lone, ex-slave, without influence or petting in a country that was at best only an adopted one. If obstacles may be overcome by one under such handicaps, what sort of success might we expect from those who were not born slaves, not handicapped by educational disadvantages and surrounded by friends!

Indeed, the white and the black race here have an example they may well take lessons from, and it should appeal to one race as strongly as to the other. Most of us could negotiate the road safely if we had the fundamental assets of integrity which characterized this ex-slave.—Columbia Record.

Education — 1925.
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

TABLET UNVEILED TO S. ELIZABETH FRAZIER

First Colored Teacher In Mixed School System of New York

On University Heights, in the grounds of New York University, stands the Hall of Fame. In it are panels containing the names of famous Americans—men and women. Yet no living character is a Negro. The name of Frederick Douglass has been proposed but is yet to be accepted.

New York Times 6/7/25

Susan Elizabeth Frazier, not so well known throughout the land as Douglass, but whose imprint is left indelibly stamped in the record of achievements of New York, was lifted to a niche among the immortals on Sunday morning at St. Philip's P. E. Church, 212 West 134th street, in commemorative ceremonial services conducted by the rector, Dr. H. C. Bishop, following the unveiling of a tablet in her memory.

New York Times 6/7/25

The tablet, which was designed by J. & R. Lamb of Gorham's, was placed in the church by friends and teachers of Greater New York at their tribute to her worth and character.

Many of those who crowded the edifice could remember Miss Frazier personally. Her heartiful face and form and gracious winning personality cannot easily be forgotten. Beneath that winsomeness was the courage to do and dare, and the capability to assume great responsibilities with quiet and unassuming modesty. Her ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, and she exhibited many of their fine characteristics of patriotism and loyalty.

During the World War, Miss Frazier was the enthusiastic organizer and president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the old 15th National Guard, which rendered valuable wartime service while the unit was over-seas and after its return. The regiment was represented by a corps in full uniform at the services.

Later Miss Frazier won a hard fought popularity contest offered by the N. Y. Evening Telegram 'white' and had the privilege of visiting the battlefields of France.

The fight Miss Frazier put up to open the white schools of New York to colored teachers will win for her the most lasting rememberance.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Governor of the State, came out in support of her cause, after a delegation waited on him at Albany, among whom were Rev. P. Butler Tompkins, Rev. W. H. Brooks and Bishop Derick, all deceased.

In search of further information I asked the editor of the age, Fred R. Moore, if he could refer me to any of the committee concerned in this epoch making event.

Mr. Moore said, "I think T. Thomas Fortune Perome B. Peterson and myself are the only ones now living of this committee. Our purpose was also to abolish colored schools and have the school system entirely mixed with teachers and pupils. Many of the colored teachers at first opposed this move fearing they would lose their positions. Miss Frazier, who was a New York girl, educated in the public schools, and fresh from Hunter College, applied for a position in the white schools, but was regused. She then began a fight in the courts to compel recognition. After a time the matter was adjusted by her being sent to a white school on the East Side. She was the first colored teacher to receive an appointment in a white school. About that time the mixed school system came into existence with the abolishment of colored schools. There were then about forty-five teachers; now there are some 360. Miss Frazier served with credit to herself and race for over twenty-five years."

Miss Frazier was a bitter opponent to all forms of racial seggregation, and when the colored branch of the Y. W. C. A. was first organized she fought it claiming that it was simply another form of race discrimination in christian guise. Later, she somewhat relented, although she never warmed to the movement.

For many years, in addition to caring for an invalid mother, she gave her efforts toward social uplift work. She was also active in St. Philip's Church serving as teacher in the Sunday School, president of the Church Missionary Society, and president of the Woman's Loyal Union.

Her later years were shadowed by an injury received from a cabinet which fell and struck her in a school room, from which she never recovered and passed away February 6, 1924.

1925 SPINGARN MEDAL GIVEN N. A. A. C. P. HEAD

James Weldon Johnson Honored For Most Distinguished Achievements

LONG AND BRILLIANT CAREER IS CITED

Newest Book Due In Fall Result Of Collaboration With Roland Hayes

New York-The Committee on Award of the Spingarn Medal, which goes each year to the American citizen of African descent for most distinguished achievement, authorizes the announcement that the Medal for 1925 has been awarded to James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "author, diplomat and public servant."

Baltimore Afro American 6/20/25

The medal will be presented to Mr. Johnson at the Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Advancement Association in Denver on the night of June 30th.

James Weldon Johnson was born in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1871. He was graduated from Atlanta University with the degree of A. B., and received the degree of M. A. from the same university in 1904. He spent three years in graduate work at Columbia University, and received the honorary degree of LL D. from Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. in 1917, and from Howard University, Washington, D. C. in 1923.

Studied as Teacher

For several years Mr. Johnson was principal of the colored high school in Jacksonville. He was admitted to the Florida bar in 1897 and practiced law in Jacksonville until 1901, when he moved to New York to collaborate with his brother, J. Rosamund Johnson in writing for the light opera stage. Many of the once popular songs, such as "Under the Bamboo Tree" were the result of this collaboration.

In 1906, Mr. Johnson was appointed U. S. Consul at Puerto, Cabello, Venezuela, being transferred to Corinto, Nicaragua in 1909. He was the translator for the English libretto of "Goyescas," the Spanish grand opera produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York, in 1915.

Won Editorial Prize

Mr. Johnson was for ten years contributing editor of the New York Age. He won, in an editorial contest, one of three prizes offered by the Philadelphia Public Ledger in 1916. His poems have appeared in The Century, The Independent, The Crisis and other publications.

In the Spring of 1920, Mr. Johnson was sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the black republic of Haiti, where he made an investigation of American misrule. The charges which Mr. Johnson published in The Nation, of New York, upon his return, were taken up by Senator Harding and as a consequence a Naval Board of Inquiry was sent to Haiti and a Congressional Investigation had.

New Book Company

His published works include a novel, "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," "Fifty Years and Other Poems," an anthology, "The Book of American Negro Poetry," English libretto of "Goyescas," a pamphlet, "Self-Determining Haiti," and the Viking Press has announced for fall publication a collection of Negro Spirituals in which, Mr. Johnson is to have the collaboration of Roland Hayes, the Negro tenor, and last year's Spingarn Medal winner, Lawrence Brown and J. Rosemund Johnson.

Other Winners

Other Spingarn Medal winners include Dr. E .E. Just, Colonel Charles Young, Harry T. Burleigh, Wm. S. Braithwaite, Archibald Grimke, Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise, Charles S. Gilpin, Mary B. Talbert, George W. Carver, Roland Hayes. All except Mrs. Talbert and Colonel Young are still living.

Girls First To Get Degrees At Harvard

Virginia Misses Among 16 Race Students To Be Awarded Diplomas.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY FOR CHARLES WESLEY

One Lawyer, One Dentist and Five Masters On List of U. S.'s Biggest College.

Cambridge, June 15.—(By Wm. Beverly)—Two young women, both Howard university graduates and both teachers in Petersburg Normal school, will receive the degree of master of education at Harvard university, this month.

East Tennessee

They are Miss Inge Hatchett and Miss Louise Stokes, and are the first colored women to receive any degree from Harvard.

Charles Wesley.

The list of colored Harvard graduates this year totals 16. Included among them is Charley Wesley, professor of history at Howard university, who will be awarded the doctor of philosophy degree in history.

Other recipients of advance degrees are Melo Murry, Howard college graduate, Bachelor of Laws; Emmett Scott, Union university graduate, Doctor of Dentistry.

William A. Clark, A. B. Hampton, principal of the high school Prince Georges County, Md., will finish the graduate school of education with a degree of master of education, the first colored man to receive this degree. He will manage and direct the new school of education at Tuskegee.

East Tennessee

Neal Hernford, Kansas university graduate, will be awarded an A. M. in English. Allison Davis, Williams college, scholarship holder of Harvard, will receive an A. M. in English.

East Tennessee

College Graduates.

College graduates included J. Q. Adams, Washington, nephew of Mrs. Lila Gantt, 1717 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, and brother of Cato Adams, Armstrong Tech coach. He served as second lieutenant of artillery during the world war. He earned his way through school working in the post office.

Exempted from Exams.

Cecil A. Blue, of Washington, son of Dr. James T. Blue, of Freedman's hospital staff, was exempted from final examination on account of his excellent scholarship.

Lucian Fowlkes, Boston, Mass., graduated with distinction in Philosophy.

John W. Hughley, of Washington, D. C., an instructor of military science at Tuskegee during the war and secretary of the national guards of Massachusetts, expects to study medicine next year.

James Hunt, Boston, Mass., and Pritchard Klugh, of Boston, son of Dr. John W. Thomas, Harvard college '95, and classmate of Wm. Trotter, of the Boston Guardian, will enter Harvard law school.

Undergraduates Stars.

Percival Julian, winner of the Phi Beta Kappa key for scholarship, was the Peace day orator of Boston Commons last month.

Leslie Brevard, another undergraduate, is a member of the varsity crew.

Kenneth Crooks, member of the varsity soccer team, is a star forward, carrying the ball all the way down the field and scoring the goal in the Yale game making it a Harvard victory, 2 to 1.

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Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Governor of the State, same out in support of her cause, after a delegation waited on him at Albany, among whom were Rev. P. Butler Tompkins, Rev. W. H. Brooks and Bishop Derrick, all deceased.

In search of further information I asked the editor of the age, Fred R. Moore, if he would refer me to any of the committee concerned in this epoch making event.

Mr. Moore said, "I think T. Thomas Fortune Perome B. Peterson and myself are the only ones now living of this committee. Our purpose was also to abolish colored schools and have the school system entirely mixed with teachers and pupils. Many of the colored teachers at first opposed this move fearing they would lose their positions. Miss Frazier, who was a New York girl, educated in the public schools, and fresh from Hunter College, applied for a position in the white schools, but was regused. She then began a fight in the courts to compel recognition. After a time the matter was adjusted by her being sent to a white school on the East Side. She was the first colored teacher to receive an appointment in a white school. About that time the mixed school system came into existence with the abolishment of colored schools. There were then about forty-five teachers; now there are some 360. Miss Frazier served with credit to herself and race for over twenty-five years."

Miss Frazier was a bitter opponent to all forms of racial seggregation, and when the colored branch of the Y. W. C. A. was first organized she fought it claiming that it was simply another form of race discrimination in christian guise. Later, she somewhat relented, although she never warmed to the movement.

For many years, in addition to caring for an invalid mother, she gave her efforts toward social uplift work. She was also active in St. Philip's Church serving as teacher in the Sunday School, president of the Church Missionary Society, and president of the Woman's Loyal Union.

Her later years were shadowed by an injury received from a cabine which fell and struck her in a schoo room, from which she never recovered and passed away February 6, 1924.

New York Age 2/7/25

1925 SPINGARN MEDAL GIVEN N. A. A. C. P. HEAD

James Weldon Johnson Honored For Most Distinguished Achievements

LONG AND BRILLIANT CAREER IS CITED

Newest Book Due In Fall Result Of Collaboration With Roland Hayes

New York-The Committee on Award of the Spingarn Medal, which goes each year to the American citizen of African descent for most distinguished achievement, authorizes the announcement that the Medal for 1925 has been awarded to James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "author, diplomat and public servant."

Afro American 6/26/25

Baltimore, Md.

The medal will be presented to Mr. Johnson at the Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Advancement Association in Denver on the night of June 30th.

James Weldon Johnson was born in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1871. He was graduated from Atlanta University with the degree of A. B., and received the degree of M. A. from the same university in 1904. He spent three years in graduate work at Columbia University, and received the honorary degree of LL D. from Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. in 1917, and from Howard University, Washington, D. C. in 1923.

Studied as Teacher

For several years Mr. Johnson was principal of the colored high school in Jacksonville. He was admitted to the Florida bar in 1897 and practiced law in Jacksonville until 1901, when he moved to New York to collaborate with his brother, J. Rosamund Johnson in writing for the light opera stage. Many of the once popular songs, such as "Under the Bamboo Tree" were the result of this collaboration.

In 1906, Mr. Johnson was appointed U. S. Consul at Puerto, Cabello, Venezuela, being transferred to Corinto, Nicaragua in 1909. He was the translator for the English libretto of "Goyescas," the Spanish grand opera produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York, in 1915.

Won Editorial Prize

Mr. Johnson was for ten years contributing editor of the New York Age. He won, in an editorial contest, one of three prizes offered by the Philadelphia Public Ledger in 1916. His poems have appeared in The Century, The Independent, The Crisis and other publications.

In the Spring of 1920, Mr. Johnson was sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the black republic of Haiti, where he made an investigation of American misrule. The charges which Mr. Johnson published in The Nation, of New York, Dupon his return, were taken up by Senator Harding and as a consequence a Naval Board of Inquiry was sent to Haiti and a Congressional Investigation had.

New Book Company

His published works include a novel, "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," "Fifty Years and Other Poems," an anthology, "The Book of American Negro Poetry," English libretto of "Goyescas," a pamphlet, "Self-Determining Haiti," and the Viking Press has announced for fall publication a collection of Negro Spirituals in which, Mr. Johnson is to have the collaboration of Roland Hayes, the Negro tenor, and last year's Spingarn Medal winner, Lawrence Brown and J. Rosemund Johnson.

Other Winners

Other Spingarn Medal winners include Dr. E .E. Just, Colonel Charles Young, Harry T. Burleigh, Wm. S. Braithwaite, Archibald Grimke, Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise, Charles S. Gilpin, Mary B. Talbert, George W. Carver, Roland Hayes. All except Mrs. Talbert and Colonel Young are still living.

Girls First To Get Degrees At Harvard

Virginia Misses Among 16 Race Students To Be Awarded Diplomas.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY FOR CHARLES WESLEY

One Lawyer, One Dentist and Five Masters On List of U. S.'s Biggest College.

Cambridge, June 15.—(By Wm. Beverly)—Two young women, both Howard university graduates and both teachers in Petersburg Normal school, will receive the degree of master of education at Harvard university, this month.

Lost Lawrence Times

They are Miss Ida Hatchett and Miss Louise Stokes, and are the first colored women to receive any degree from Harvard.

Knoxville Tenn.

Charles Wesley.

The list of colored Harvard graduates this year totals 16. Included among them is Charley Wesley, professor of history at Howard university, who will be awarded the doctor of philosophy degree in history.

Other recipients of advance degrees are Melo Murry, Howard college graduate, Bachelor of Laws; Emmett Scott, Union university graduate, Doctor of Dentistry.

William A. Clark, A. B. Hampton, principal of the high school since Georges County, Md., will finish the graduate school of education with a degree of master of education, the first colored man to receive this degree. He will manage and direct the new school of education at Tuskegee.

Lost Lawrence Times

Neal Hernford, Kansas university graduate, will be awarded an A. M. in English. Allison Davis, Williams college, scholarship holder of Harvard, will receive an A. M. in English.

Knoxville Tennessee 6-18-25

College Graduates.

College graduates included J. Q. Adams, Washington, nephew of Mrs. Lila Gantt, 1717 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, and brother of Cato Adams, Armstrong Tech coach. He served as second lieutenant of artillery during the world war. He earned his way through school working in the post office.

Exempted from Exams.

Cecil A. Blue, of Washington, son of Dr. James T. Blue, of Freedman's hospital staff, was exempted from final examination on account of his excellent scholarship.

Lucian Fowlkes, Boston, Mass., graduated with distinction in Philosophy.

John W. Hughley, of Washington, D. C., an instructor of military science at Tuskegee during the war and secretary of the national guards of Massachusetts, expects to study medicine next year.

James Hunt, Boston, Mass., and Pritchard Klugh, of Boston, son of Dr. John W. Thomas, Harvard college '95, and classmate of Wm. Trotter, of the Boston Guardian, will enter Harvard law school.

Undergraduates Stars.

Percival Julian, winner of the Phi Beta Kappa key for scholarship, was the Peace day orator of Boston Commons last month.

Leslie Brevard, another undergraduate, is a member of the varsity crew.

Kenneth Crooks, member of the varsity soccer team, is a star forward, carrying the ball all the way down the field and scoring the goal in the Yale game making it a common victory, 2 to 1.

WINS DISTINGUISHED DEGREE AT MICHIGAN U

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 17.—One of the highest academic distinctions that a colored student has attained at the University of Michigan, was the awarding of the degree of Master of Science in Architecture from the engineering and architectural college of the school, which ranks as one of the best i the country, to George Maceo Jones, 24. The degree was awarded last Monday at the commencement exercises of the school.

Jones maintained an unusually high average in his college work. Coming from the Atlanta public schools, he entered Michigan where he completed a three year course in two years, and won his degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture in 1924. He was an honor member of the classes of 1924 and '25. He is a member of the Alphi Phi Alpha fraternity.

BATES DEBATER TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND

Lewiston, Me.—John P. Davis, Washington, D. C., boy and Bates College student, will sail from Boston, May 10th for England.

Davis, who is editor-in-chief of the College Daily and member of the debating team, has been selected by the American University Union with three others to represent the United States in a series of debates with leading English and Scotch universities including Oxford, Cambridge, St. Andrews and Edinburg, as well as several provincial colleges.

He will also visit France, Germany and Italy and intervening countries.

COUNTEE CULLEN, POET IS HONORED AGAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 16.—Countee P. Cullen, the young poet who has recently received fame and public acclaim for the excellence of his verse, received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of the City of New York today.

Cullen, who is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Cullen, was recently honored with membership to the Phi Beta Kappa, the coveted honorary scholastic society. He has won several prizes at school for his poetry and has published much in the leading literary magazines of the country. His first book of collected verse will be published in the fall under the title of "Color."

Attorney George E. Hall

ATTORNEY HALL GIVEN PREMIER HONORS BY N.Y.U.

Popular and Successful Lawyer Receives High Scholarship Recognition at Commencement

George E. Hall, of the law firm of Dyett, Hall and Patterson, of New York City, received the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science, the highest degree given by New York University law school, at the ninety-third commencement exercises of that institution, which took place on June 10th.

Mr. Hall is a graduate of Howard University, college class of 1916, and law 1920, where he distinguished himself as a debater and student. In addition to doing a year's residence work in the graduate department of New York University law school, he wrote three theses on legal subjects, "The Origin and Development of the Simple Contract," "The Development of the King's Court in the 12th and 13th Centuries" and "The Origin and Development of Chancery as a Court of Equity," which were accepted by the faculty of the graduate school.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, an ardent worker in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, and represents, through the firm of which he is a member, several community organizations of New York City.

He is a native of Kentucky and received much of his early training in that state, where he also taught school prior to his entrance into Howard. He is one of the large and increasing number of aggressive professional men of the metropolis.

TOM LEE, negro boatman on the Mississippi, lived long before the world heard of him. The steamer Norman sank and he saved 30 lives. The "folks" collected money to buy him a house, much to his surprise. His performance seemed to him commonplace. "I kept going and coming," said he, "until I saved everybody I saw in the river. Then I went to the sand bar and built a fire."

The world exists and life is made possible, thanks to the workers that "just keep going and coming."

War Veteran Feels Sting Of Prejudice

NEW YORK, June 11.—When the Veterans' Bureau at Washington asked some of the leading eye, ear, nose and throat hospitals in the country to admit Dr. Seba E. Pack, who saw service overseas with the 8th Illinois, each request was flatly turned down. Finally, largely through his own efforts, the ex-soldier was accepted at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 23rd street and Third avenue. On Monday, June 8, Dr. Pack was awarded a degree as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and was one of the ranking members of a large class of which he was the only Negro.

The University of Illinois, University of Chicago, Rush Medical College, Chicago; St. Louis University Medical Department, New York Post Graduate School and Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, were among the institutions to draw the color line on the Negro who fought for his country and had become a victim of rheumatism while in the trenches.

Before the war Dr. Pack practiced in St. Louis. Returning to civil life he settled in Joplin, Mo., with his family. Deciding to become a specialist, he was sent by the United States Government to Freedmen's Hospital, Washington. Spending two years there, he concluded to acquire more technical training, and after numerous turndowns on account of his color he was admitted to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Mrs. Marguerite Douglass Pack was present when her husband was awarded his degree. They will make St. Louis their home.

Son of Dr. A. R. Taylor President of Class

Alexander Taylor, aged 14, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Taylor, of 2103 Center avenue, will graduate from the William Penn public school this month with perhaps the most unique honor ever accorded a member of the race.

Young Taylor was elected president of his class and has filled the position admirably.

Countee P. Cullen Gets Degree Today

Countee P. Cullen will receive the degree of bachelor of arts from New York University today. The commencement exercises began Sunday.

Young Cullen, who is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Cullen, was made a member of the Greek honorary society, the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Four years ago he graduated from the DeWitt Clinton High School. During his high school career his marked ability to write poetry was discovered.

The trustees' and stewards' boards of Salem M. E. Church, of which Rev. Mr. Cullen is pastor, will honor the young poet this evening with a reception at the church. Invitations have been sent out to a number of his friends.

Paul Robeson will take part.

MAKES SUPREME SACRIFICE IN HIS HEROIC RESCUE

Rockport, N. J.,—We have read much about the grave disaster near this city where a washout caused a special train, carrying tourists, to be wrecked in the darkest hours of the night, while a steady rain was falling.

It is especially interesting that at that time a new name was added to the list of heroes. Oscar J. Daniels who lives at 4402 Wabash Avenue Chicago was in this case the outstanding hero, as the headlines of a local newspaper put it "Porter was a real hero."

There was first a crash, then an explosion of the boiler, over the top of which most of the cars had been hurled, and then fire which spread rapidly in the wreckage, adding to the misery and suffering caused by the crash and scalding steam.

At the time of the accident, Daniels was standing in the wash room of the car of which he was in charge. That car was near the rear. The door was knocked open and the hot steam gushed in. With his characteristic alertness, he sprang thru the scalding steam and succeeded in closing the door. By so doing he saved the occupants of that car and according to a statement by officials of the company, he, although injured and severely scalded went into the wrecked cars time after time in the face of escaping steam and took out many injured persons. He would allow no one to take care of him nor treat his injuries, but continued to dig into the wreck until finally, after carrying a little girl to safety he dropped. He had made the sumpere sacrifice. "Greater love hath no man than this."

Daniels was a man held in highest esteem by all who knew him. He was a faithful member of St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church, a regular attendant when his duties permitted. Before leaving on the fatal trip, he was up early for mass. The final rites for him were conducted at St. Elizabeth's Church by Father Joseph Eckert, who paid him the glowing trigute that Daniels was a man about whom he was unable to tell all of the good things he knew.

The interment was in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. He leaves a wife and brother.

But Oscar J. Daniels is not dead. He has only begun to live. He lives on forever in the hearts of those who loved him, his friends and his God.

The officials of the Lackawana railroad stated that his family would be provided for, and arrangements would be made to confer some kind of reward to them for the bravery shown by him.

Oscar J. Daniels

Education — 1925.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

James Weldon Johnson is the eleventh recipient of the Spingarn medal. Johnson is a brilliant, energetic and dynamic character, who is certainly worthy of commendation, but as to the comparative value of his achievements we are not so sure. It is patent and obvious that no physician, no lawyer nor any business man has yet been awarded the Spingarn medal. No business man, regardless of his constructive and creative abilities, notwithstanding his task of making places for black boys and girls has received the favor of the Spingarn Committee. Singers, poets, preachers and talkers are the subject for this significant Spingarn trophy. It is very noticeable, however, that in recent years that award is not taken seriously, nor indicative of the real achievement of black men. It seems that it is a syndicated affair that encourages long haired men and short haired women.

WE note the Spingarn Medal for 1924 is being awarded to Mr. James Weldon Johnson. What for? We always understood this medal went to an American citizen of African descent for "the most distinguished achievement of the year." Mr. Johnson is awarded the medal because he is an "author, diplomat and public servant."

We are proud to admit that Mr. Johnson is an "author, diplomat and public servant" of high rank, but what did he do in the year 1924 that warrants his receiving the Spingarn Medal? It would have been much better to have awarded him the medal when he exposed conditions in Haiti. There was a distinct public act that merited recognition. Or had the Dyer Bill gone through, he would have had a splendid opportunity to get the coveted honor. But under the circumstances it seems to be altogether out of place to make the announced presentation.

We do not begrudge Mr. Johnson any honor he might receive, nor would we for an instant object to any that he should have; but according to the rules governing the Spingarn Medal it is a decided error to give it to Mr. Johnson at this time.

For the Adornment of Her Race Jennie Porter Wins An M. A. Degree and Now Strives to Be a Doctor of Philosophy

By ALFRED SEGAL

ON SATURDAY Jennie Porter, principal of the Stowe School for Negro children, will be given the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Cincinnati. And after that she will commence to study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. That will take two or three more of her years, and Jennie Porter is already along in her forties.

But she counts years by things learned and by things done. "I'm young in knowledge," she says. "There is still so much to be learned and so much to be done."

* * *

NOW, we think that something more than the customary formal words should be said when Jennie Porter is made a Master of Arts next Saturday. If we were the president of the university we would say:

"Today we give Jennie Porter the degree of Master of Arts. She has studied to gain this degree that it might be a decoration for her race rather than for herself.

"In the years of life when other people have ceased to study she continues, so that what honors she gains may reflect to the good of her people.

"She hopes that the world will say kindly: 'Here is one of an oppressed race who has triumphed over oppression and prejudice and has risen to the full dignity of the human spirit. To what heights might not her people rise if we lifted oppression from their necks?"

* * *

"FOR this kind thought Jennie Porter had studied here through long years, coming to the university in her spare time after her work in her own school house.

"It is said that all God's children have wings, but not all get a chance to grow them, especially the children with the raven wings. Today we are honoring one who, despite all that race prejudice might do to clip them, has grown strong wings that beat toward the stars with the winged white children.

* * *

"IT IS the practice to cast stones at the winged black children. But Jennie Porter has said her people: 'Let us not mind the stones. Let us make our wings strong and beautiful through education so that we may fly toward the stars, where the stones will not reach us. And what if the stones even then strike us? We can endure their blows, for we will have become strong to bear what injury is done against us. The educated spirit does not cringe under blows; it rises above them.'

* * *

"SO Jennie Porter, pointing the way to the stars, has summoned her people to rise with her. Through her efforts alone there was built for them a great schoolhouse in the West End, where she teaches them to discover the beauty of their spirits. Once she planned a pageant in her school, and for the queen she chose the homeliest of her pupils.

"'But how can I be queen?' asked the little girl. 'I'm so ugly.'

"'You can be as beautiful as you want to be,' answered Jennie Porter. 'All people can be as beautiful as they want to be.'

"And on the night of the pageant the queen, looking into the mirror, exclaimed, 'You have made me beautiful!'

But Jennie Porter answered her:

"You have made yourself beautiful."

* * *

"WE can give this woman only a Master of Arts degree. We wish we could confer the degree of Master of the Human Spirit in Adversity. To her we would give it.

"She accepts the degree of Master of Arts as a decoration for her people in the hope that, upon observing it, there will be a person here and there who will speak the kindly thought: 'To what heights might not her people rise if oppression were lifted from their necks?'"

HOUSTON NEGRO GIRL WINS $1000 AWARD; PUPIL OF SAMDAROFF

Houston Chronicle:

S. J. Mitchell of Houston, at present in New York City, has written the Chronicle concerning the musical achievements of a Houston Negro girl. In his letter Mr. Mitchell says:

In musical circles in New York just now Ernestine J. Covington is attracting a great deal of favorable comment as a solo pianist.

She is a daughter of Dr. B. Jesse Covington, a Houston practicing physician, and so prominent has she become that her talent will be broadcast in two group selections from Chopin and Listz at radio station WEAF on June 12 at 8 p. m.

She is a 1924 graduate of Oberlin, Ohio, Conservatory of Music, and the instructor, George C. Hastings, says of her: "She is the most gifted pianist I have ever known from the colored race, having a wonderful artistic poise and balance, and gifted musically and technically."

She won the $1000 scholarship offered by the Augustine Julliard Foundation of New York, and has just completed this course of study under the tutorship of Madame Olga Samaroff, and since then has accepted several solo concert engagements. She is now considering further study under the eminent teacher Monsieur Siloti, under whose instruction the world famous Rachminoff was produced.

She expresses herself as very ambitious to achieve the highest possible musical expression, not only for the race which she represents, but for Houston, the city of her birth.

Convict Spiritual Wins Poetic Prize

An article in the Sunday's Virginian-Pilot stated that Keene Wallis, white, of Kansas City, had won the $200 Blindman Prize in poetry for his poem entitled "Coal Black Jesus, a convict Negro Spiritual." This prize awarded to a poem whose idea is taken from Negro life, is one of the most coveted in the country.

Wins Honors North, Welcomed Home

Durham, N. C., June 23 (ANP).—When Mrs. Nell Hunter who recently finished the Chicago Musical College was heard in her recital here she received an ovation. Known as Durham's song bird her voice gave full evidence of the training which her recent advanced study had given. Mrs. Hunter was presented by the North Carolina Mutual Glee Club of which Mrs. Bessie Whitted is directress. The club rendered impressively "The Village Blacksmith"

COLONIAL DAMES AWARD PRIZES

Announce Winners in Their Annual Essay Contest.

The Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames of America announces the following prize winners in the annual essay contest: High school class, first prize, Ellis B. Baker, 3rd, of the Hillhouse High school in New Haven; second prize, Fernando Peloquin, Tourtellotte High school in North Grosvenordale; third prize, Frances Ryan, Litchfield High school, Litchfield; fourth prize, Sidney B. Katz of the New Haven High school. All the above children wrote on "The Constitution and the Men Who Framed It." A second fourth prize was given to Carolyn A. Patter of the Thomaston High school who wrote on "Woman's Share in the Founding and Developing of the Colonies."

In the grammar school division the following won prizes: First prize, Helen Chisholm of Old Saybrook; second prize, Richard Gilyard of Waterbury and William Joyce of Ansonia; third prize, Russell Nelson of North Grosvenordale, Thompson, and Theresa Knopf of the Worthington Hooker school in New Haven. The grammar school children wrote on "The History of the Flag" and also on "Benjamin Franklin."

THE SPINGARN MEDAL

Monotony is the greatest of diseases of the spirit. The steady drip, drip, drip of a drop of water on the forehead has driven many a spirit wild in the third degree, until he has given up his soul to the demon of the rhythmic tattoo, the irksome god, Monos.

Again the Spingarn medal has been awarded. This thing gets on the nerves. One minute we have up in our faces a picture of Roland Hayes getting the blooming award, and the next time it goes to James Weldon Johnson. And then we recollect that this thing has gone ever and ever and ever so often to somebody way up in the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

It was a good thing to pick out Ernest E. Just and award him the Spingarn medal. It was a fine thing to make the award to Colonel Young. And there are others about whom we coudl say things very nice.

But if The Eagle were giving awards and prizes, we would leave everybody out who belongs to the staff. We wouldn't give a Spingarn medal to Grimke, to W. E. B. DuBois, or to James Weldon Johnson, if they were on The Eagle. Modesty would forbid. This thing of giving a staff member of the N. A. A. C. P. the Spingarn medal is one of the choicest tidbits of solemn asininity of the year.

Washington Eagle 6-7-25

HONOR WARREN LOGAN, VETERAN DIXIE EDUCATOR

Friends Pay Great Tribute to Tuskegee Man After 40 Years at School

Graduates of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes with local students of the institutions gathered at Community center, 22d and Wabash Ave., recently to meet and greet Warren Logan, who for some 40 years was treasurer and vice principal of the Tuskegee institute and is a gradaute of Hampton.

Mr. Logan was presented to the audience by D. H. Bowen, a graduate of Tuskegee institute, who told of the service Mr. Logan had rendered Tuskegee and how he had supported Dr. Booker T. Washington in the early days of the institution. According to Mr. Bowen, Mr. Logan has rendered equally as great a service in handling funds of the school as did Dr. Washington in raising them.

In response to this introduction Mr. Logan review the progress of the institution, pointing out the continued increase in the number of students, the addition of new buildings and the raising of the academic standard of the schools. At the close of his address he explained the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund campaign and urged the graduates and former students to share largely in the drive. Several present subscribed to the fund, which is rapidly growing.

Mr. Logan has been in the city for several days in the interest of the drive and reports that he is much encouraged over the manner Chicagoans have come to the aid of Tuskegee and Hampton institutes.

Describes Work

The speech of introduction by Mr. Bowen, which so well describes the life and work of Mr. Logan at Tuskegee, in part follows:

"The drama of life is made up of plots and sketches which require different actors with different qualifications and of widely divergent capabilities. It is highly essential to the success of the play that the proper kind of actors be found for certain roles. Mr. Logan perhaps would not have succeeded as a Booker T. Washington. His specialty was that of treasurer and in this capacity he has added fame to Tuskegee and crowned himself with glory and honor.

"Soon after Tuskegee was founded there came to the service of the schol Warren Logan, who through sunshine and shadow, through darkness and light, through prosperity and adversity, for nearly 40 years served the school as treasurer. I use the term 'served' advisedly, because to him, as should be, properly guarding the funds of Tuskegee was a labor of love.

"How faithfully and zealously Mr. Logan performed this task may be gleaned from Mr. Washington's comment in 'Up From Slavery,' written in 1900. He says there:

Quotes Booker T.

" 'A little later there came into the service of the school another man, quite young at the time and fresh from Hampton, without whose service the school never could have become what it is. This was Warren Logan, who now for 17 years has been the treasurer of the institute and acting principal during my absence.

" 'He has always shown a degree of unselfishness and an amount of business tact, coupled with a clear judgment, that has kept the school in good condition no matter how long I have been absent from it. During all the financial stress through which the school has passed his patience and faith in our ultimate success have not left him.'

"Finally, it is said of Mr. Logan that he came to be regarded as a veritable watchdog of Tuskegee's funds and as a man of absolute honesty. To my way of thinking this is as great a legacy as any leader can leave to the people he served."

Chicago Defender 2-7-25

NASHVILLE, TENN., TENNESSEE
FEBRUARY 21, 1925

Former Murfreesboro Negro's Work Recognized

A three-page article with many pictures is devoted in the current issue of the American Magazine to King D. Ganaway, a former Murfreesboro negro who has been a resident of Chicago for the past 18 years. Gannway is a butler in a residence along Chicago's "Gold Coast" section, the Lake Shore drive. In his spare moments he has specialized on photography and has made a reputation as an artistic photographer. His father resides at Murfreesboro.

Honored At Butler

Miss Mary Stokes

Miss Mary Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stokes, of 2054 Highland Place, has been elected a member of Phi Kappa Phi National honorary fraternity at Butler College. Membership is given on a basis of scholarly attainment. Initiation into the new fraternity took place Thursday, May 7, the Annual Honor Day at Butler.

Indianapolis Freeman 5-16-25

At this time it was also announced that Miss Stokes is one of the three seniors in a class of 160 to receive the degree Magna cum laudi. She is an honor graduate of Shortridge High School and a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

TUSCALOOSA WELL CLEANER IS CAUGHT IN CAVE-IN

Negro Caught; Rescued After Hours Of Imprisonment.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., April 5.—Special to The Advertiser.—The recent Floyd Collins-Sand Cave disaster in Kentucky was almost emulated here recently in the imprisonment of Warren Kennedy, aged negro well cleaner. Kennedy, at work in the bottom of a well near the outskirts of Tuscaloosa, was completely covered up by a cave-in of the earth, it requiring more than six hours' work to free him.

Montgomery Advertiser 4-6-25

It was only through heroic efforts of William Thomas, another old negro familiar with well cleaning work that Kennedy was saved. Thomas, risking his life to rescue the other man. He labored for more than four hours after others had quit the work for fear of another cave-in.

Kennedy, it is said, was completely buried in an upright position by the cave-in, forty feet below the surface of the earth, and it was only by prompt work on the part of persons nearby when the accident occurred that his head and neck were uncovered in a few minutes to save him from suffocation. Later, Thomas was found and he undertook to finish the work of rescue. The accident occurred about 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, and Kennedy was brought out about 10 o'clock Friday night, painfully crushed and suffering from shock, but not fatally hurt, unless complications set in. A purse was taken up for Thomas in the crowd, which had gathered as a reward for his heroism. Kennedy is about 75 years of age.

Education — 1925

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

The Significance of Jean Toomer

Opportunity September 1925

THERE CAN be no question of Jean Toomer's skill as a literary craftsman. A writer who can combine vowels and liquids to form a cadence like "she was as innocently lovely as a November cotton flower" has a subtle command of words. And a writer who can break the boundaries of the sentences, interrupt the placement of a fact with a lyrical cry, and yet hold both his fact and his exclamation to a single rounded meaning as in the expression: "A single room held down to earth. . . O fly away to Jesus. . . by a leaning chimney . . . ", is assuredly at home in the language and therefore is assuredly free to experiment and invent. Toomer has found his own speech, now swift and clipped for violent narrative action, now languorous and dragging for specific characterizing purposes, and now lean and sinuous for the exposition of ideas, but always cadenced to accord with an unusually sensitive ear.

It is interesting to know that Toomer, before he began to write, thought of becoming a composer. One might have guessed it from the fact that the early sketches in *Cane* (1923) depend fully as much upon a musical unity as upon a literary unity. *Karintha*, for example, opens with a song, presents a theme, breaks into song, develops the theme, sings again, drops back into prose, and dies away in a song. But in it certain narrative functions—one might mention that lying back of the bald statement, "This interest of the male, who wishes to ripen a growing thing too soon, could mean no good to her"—are left undeveloped. Were it not for the songs, the piece could scarcely exist.

But electing to write, Toomer was too canny to try to carry literature further into music than this. *Cane* is, from one point of view, the record of his search for suitable literary forms. We can see him seeking guidance and in several of the stories, notably *Fern* and *Avey*, it is the hand of Sherwood Anderson that he takes hold. But Anderson leads toward formlessness and Toomer shakes him off for Waldo Frank in such pieces as *Theatre* where the design becomes clear and the parts are held in a vital esthetic union. Finally, he breaks through in a free dramatic form of his own, the play *Kabnis* which still awaits production by an American theatre that cries for good native drama and yet lacks the wit to perceive the talent of Toomer.

The form of *Kabnis* is a steep slope downward. In the first scene Ralph Kabnis, a neurotic educated Negro who has returned to Georgia from the North, stands on the top of the

New York N. Y.

comes a recent dispatch which quotes the decision of the Colonial Secretary, L. C. M. S. Amery as follows: "In view of the fact, there is no present need for compulsion, and returns seem to indicate that the labor obtained by compulsion is not generally of a high physical standard. I should prefer to wait until the existence of emergency can again be established before sanctioning further recruitment."

There are physical limits, it seems, to everything, even colonial exploitation.

More Work for Missionaries

THE dispute over evolution has done much to disturb the myth of inevitable common sense and ultimate righteousness which has long associated itself with *vox populi*. Now comes a classic refutation of evolution which "removes all question regarding the exact truth of Genesis" in a monograph from the pen of one Thomas L. Davis of Nebraska. This gentleman, with great grimaces of erudition, footnotes, and diagrams, trails the tracks of Cain and the origin of the ape and the black man. Indeed, this is the title of the book. According to Dr. Davis: "Cain fled from Eden, which was in the valley of the Mediterranean, and went through the land of Nod, now called the land of the Nile. Taking Abel's dog with him, he followed the Nile to the Soudan. Feeling that he was now safe, he camped and raised a family. Those that resembled the dog, whose name was Lucinda, walked on all fours and barked like a dog, but retained the toes and finger nails of Cain. These were the apes, and those that resembled Cain walked upright and were black, being branded with the mark of Cain. There was ill-feeling between the apes and the blacks, on account of the black man feeling that he was superior to the ape. The apes, as they grew up, went off into the woods, and the black men, as they grew up and multiplied, emigrated south and west. As time grew on the black man reached the south and west shore of Africa. Some of them followed the west coast to Morocco, etc. Cain, being driven out of Eden, out from the sight of the Lord, was also barred from any rights of heaven. The ape and the black man, as descendants of Cain, would be of less intelligence than man and a high education impossible to them."

Therefore, there is no such thing as evolution.

It is going to be a great disappointment to many of the black race who have for many of life. This life that floods in upon his equipment Toomer finds to be potent and sweet, colorful and singing, interesting and puzzling, pathetic and worthy of respect; he is able to accept it,—perhaps because his survey of it shows it to be beautiful and mysterious. At any rate, the only fully adumbrated attitude in *Cane* is that of the spectatorial artist. But that raises the question, under what circumstances can the artist be a spectator?

c.

To be a spectator one must have a firm and fixed point of vantage. Where can such a point be found today? Our social framework is admittedly unsettled, but it is less generally perceived that culturally we are being blown into chaos. Our heritage came from Judea, Greece and Rome, and to that heritage we have added science. Today, it needs but a glance at the vitality of the early Christians and at the legalism and stupor of the modern church to realize that something basic and essential has passed away from Christianity. From the testimony of the humanists themselves we are entitled to conclude that humanism is in decay. And science, upon which the nineteenth century depended, has turned to inner conflict, uncertainty and groping. In short, the Occidental world now has no one body of common experience, no ancestral faith, no *concensus omnium bonorum*, no principle of unification, put it how you will, to which men everywhere may make appeal and upon which the spectatorial artist might situate himself. The great movement of the last few centuries has been romanticism which has glorified personal uniqueness and universal flux and has driven us all away from any possible center of human experience. Born into such circumstances, what is the artist to do? He must choose to work either toward integration or toward disintegration.

Nietzsche, it should be recalled, looked upon artists as casters of glamor over progression and retrogression alike. That is, by virtue of their magic they could glorify either, they could be their saviors or betrayers. An artist who does not care where the lure and grace that he sheds over the objects led his entranced followers naturally will not inquire very deeply into his purpose for creation. He creates beauty and lets truth and goodness go hang. But an artist who feels that his gifts entail a grave responsibility, who wishes to fight on the side of life abundant rather than for life deficient, must pause and seek the

answers to certain questions. What is the function of man? What are the potentials of man and what may he become? What is experience and what is knowledge? What is the world?

d.

The significance of Jean Toomer lies in his strenuous attempt to answer these questions. Shortly after writing *Cane*, he formed two convictions. One was that the modern world is a veritable chaos and the other was that in a disrupted age the first duty of the artist is to unify himself. Having achieved personal wholeness, then perhaps he would possess an attitude that would not be merely a reaction to the circumstances of modernity, merely a reflection of the life about him, but would be an attitude that could act upon modernity, dissolve away the remainder of an old slope of consciousness, and plant the seeds for a new slope.

So he turned to an intensive study of his own psychology. He sifted psycho-analysis for what minute grains of truth it might supply, he underwent the training for "conscious control of the body" prescribed by F. Matthias Alexander, he spent a summer at the Gurdjieff Institute, Fontainebleau, France, where he obtained what he regards as the best method for his quest. We should note that his search is distinguished from that of many other American artists (Sherwood Anderson may be cited as typical) by its positive scientific character. These others work from a disgust or a negation. They cut loose from something they abhor and, unprovided with any method, drift aimlessly in search of a leaven which somewhere, somehow, will heal. Toomer has a method and an aim, and he devotes his whole time and energy to them. In his own words, this is what he is doing: "I am. What I am and what I may become I am trying to find out."

He is a dynamic symbol of what all artists of our time should be doing, if they are to command our trust. He has mastered his craft. Now he seeks a purpose that will convince him that his craft is nobly employed. Obviously, to his search there is no end, but in his search there is bound to occur a fusion of his experience, and it is this fused experience that will give profundity to his later work. His way is not the way of the minor art master, but the way of the major master of art. And that is why his potential literary significance outweighs the actualized literary significance of so many of his contemporaries.

Education - 1925.
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

TOM LEE, THE HERO

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Commercial Appeal

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These little lessons brought to us from time to time tell us better than we know that our false attitudes toward each other are our deepest crimes committed against each other. If the hour of necessity can bridge a racial chasm, wipe out color, melt prejudice and abolish hatred, surely moments of safety could be spent in no better way than in a serious contemplation of some suitable cure for the false attitudes man bears toward man.

Today Tom Lee is a hero. His act of kindness looms large before the eyes of the American public. He is the subject of discussion at every dinner table. He is called blessed. But unless some miraculous change consumes the American public, tomorrow Tom Lee will be the "common darkey" of Tennessee. And this is Christian civilization as we know it in the United States of America.

Shall we await tragedies enough to make heroes of us all before we learn our lesson?

What The Best of Them Think

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Pittsburgh Courier

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4-17-25

The Cultural achievements of Negroes during the last five decades constitute an impressive record. Here in America they have produced poems and paintings of the highest standard, they have written books, and taken part in scientific research. A Negro chemist of the South has made discoveries that have greatly benefitted many industries. The purpose of the Spingarn award is stated to be to call the attention of the American people to the existence of distinquished merit and achievement among American Negroes and to serve as a reward for such achievement and a stimulus to the ambition of colored youth. Certainly the career of Roland Hayes, who from a homeless lad in a little southern village has become one of the foremost tenors of America, regardless of race, contains much encouragement to all ambitious youths.

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5-19

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Says Daily Paper's Account Shamefully Unjust And Untrue Caracature

Previous awards, this time included a bonus. Another award, this time from the Carnegie Hero Fund, has been made to Wesley Cager, 603 [illegible] street, who at the risk of his life rescued a white man from a gas filled manhole in January.

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Pittsburgh Courier 5-16-25

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Commercial Appeal 5-13-32

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ger. "He overheard a few words of conversation between me and my lawyer," he said, and painted the picture to suit fanciful catering to his idea of the old time "darkey."

The reporter found Cager an humble worker, made silent and thoughtful by many years sojourn in a portion of the south where men learn by nature to suppress their feelings

Simply Did Duty

In speaking of his act of rushing into a gas filled manhole to save a fellow worker, Cager said that the act was a natural one with him. "There was a man in danger of dying, he said, and someone must save him. I did my duty."

Mr. Cager is of the plain, rugged, honest stock that puts more stress on the honor of his word, thrift and the square deal, than on wealth. He spoke of the envy that some feel for others who do well, and said that he envied no man his success, but toiled along in his simple way to accomplish things.

As a closing word he said: I've learned several things since the news came—that I have friends I never had before and enemies too, that I never had before. My words have been all twisted out of meaning. I am responsible for every pipe I lay. I must be sure that no death may be the result of my carelessness and haste. In the same way I must choose my words carefully. I shall certainly put this money to good use for myself and family."

Though a trifle secretive concerning his definite plans for the future, Mr. Cager made it very plain that his one great interest in life was his little family composed of a wife and two children. The children, ages 15 and 13 years, attend School 106 and, according to Mr. Cager, are to be sent as far in education as his faithful hands can send them. "Yes, home life is great, make it the best you can."

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
APRIL 30, 1925

Students Elect Negro President

Arthur Waller, seventeen, a negro, was elected president of the student organization of the Newtown High School, Elmhurst, yesterday.

Waller received 1,400 of the 2,300 votes cast. The opposition had put three other tickets up against him. He headed what was known as the "service ticket."

Waller is a member of the cross-country team, the track team and the baseball team of the school, and is in the senior class. Principal James D. Dennington spoke highly of him last night:

"He is certainly the most representative scholar in the whole school."

Waller's father is a retired Baptist minister.

As vice-president the student body electe dthe candidate of the independent ticket, Agnes Geraghty.

Negro With His Motor Boat

SAVED MORE THAN SCORE FROM DROWNING

Is Hero of River Disaster

Memphis, Tenn., May 9.—Tom Lee, a black man, who has been coursing up and down this part of the Mississippi for 20 years, and who Friday afternoon cut the death toll to 23 in the sinking of the Norman from rising to twice as many, tonight is the hero of his race in the south.

The white men and women whom he helped to safety and the negroes who saw him carry them to land in his motorboat, joined in tributes to the plucky efficiency of his remarkable rescue work as Tom Lee 'told about it in his darky dialect.

J. M. Wood, of Memphis, a delegate to the convention of the Mid-South Association of Engineers, which had chartered the government boat for a pleasure-inspection trip to Cow Island, told how the steamer had listed to one side and how the men and women on board, dividing equally on the two sides of the boat, had managed to stabilize it temporarily.

Boat Settled Slowly.

The heaviest loss of life, he said, was on the side which first submerged.

"The boat settled slowly," he said. "Those on our side climbed over the railing onto the side, now the top. The boat continued to turn slowly until the bottom became the top. Many struggling in the water were pulled aboard.

"For five minutes 20 of us thought we were safe. This hope faded as we watched the steel stern sinking, and a few minutes later the entire hull was inundated and 20 were added to those fighting for life."

Pulls Mrs. Wood in Boat.

Then, as Wood supported his wife to the limit of his last exertion and it seemed to him as if both must drown, along came the motor boat piloted by the negro, Tom Lee. Lee took Mrs. Wood by the wrist and raised her into the boat. Wood and others clutched the motor boat's side.

"Mr. and Mrs. Garner Miller, who were then exhausted, were also pulled into the boat," Wood continued. "The life of W. F. Schulz was saved by the same negro. Schulz cannot swim and had no life preserver. The negro pulled him into the boat.

"Many were clinging desperately to the other side of the boat and the negro made his way carefully to the shore, where a number of negroes took charge of us, gave us warm food and built a fire to dry our clothes, many of us wearing the clothes of the negroes while ours were drying. Lee saved all our lives."

Rescued 30 in All.

Lee brought more ashore until he had rescued 30 in all, and then he and one of the passengers searched unsuccessfully for bodies during the night. He told how he had come upon the disaster.

"I saw the Norman up the river ahead of me," he said. "I passed her after a while, but couldn't notice nothin' wrong. I spec' I was jes' lookin' at the people and didn't pay no attention to the way the boat was acting.

"I kep' on lookin'. I thought they was dancing. Then when I was about half a mile above her, I happened to look back and I saw her wheel had stopped and she was leaning over to the right side. I knew sump'n was wrong, so I turned around and started toward 'er.

"She was half way under and the water was full of people—bof men and women.

Dragged People in Boat.

"I started draggin' them into my boat as fast as I could. They was floatin' 'round with life preservers on and some was holding on to boards. The current was taking them out to the channel. They wasn't hollerin' very much.

"I got a boat load and put into the bank. I don't know how many I had, but my boat holds 12. I unloaded and went back. One of the white men stayed in the boat and went back to help me pull them in. I don't know who he was.

"We loaded up again. We tried to get to the women first. We was afraid to go up too close to the boat, 'cause she was goin' down and we was afraid she might tip over and take us under. The people sitting on top jumped into the water and floated away, and then we picked them up. I couldn't see anybody at the windows inside the boat.

Made 4 or 5 Trips.

"We made four or five trips to the bank. We took everybody over, I think, 'cept three colored fellows who swimmed to the bank.

"By the time we had made the second trip to the Norman, she was gone clean under outa sight.

"Then we made some fire on the bank. I had dry matches. We made three or four fires. There was three or four gangs of them. They seemed to be all right 'cept they was cold and shivering.

"It got dark and began to drizzle rain. Some of the ladies went to nearby houses. But most everyone stayed around the fire.

"Early this morning Mr. Edwards and another gentleman and myself started back up the river in my boat, still looking for bodies and hats and things. We didn't find a thing."

Another One Breaks Through

There is no let up in the urge of our group to "rise, shine," and be counted in the higher as well as the lower things of life. It indicates as nothing else could that we are also human, which many who consider themselves the last word deny. We will not allow them to make good their contention by constantly appearing at the accepted time in places where we were not expected because we have done things that only the highest type of humans can do.

John P. Davis of Washington, a member of our group, of Bates College, has been chosen to represent Bates College on the International Debating tour. He will be one of four and the first of his group to achieve the distinction. The four will represent the American University Union, Bates College being chosen to represent the United States this year. The four left the United States May 10, and will debate with some of the most famous college groups in Great Britain.

Beginning at the Paul Laurence Dunbar High School in Washington, young Davis has had a wonderful scholastic record at Bates, where he has earned the choicest of the college honors.

CARNEGIE MEDAL WILL BE SOUGHT FOR NEGRO HERO

Memphis, Tenn., May 9.—Mayor Rowlett Paine, and Commissioner Thomas A. Allen today announced that they intended to start a movement to obtain a Cargenie hero medal for Tom Lee, negro, who saved many lives when the steamer M. E. Norman sank south of here late yesterday.

NEGRO ELECTED TO NAT'L. HONORARY MUSICAL FRAT

EVANSTON, Ill., May 6.—The brilliant career of Carl Russell Robinson, senior race student in the Northwestern U. School of Music, who gives promise of being a master musician took on new splendor last week when it was announced that he had been elected as a candidate for initiation into the Pi Kappa Lamda, a national honorary musical fraternity. Robinson, the first colored student ever elected to the honorary society, was included among eleven other individuals selected for scholastic excellence as candidate for initiation into the local Alpha Chapter.

Mr. Robinson, a student of the piano, will have completed this June, in three years, a four-year course in Applied Music. He has appeared in recital in Evanston. During his freshman year at Northwestern, he was a member of the university band.

Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1905, Mr. Robinson was educated in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the Central High School in 1922. For two years he was leader of the High school orchestra. He entered Northwestern in the fall of 1922. He has appeared in recitals in several cities of Kentucky, and in Indiana and Joliet, Ill., and is at present organist for the St. Andrew's Episcopal church. He plans taking graduate work at Northwestern in the summer school and in the fall sessions. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Alpha Chapter of Pi Kappa Lambda was organized at Northwestern in 1918. Prof. Arnold Oldburg, head of the department of piano in the School of Music, is the president. Eleven other chapters, two of them located in California, round out the national organization

To Write For Afro On Trip Abroad

Graduate of Paul Laurence Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. 1922 At Bates College Lewiston, Maine

John P. Davis.

Freshmen year: Winner of Freshmen Prize Speaking Contest: Captain of Freshmen Debating team: Member of Varsity Debate Squad: Associate Editor of College Paper The Bates Student.

Sophomore year: Varsity debate against the University of Pennsylvania Secretary of Debating Council. Winner of Prize Essay for excellence in English: Sophomore Prize Speaking Division. Took part in dramatic productions of college.

Junior year: Editor of College paper: debated Cambridge University in Lewiston, Maine: debated Colgate Univ., and Univ. of Penn.; Assistant in English: coached several dramatic productions of college players. Member of Spofford Club select literary society and many other clubs.

President-elect of Debating Council: selected as a member of Bates College debating team, which was chosen by the American University Union to represent America in a series of debates with leading Scotch and English Universities. Among these are Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Liverpool, and others. To travel in Europe during summer and correspond for AFRO-AMERICAN. Is a member of English Speaking Union.

Education—1925

George W. Carver.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Remarkable Negro Chemist.

COLUMBUS GA. LEDGER
JUNE 2, 1925

From time to time there have been items in newspapers and following exhibitions and fairs, relative to the work of Prof. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee Institute. The Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, whose $5,000 prize Alabama took—and incidentally the exhibit by Prof. Carver had its place in winning that distinction for the State, had this to say of this truly remarkable and constructive negro, and the outgrowth of his work:

"Prof. George Washington Carver, astonishing negro chemist of Tuskegee, is present with samples of some of his products. He has made 118 products of sweet potatoes, 176 products of peanuts, and upwards of 300 colors of dyes, paints, stain and water-colors from Alabama clays. These numbers include some simple combinations, such as peanut-bar candies, but for the most part they are mechanical and chemical extractions or conversions that are not yet understood by other chemists. The Carver Products Company, wtih headquarters at Tuskegee, has been organized to manufacture some of the products. The plan is for this company to serve as a holding company for the various operating companies that will be required to manufacture the many products. Charles A. Wickersham, president of the Atlanta & West Point railway, the Western of Alabama and the Georgia railroads, is president of the Carver Products Company; Ernest W. Thompson is secretary and treasurer; Judge B. P. Crum, prominent lawyer of Alabama, is vice president, while the directors, besides the three already named, are ex-Gov. Hugh Dorsey, of Georgia, and Joseph P. Billups. It is planned to begin operations at an early date with an operating company to be called the Carver Paint Company, to make a few of the paints and to add other products as these find a market."

The potential wealth of Alabama in her natural resources has hardly been scratched on the surface. Particularly have her minerals and clays been neglected; her pigments and other natural raw materials. There is the greatest field imaginable in turning these to use. And the value of the work Prof. Carver has done in his research is simply incalculable.—Birmingham News.

NEGRO CHEMIST BRINGS NEW INDUSTRIES TO STATE

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NEGRO FARMERS WILL HEAR DR. G. W. CARVER

Wizard of Tuskegee Will Speak Thursday—Opening Session of Congress At 10:30 Today.

Negro farmers are elated over the fact that Dr G. W. Carver, of Tuskegee institute, noted negro scientist, will address the farm congress Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Negro farmers from all parts of the state are expected to hear Dr. Carver, who has established a great reputation. All negro teachers in the county have been granted permission to close their schools early that they might hear him.

Dr. Carver, known as the "wizard of Tuskegee," has made many agricultural discoveries. He is credited with knowing more about the culture of peanuts and sweet potatoes than any other man in the world. He will exhibit a number of new varieties of these plants.

Sessions of the congress will begin at 10:30 o'clock this morning and continue through Thursday night. Agricultural experts, including both white and negro teachers, will make addresses. T. S. Inborden is president and John D. Wray is secretary of the congress.

Numerous exhibitors have already sent their exhibits to the city. Over $300 in prizes will be given winners.

DETROIT MICH. EVE. NEWS
JANUARY 14, 1925

Tells of His Wonderful Discoveries

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER, a Negro professor of Tuskegee Institute, and the son of an ex-slave, in a recent New York address, told of the wonderful discoveries in the chemical technology of agriculture which he claims to have made. He showed exhibits of his alleged discoveries from the Alabama school, showing, he said, how he had produced 100 useful products from the sweet potato, including rubber, coffee, candy, dyes, paste, paint, starch, vinegar, ink, shoe blacking and molasses, and 165 products from the peanut. He asserted that his discoveries were a direct revelation from God, and that he never used even a book in his laboratory. As soon as his revelation came to him, he said, he produced the yolk of an egg from a sweet potato.

Dr. Carver claims to have discovered 32 different kinds of milk in the peanut, and richer than cow's milk. He told how in the clay of the country around Tuskegee he had discovered 300 different colored paints, one of them an Egyptian blue, the color frequently used by the ancient Egyptians, and the making of which was a lost art.

A year ago Dr. Carver won the Spingarn Medal, presented annually for the most distinguished achievement by an American citizen of African descent. He is a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London.

GEORGE CARVER TO VISIT STATE

Noted Negro Scientist Will Address Carolina Men This Week

SPEAKS MONDAY NIGHT

He's One Of World's Leading Scientists

(Special to The Journal)

Chapel Hill, Jan. 17.—Two noted lectures are to visit the University of North Carolina next week under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The first is Prof. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, famous negro scientist, who will speak here Monday night at 7 o'clock in Gerrard hall. His lecture will precede the Glee club concert which comes an hour later.

Professor Carver is a negro of the Booker Washington type who for many years has taught and worked at Tuskegee. Born a slave baby in a Missouri negro cabin, now a fellow in the Royal society of England and a scientist of international reputation—such is the vast gulf that George Carver's life has spanned. He started out without means, making his own way unaided through the grammar and high school and college, was called to teach at Tuskegee, and after working in his laboratory silently for many years, suddenly leaped into fame overnight as "the greatest agricultural chemist of the age." Professor Carver's fame rests popularly on the peanut, from which he has evolved distinct products.

Dr. Charles Foster Kent, Yale professor, author and lecturer, and at present dean of the National Council of Religion in Higher Education, will deliver a series of addresses here on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, on the general there, "Jesus' Philosophy of Life."

Dr. Kent has for many years been among the most prominent professors of Yale. He is one of the country's foremost students and leaders in the "progressive wing" of religious thought.

Negro Scientist Tells About His Marvelous Discoveries

Prof. Carver, of Tuskegee, Has Extracted From the Peanut 117 Products, From the Sweet Potato 118 and From Clay More Than 100—Has Done All Through Faith In God.

(Special to Daily News)

pel Hill, Jan. 20.—George Car famous negro agricultural ist, of Tuskegee institute ught thorough delight university audience here last n whimsical stories of his scientific discoveries. He lectured in derful and despite a steady downpou of rain virtually every seat was oc cupied before Prof. Carver began to speak.

He was introduced by Harry Comer secretary of the University Y. M. C. A. under the auspices of which he came to Chapel Hill. A true negro spare and thin, with a piping voice and a manner almost painfully modest, his clothing plain and none too new, a sprig of cedar in his button hole, he is a striking figure indeed but not distinguished by any of the expected marks of genius. Born a slave baby in a Missouri negro cabin, he is now a Fellow in the Royal Society of England. Such is the vast gulf his life has spanned.

Prof. Carver brought with him and placed on a table before the audience samples of hundreds of products he has extracted from the sweet potato, the peanut and clay. His sweet potato products number 118, those from the peanut 117 and those from clay more than 100, and he avers he has just scratched the surface.

His lecture was interspersed with frequent sallies of wit that kept the audience in extremely good humor and a very worthwhile asset that was on such a night as was last. Professor Carver lays much emphasis on the fact that he never takes a textbook with him in the laboratory whether he be doing creative or analytical work. His explanation is that one must be master of things.

Prof. Carver's fame rests popularly on the peanut, from which he has evolved a great array of distinct products. These cover the widest range—milks of half a dozen kinds, butter, cheese, sherbet, breakfast food, flour, instant coffee (with cream and sugar, if you prefer), Worchester sauce, vinegar, pickles, salad oil, confections, soft drinks, soap, face powder, complexion cream, shampoo, dandruff cure, axle grease, stock food, stains, dyes, bluing, what-not. The peanut seems to have been a sort of Aladdin's lamp, yielding whatever George Carver asked of it.

But this peanut series only begins

[illegible] he has made the sweet potato yield more than a hundred distinct products, among them sweet potato flour, tapioca, breakfast food, coffee, chocolate, after-dinner mints, candies, and so on. One of his stories last night was that a certain state university that had invited members of the legislature to be guests at a dinner asked him to prepare a five-course dinner, in which only sweet potatoes in one form or other would constitute the menu. Professor Carver thought that quite a sizeable order but he filled the bill and was just getting himself on the back when along came a message that the dinner would not be complete without after-dinner mints, and these also would have to be made from sweet potatoes. Prof. Carver received this message one afternoon and the dinner was to be held the next evening. He reflected that it was asking too much but he would try anyhow. He did and by 5 o'clock the next afternoon a box of after-dinner mints made from sweet potatoes were on their way to the banquet hall to be served with a five-course sweet potato dinner.

Another interesting story he told concerned his baker who informed Prof. Carver one day he needed some substitute for the yolk of the egg and suggested that the sweet potato could be made to yield some substance that would serve the purpose. Prof. Carver had his serious doubts but he went to work in his laboratory and soon he had evolved a substance that gave the same coloring effect for the baker's purposes as the yolk.

"I always sleep over a problem," the speaker said. "I never open my mail until after supper, although it comes three times a day. I know it always contains many problems and I don't want to be bothered with them until I'm ready to retire. I go to sleep with them on my mind, and the next morning I see the mind and new perspective which usually clears them up."

Asked how he has made so many astounding discoveries, he promptly tells you, "I didn't do it. God has only used me to reveal some of his wonderful providences." All his work has been done in that spirit. Chemistry is its physical basis, but faith is its inspiration, prayer its atmosphere, and service its motive. To him there is no conflict between science and religion.

Fort Valley, Ga., Leader-Tribune

SEP 9 - 1925

The Carver Products

The Manufacturers Record tells of the organization at Tuskegee, Ala., of the Carver Paint Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, with Ernest W. Thompson, president. The company will manufacture paints, varnishes, stains, water colors, etc., from the formulae of Dr. George W. Carver, a negro born in slavery and yet one of the outstanding scientists of the country. He is professor of chemistry and allied science at the Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Carver has taken ordinary farm products and with chemical experiments extending over many years has established their adaptability as raw product foundations for a large number of manufactured articles of every-day consumption. From the sweet potato he has made more than one hundred products, such as refined sugar, syrups, flour, paints, etc. And so with other farm products, particularly the peanut. He has also produced a number of valuable products from southern clays. His work has attracted world-wide interest, and displays of his products created wide interest at the Southern Exposition in New York in the spring.

In speaking of Carver the Success Magazine recently said:

"America knows no more inspiring story than that of George Washington Carver, the homeless negro boy who won his way to an education through the barriers of poverty and race feeling and became one of America's foremost scientists.

"Dr. Carver's life has been consecrated to the service of Christianity and science, which he knows are inseperable. His speciality is agricultural chemistry, and he has astonished the world by the number and variety of uses that he has found for the products of the southern soil."

He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, and the holder of the Spingard medal for the most distinguished service of an American negro.

The Carver Products company owns the formulae and manufacturing process discovered by Dr. Carver. Several Atlantans are interested. The president is Charles A. Wickersham, and ex-Governor Hugh M. Dorsey is a director.

It is interesting that tangible economic use of his researches is beginning to be made.—Atlanta Constitution.

CARVER PRODUCTS CO. $500,000 CONCERN

White Capitalists Of The South Launch Huge Paint And Dye Concern

TO EXPLOIT PRODUCTS OF TUSKEGEE WIZARD

Georgia Governer And Railroad Magnate Among Company Incorporators

A hughe corporation to manufacture and exploit the products of Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee wizard, who has abstracted nearly two score products from the potato, the peanut and clays of the earth, has by organized by southern financiers.

Afro-American

The first of the many subsidiary companies which will grow out of the parent corporation will be the Carver Paint Company, which is chartered under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $500,000. This company will manufacture paints, stains and other products discovered from clay and other materials by Dr. Carver.

Baltimore, Md

Owns Patent Rights

The holding company of the corporation, the leading officials of which comprise former Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, Charles A. Wickersham, Benjamin P. Crum, Ernest W. Thompson and James P. Billups, all white, will own the patent rights, formulae and processes which have made Dr. Carver the leading scientist of the race.

These men, who will also control the Carver Products Company, will also take 50 per cent of the capital. The remaining 50 per cent will be placed on the market and members of the race, as well as other investors will be given a chance to get into the movement.

Bal. 7-11-25

Made Many Discoveries

For many years Dr. Carver has been demonstrating products made from the peanut, the sweet potato and clays. Milk, which could be churned into butter, breakfast foods of many kinds, drinks rivaling Postum and other cereal drinks have been abstracted. P. 12

More than 37 products in all, it is said, have come into existence under his magic touch. Some of the most valuable of theese have been paints abstracted from southern clays. At the recent Southern Exhibition held in New York City, although Dr. Carver's exhibit was in modest corner of the building, it attracted the widest interest of all exhibits of the show.

Race Loses Chance

That the business men of the race, by neglecting to capitalize the discoveries of Dr. Carver, have lost a manufacturing chance which may not come in a generation, is the opinion of many who see in the control of all the formuela and patents of the discoverer by white capitalists, the passing of this concern from the race.

Dr. Carver will receive 10 per cent of the net income of the manufacturing concerns growing out of the holding corporation. This may mean a fortune to him.